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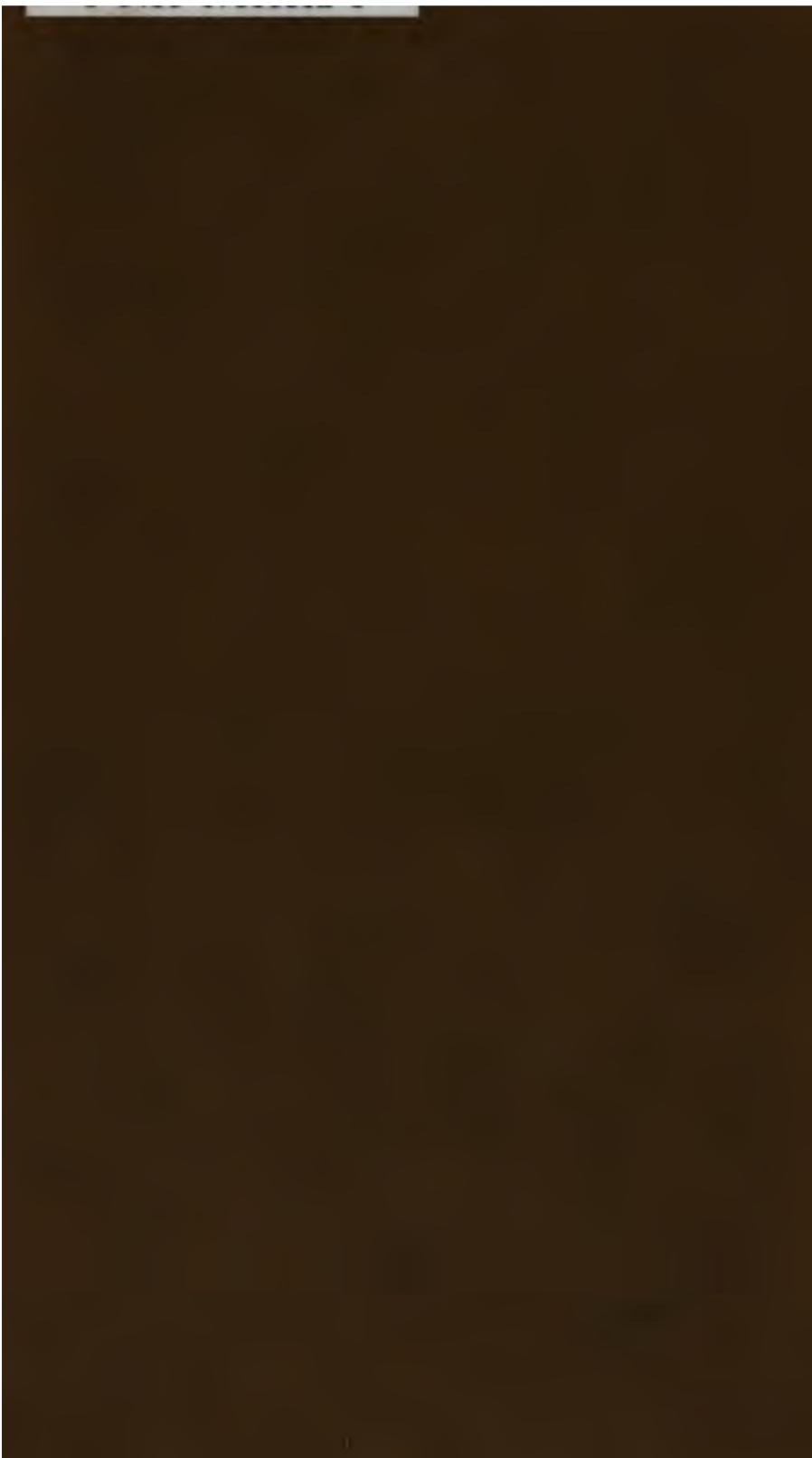
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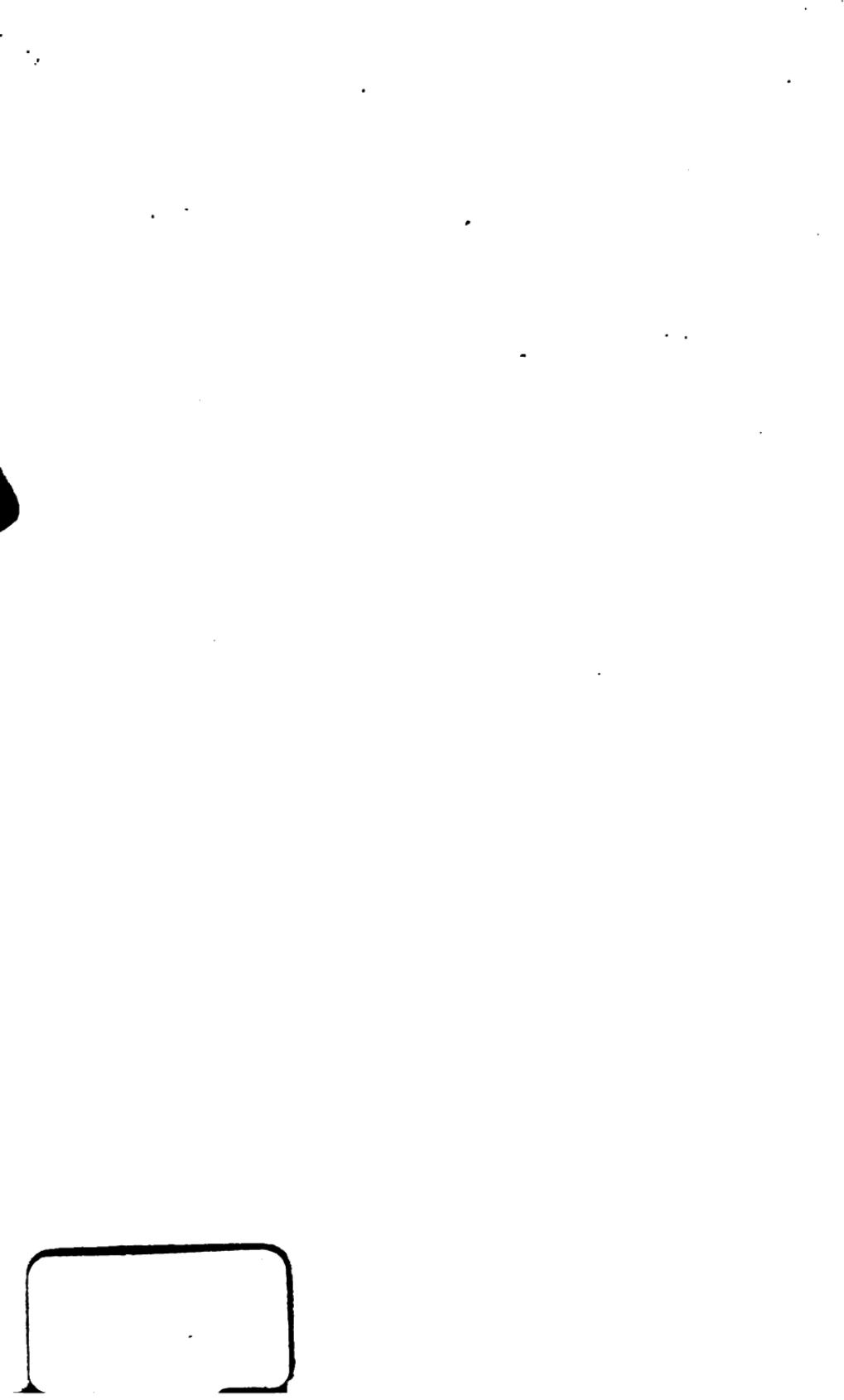
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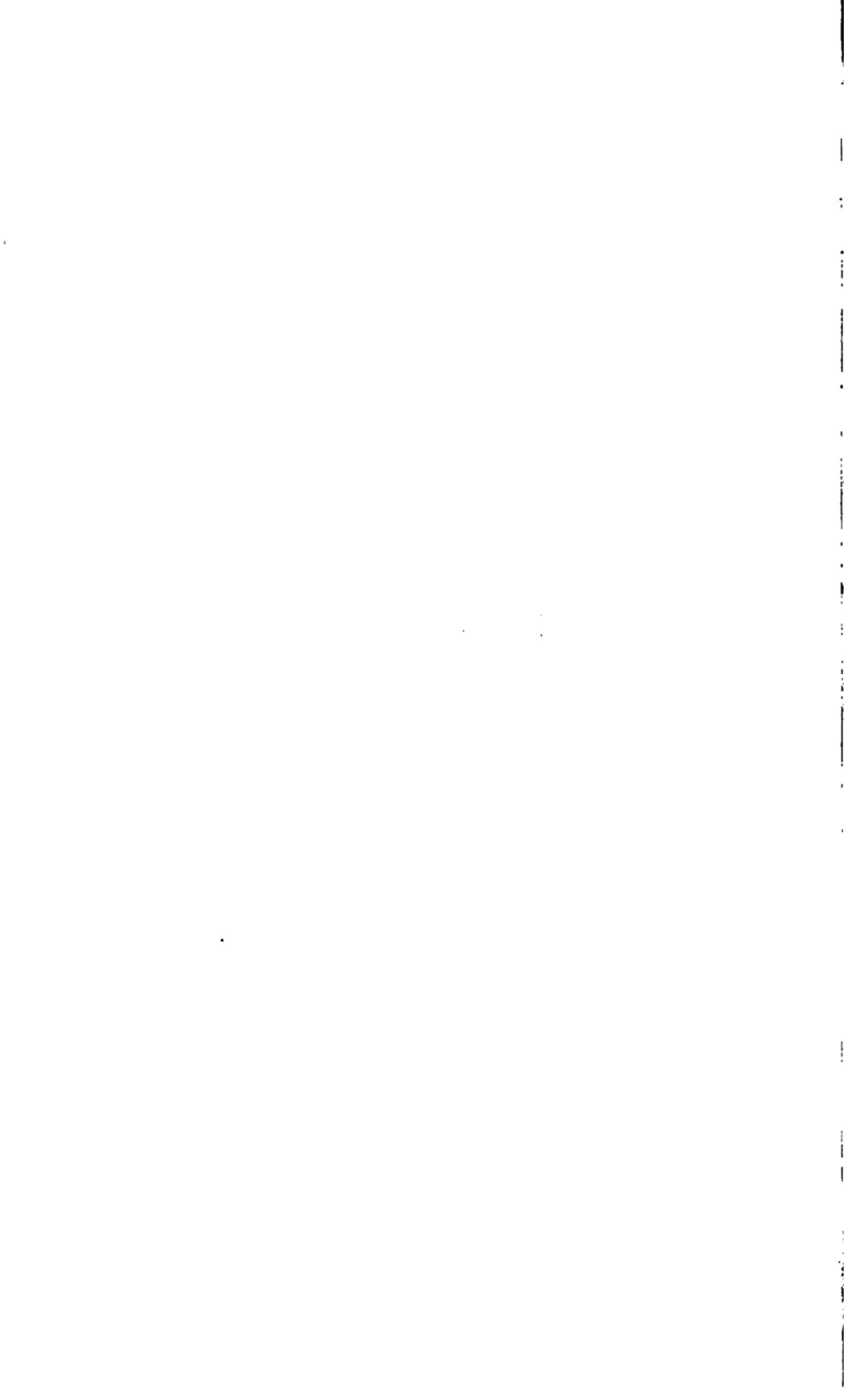
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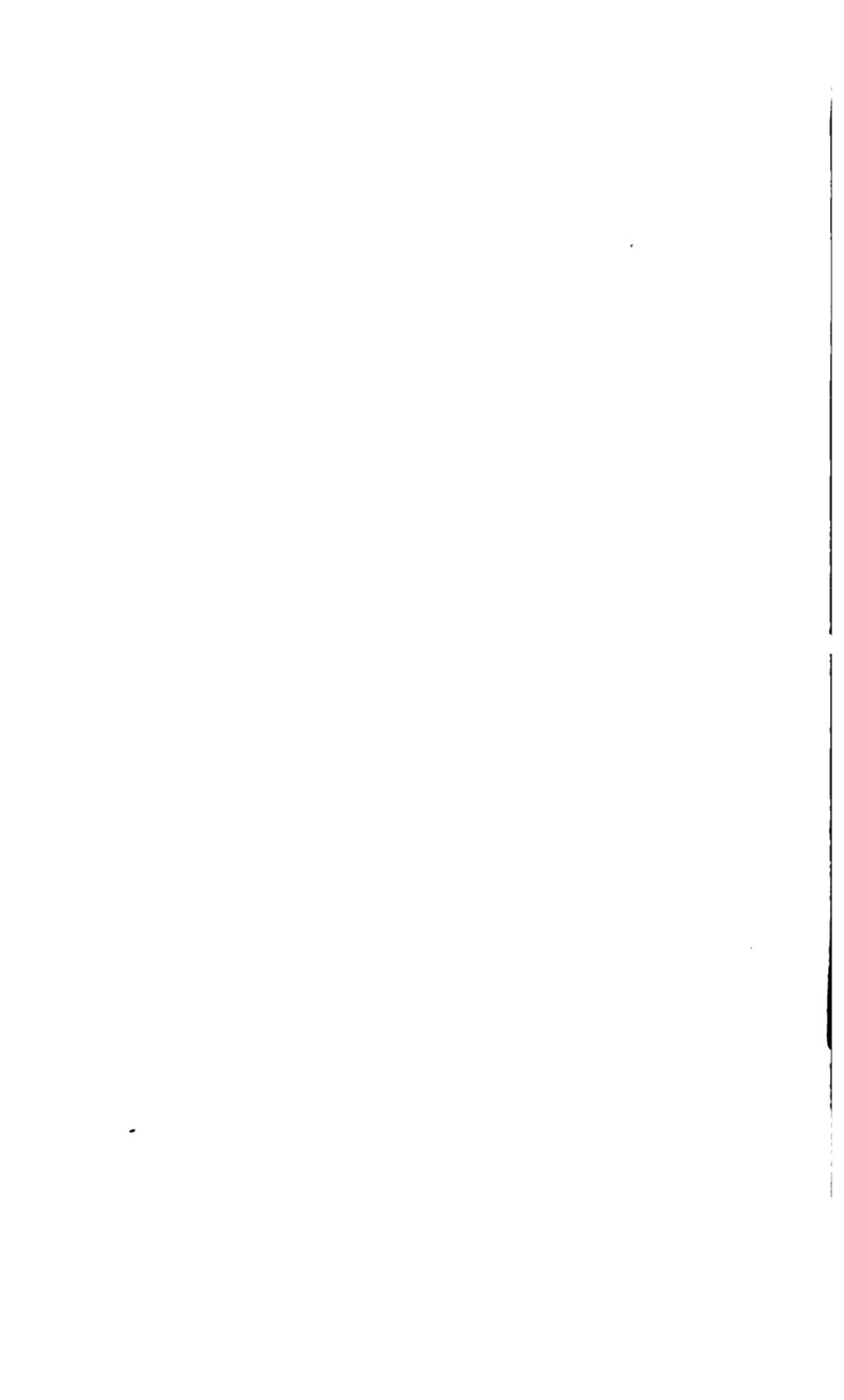
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SOMERSETSHIRE Archæological & Natural History Society.

PROCEEDINGS during the year 1885



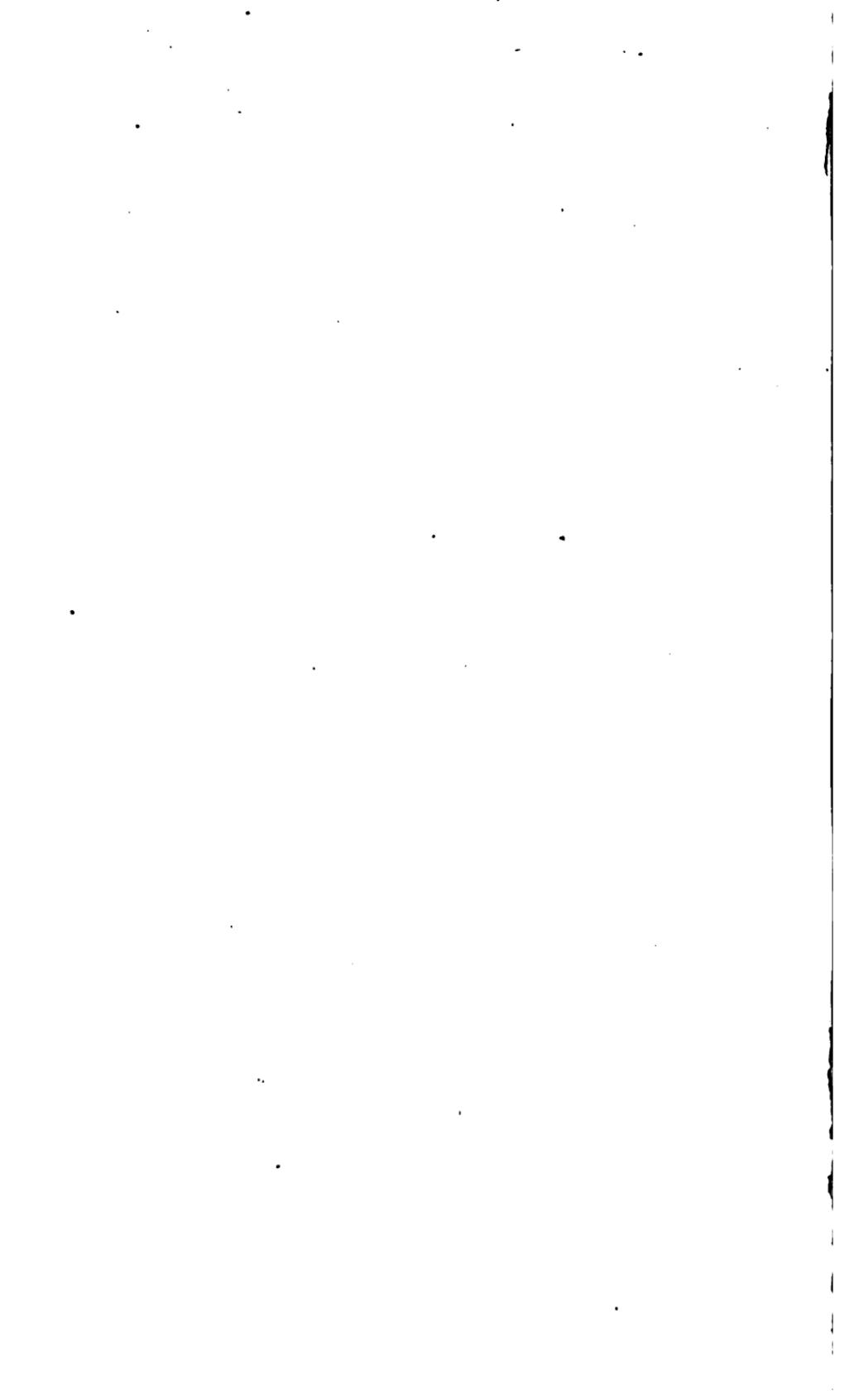
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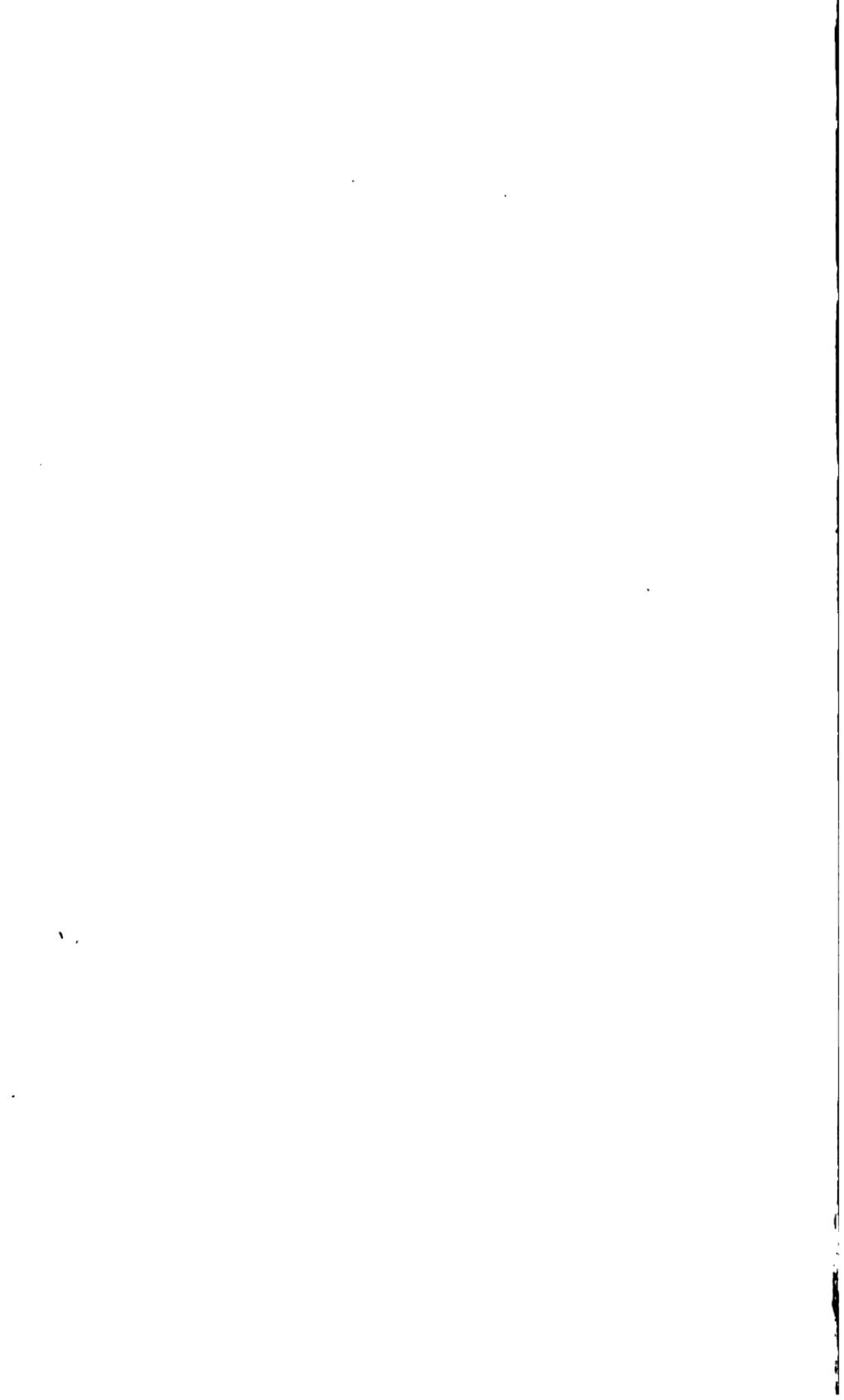
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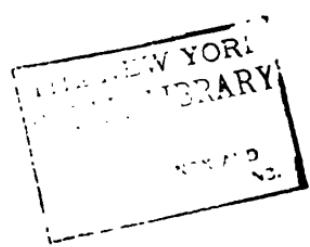


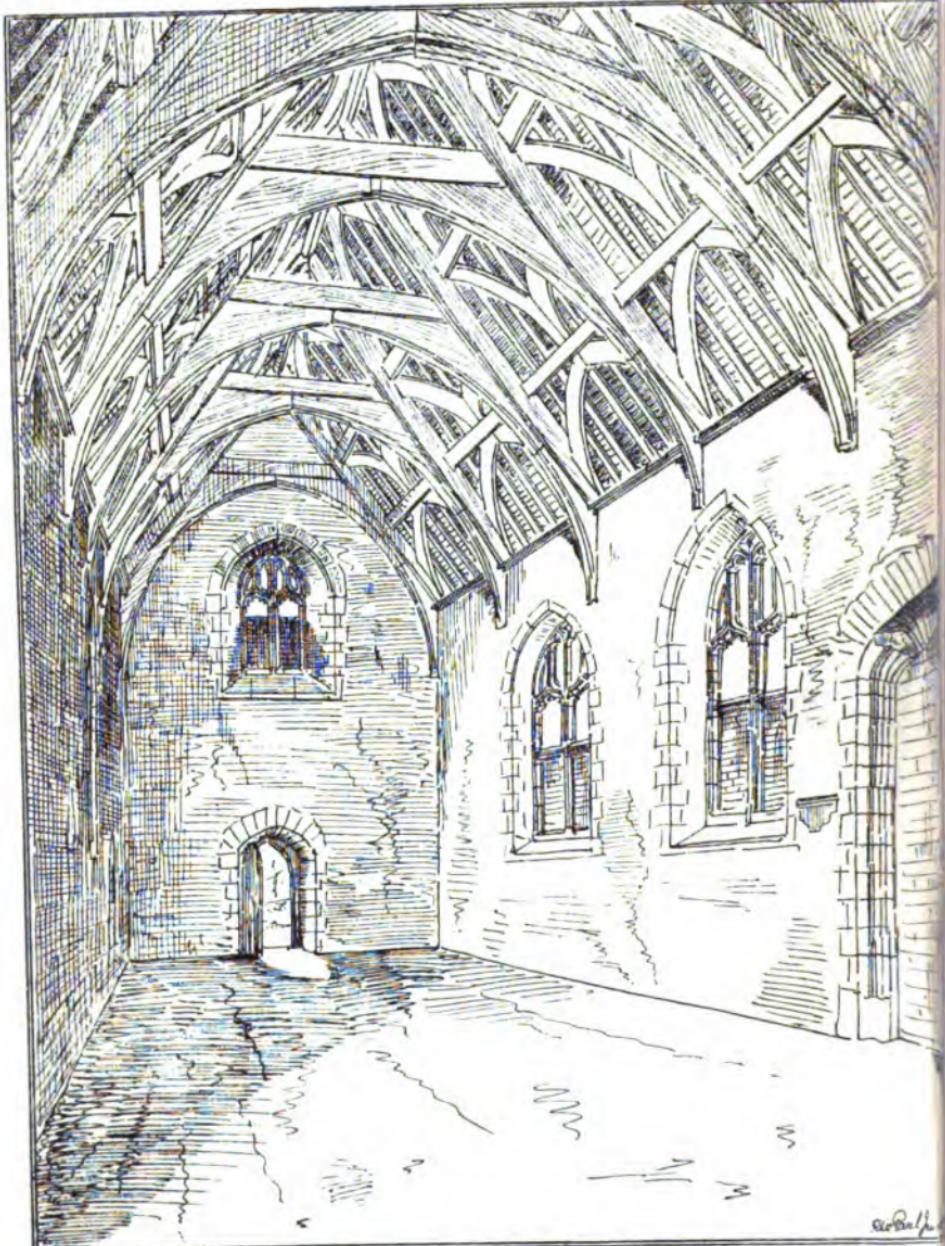
Somersetshire
Archæological & Natural History
Society.

Proceedings during the Year 1885.

VOL. XXXI.







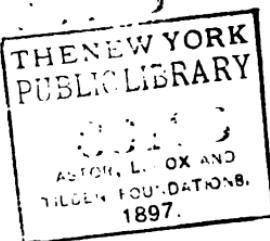
Woodspring Priory - Interior of Hall looking West.

SOMERSETSHIRE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL
AND
NATURAL HISTORY
SOCIETY'S
PROCEEDINGS, 1885.



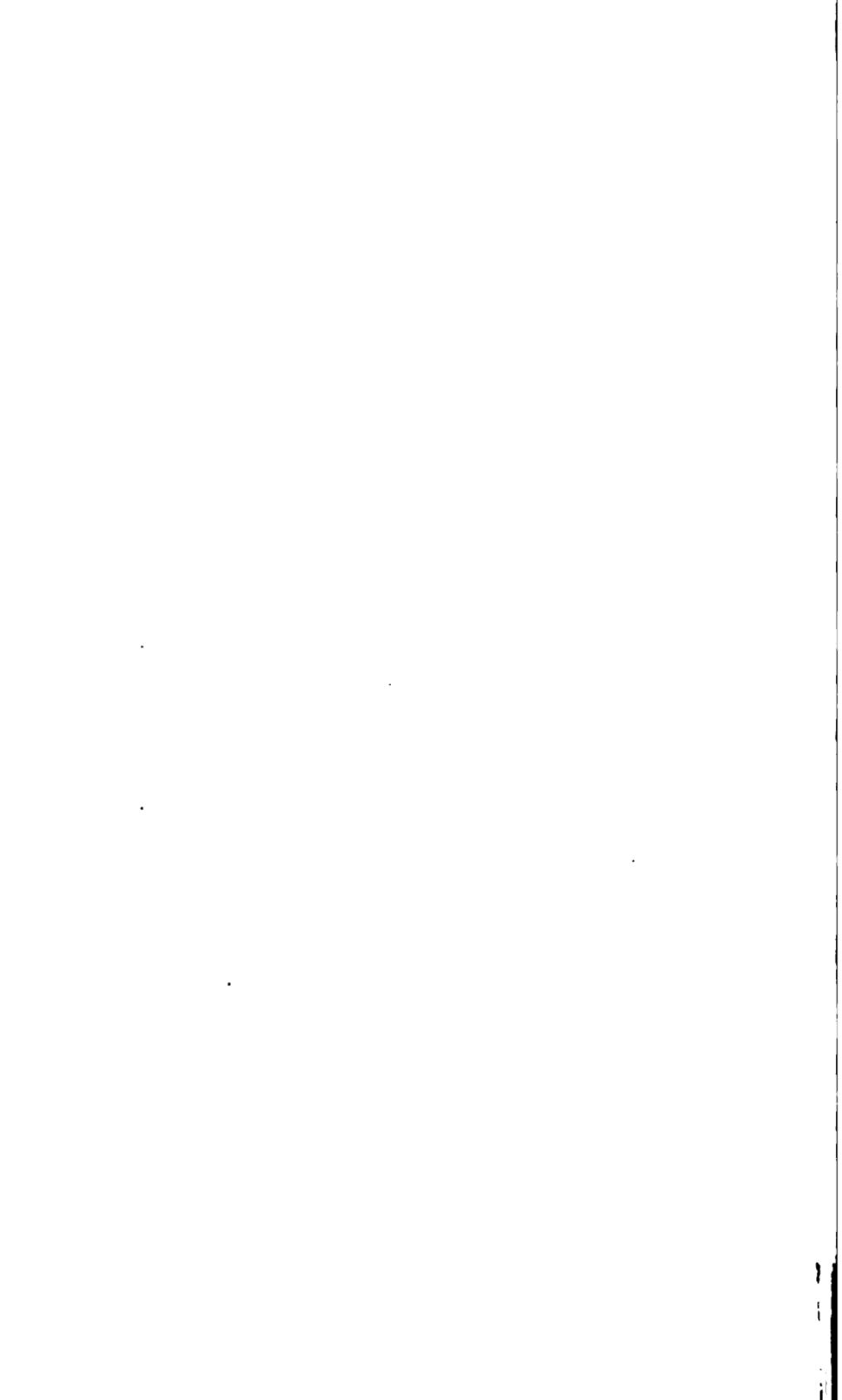
VOL. XXXI.

TAUNTON:
J. F. HAMMOND, HIGH STREET.
LONDON: LONGMANS, GREEN, READER, AND DYER.
MDCCCLXXXVI.



Preface.

The Society must thank Mr. R. W. Paul for presentation of the plate of the ground plan of Worspring Priory ; Mr. Smyth-Pigott for the coloured plate of pavement at Wemberham, and Mr. R. C. Reade for the large pavement of principal room there ; and Mr. George Esdaile for the plan of Bath in illustration of his paper.



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Proceedings
of the
Somersetshire Archaeological and
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During the Year 1885.

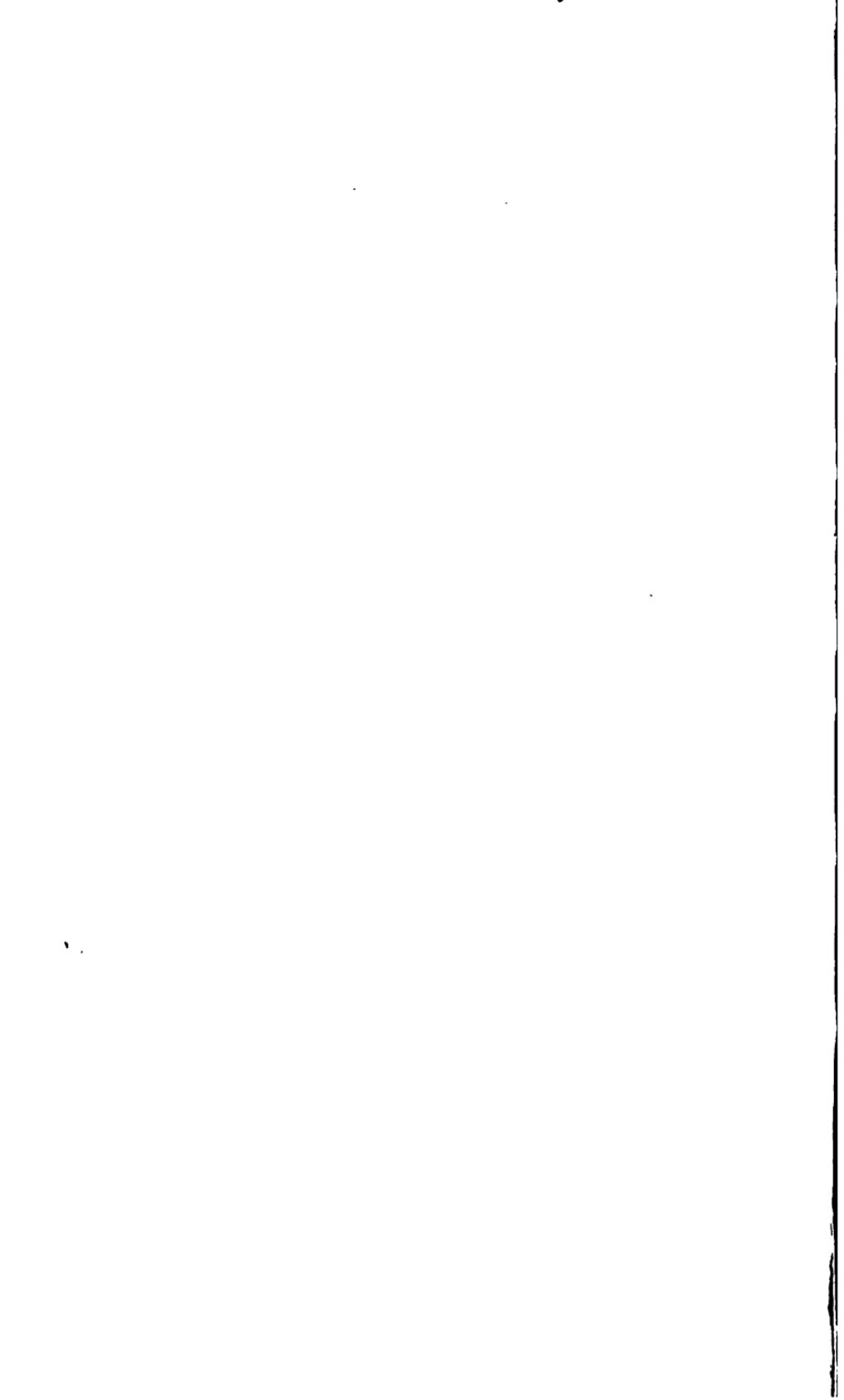
THE Thirty-seventh Annual Meeting was held in the Assembly Rooms, Weston-super-Mare, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 8th, 9th, and 10th September, under the Presidency of Lord Carlingford.

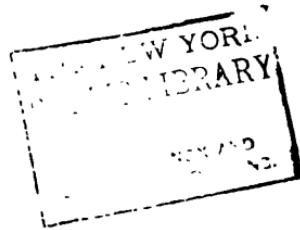
His LORDSHIP having most kindly consented to accept the office for a second term, retained the Chair, and called on the HON. SECRETARY to read the Reports:—

Annual Report.

“In presenting their 37th Annual Report, the Council of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society have much pleasure in recording the continued prosperity of the Institution.

“As regards both the number of Members and the financial
New Series, Vol. XI, 1885, Part I.







Woodspring Priory - Interior of Hall looking West.

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SOMERSETSHIRE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL
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PROCEEDINGS, 1885.



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Mr. E. GREEN said he could not allow that their volume had deteriorated in its interest, but he thought it might be improved. He had suggested that it should be divided; Part I to be issued at Christmas, and the other in March; but the funds, it seemed, would not admit of it. By a slight enlargement Part I could be made more inclusive. He would like, the Local Secretaries acting with him, to add an appendix, containing notes on discoveries of the year, short obituary notices, and notices of books, and so help to make a little history for our successors. This would give greater general interest to the volume, and consequently increased interest in the Society.

Colonel PINNEY moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Surtees for erecting the new east door to the keep of Taunton Castle. In connexion with this matter he thought it would be detrimental to the Castle if they allowed a permissive right of way, which seemed now to be granted, to grow into a legal right, and he suggested that the door should be occasionally closed as a protection.

Bishop CLIFFORD seconded the motion, and hoped others would be found to follow the example of Mr. Surtees.

Mr. BATTEN intimated that steps had been taken to preserve the rights of the Society. There were iron gates placed across the path alluded to by Colonel Pinney, and they were locked once a week. That would preclude the possibility of the public acquiring a permanent right of way.

About thirty new Members were elected; and on the question as to the place of holding the next meeting, it was decided to refer the matter to the Council of the Society.

The President's Address.

Lord CARLINGFORD said;—Usually on these occasions it was the first duty of the annual President to introduce his successor, but that was a duty which he would pass over on the present occasion, because he had to introduce himself. At

the request of the Council he had gladly undertaken the duty, and accepted the honour of being their President for another year. Many of them, probably, knew the occasion of the difficulty in which the Council found themselves the other day—that, having elected as President Mr. Llewellyn, of Langford Court, it turned out that this gentleman was, he understood, greatly absorbed in occupations of a different kind, not of an antiquarian nature. He felt rather sorry that Mr. Llewellyn was not able to give them the benefit of his experience, because he believed that gentleman had been carrying on a close investigation of that portion of Somerset from village to village, which might have been of value to the Society. However, he believed that Mr. Llewellyn's researches related rather to the future than to the past, and that his natural history was at the present moment confined—so he was told—to an investigation of that variety of the genus *homo*, which had been lately discovered, known under the name of the agricultural voter. But he felt sure that Mr. Llewellyn would not have resigned his position as President of the Society except under the pressure of absolute necessity, and that he would be willing, and let them hope, one of these days would have the leisure, to serve the Society. Therefore, it fell to him to say a very few words on the present occasion. He felt very glad that the Society had chosen Weston as its place of meeting this year. Weston had very strong claims upon the choice of the Society. As had just been mentioned, it was thirty-four years since the Society met there, in 1851; this being quite one of the earliest places visited by them. Many things had happened since then, and among these events had been the remarkable growth of Weston from comparative insignificance into the important town and watering-place in which they were then met. He hoped that the numerous and well-to-do inhabitants and visitors of Weston might furnish a considerable number of new Members to the Society. Some, indeed, they had just elected, although he

would have been glad to hear a greater number of Weston names. In that neighbourhood, and within drives of it, they would find a considerable number of very interesting places during the three days. In his part of the world, up on Mendip, they were apt to describe this part of the country under the name of the Marshes, which, perhaps, was not quite respectful. But he knew that the neighbourhood contained many objects of interest—such, for instance, as the churches of Banwell, Kewstoke, and others, also Woodspring Priory, and the newly discovered Roman villa, besides some private houses, which they hoped to visit. Among other objects, the district especially contained that remarkable ancient camp on Worle Hill, close above them, to which that afternoon would be devoted. In the volume for the year 1851 there was an extremely interesting paper on Worlebury Camp, written by a gentleman whose loss the Society had since had to deplore—the Rev. Frank Warre. Mr. Warre described the camp with his then knowledge of it as one of the most interesting primæval antiquities he knew of—one of the most remarkable monuments of the old races which lived, fought, and died in those scenes, before the beginning of our history. But a great deal of enquiry was then still left to be made, and a great deal of investigation of the subject had recently been carried on. He was glad that a work upon Worlebury was now on the point, he hoped, of being published by subscription—a work, the result of the laborious exploration and antiquarian knowledge of two gentlemen, Messrs. Dymond and Tomkins. He hoped that one of those gentlemen would give them the benefit of his knowledge that afternoon, and no doubt the book would be very valuable. He felt glad to hear that they would be conducted over the camp by Mr. Dymond, one of the authors of the book. He believed Mr. Tomkins was absent. There was a matter briefly referred to in the Report, which, they would agree with him, was one of great interest to the Society, and to which he would

like to ask attention for a moment—a project for the establishment of a small daughter society, a branch of the Somerset Archæological Society, for the purpose of securing the editing and publication of some of the most interesting of the county records preserved in, or relating to, Somerset. This was immediately connected with that idea and hope which he thought ought always to be present to the mind of the Somerset Archæological Society, namely, the production of a real and complete county history. He mentioned it last year, and it was rather discouraging to feel that it was an object of great difficulty of attainment, requiring a vast amount of labour, and a great deal of expense, and therefore it appeared to be still a long way off. Still he contended it was an object which the Society ought to keep before it, in the hope that one of these days it might be accomplished. They had, of course, outgrown the Collinsonian epoch, and although that was a very meritorious book in its way, what they wanted to do was to keep up to the level of antiquarian knowledge, historical criticism, and the science of these days. The comparatively modest plan which he was now bringing before them, and which he desired warmly to recommend to them, was a movement entirely in that direction. He thought he could not bring it before them better than by stating in a few words what had been done in the matter. The plan was first put forward a few months ago, by a few gentlemen, whose names were so weighty in matters of that kind, that it was impossible for the Society, and for him as President for the time being, not to pay great attention to it. These names were Bishop Hobhouse, Mr. F. H. Dickinson, Mr. Green, the Rev. W. Hunt, and the Rev. Mr. Bennett of South Cadbury. In the circular which these gentlemen had sent out they said: "There has been, for many years, a general and increasing feeling, which has often found expression in the addresses of the Presidents of our Society, that there is great need of a new and complete history of the county. In order to assist in meeting

this want, we beg to submit to your consideration the following suggestions:—It is proposed to form a branch of the parent Society, to be called ‘The Somerset Record Society,’ for the purpose of seeking out, editing, and printing such records as bear upon the history of Somerset, and will aid the future historian of the county.” Then followed some details, and the circular went on to state:—“Our aim is—1. To publish one volume or more per annum. 2. In the choice of records for publication, to keep in view the work of tracing the stream of county life and the devolution of property from the earliest documentary period. 3. In the treatment of records, to present them in such form as will preserve the important parts of the original wording, but to give also such translation and annotation as will open their contents to the general reader, and thus spread an interest beyond the narrow range of experts.” This plan, which was brought before him, appeared to be one which he was bound to lay before the Council with a strong expression of approval and interest, and the Council gave it their sanction most willingly. The Council did not undertake to support it by a handsome endowment or a handsome annual subscription out of its own funds, for the good reason that it had no funds for such a purpose. He wished it had most sincerely, and that the Society were in a position to support out of its own means such an enterprise as that. He entirely sympathised with the speaker who deplored that the funds of the Society were so slender that it was not in a position to undertake any special expense of this kind. He could not say that the Society was in a position as to strength of funds worthy of so great and extensive a county as Somerset. But whether there were any means of making the Society more popular, or whether it would be wise to increase the small subscription which was now paid, was a matter on which he would not then express an opinion. He thought there was a great deal in what had been said by Prebendary Scarth and Mr. Green as to the possibility of increasing the popularity, and

therefore the strength and income, of the Society, by making the annual volume more complete, more varied, and more interesting. The success, and popularity, and attractions of the Society depended very largely upon the interest of the annual volume, and whatever could be done to make that volume more interesting, and to make a larger number of people desire to possess it on their shelves, would undoubtedly contribute, perhaps more than anything else they could do, to increase the popularity of the Society. But, as he had said, although the Society had not been able to assist this proposed Somerset Record Society out of its own funds, it could, at all events give it all the sanction and moral support in its power. It could recommend it heartily to the support of the Members of the Society as individuals, and to all who took an interest in the history of their county, whether they were Members of the Society or not. That was what he, on behalf of the Council, now desired to do. He would tell them what the result had been within the comparatively short time that the circulars had been issued. He gave it them in the words of the Rev. J. A. Bennett, who was acting as temporary Secretary of the proposed Record Society :—"Upon receiving the sanction of the President and the Council of the parent Society to our proposals, I circulated copies of your printed letter among all the officers of the Society and a limited number of other gentlemen, in order to ascertain how the proposal would be received. The results are as follow: Promises of help in money donations, upwards of £55; in subscriptions, upwards of £75; in permission to inspect and use documents, from Mr. G. Troyte Bullock, the Dean and Chapter of Wells, Mr. R. Neville Grenville, Mr. Merthyr Guest, Mrs. Harbin, Mr. H. Hobhouse, Mr. G. F. Luttrell, Colonel Paget, M.P., Mr. W. Phelps, the Registrar of the Diocese, Sir E. Strachey, Bart.; in literary help, from Mr. J. Batten, Rev. F. Brown, Mr. J. B. Davidson, Mr. B. W. Greenfield, Rev. G. Horner, Canon Jackson, Mr. O. W.

Malet, Rev. J. B. Medley, Mr. Jerome Murch. In addition, Mr. J. Batten kindly allows the Society to have the fruits of his labours upon the ‘Bruton Cartulary’; Mr. E. Green has in readiness the ‘Chantry Surveys of Somerset’; and I hope to be able to offer also shortly ‘A Calendar of the Contents of Bishop Drokensford’s Register.’ These results, in view of the limited circulation of the letter, are, I venture to think, satisfactory, and justify the expectation that a wider appeal to public bodies and to individuals will enable you to enter upon the work upon a scale adequate to the historical position and resources of our county.” He recommended this interesting matter to their best attention, confidently hoping that they, as a General Meeting, would confirm the action of the Council in having given their full sanction and encouragement to this public-spirited project. He strongly sympathised with what had been said by Mr. Scarth. It was evident that the Society was crippled in many ways by the scantiness of its funds. He should like to see a more adequate report of the proceedings at the Society’s visits to places of interest published in their annual volume, and they would agree that the excellent geological addresses they had last year would have been a very valuable addition to the volume which had just appeared. In conclusion, his Lordship expressed the hope that the Weston meeting might prove a pleasant and profitable one to them all.

Mr. JOHN BATTEN proposed, seconded by Prebendary SCARTH, a cordial vote of thanks to Lord Carlingford for his interesting address.

This being carried with acclamation, his Lordship briefly responded.

The meeting then broke up.

By invitation of the Local Committee, at one o’clock the Members were entertained in the Masonic Hall.

Lord CARLINGFORD, after the luncheon, expressing thanks on behalf of the Society for the welcome courtesy, proposed “The Local Committee,” coupled with the name of

Mr. SMYTH-PIGOTT, who, in reply, welcomed the Members to Weston-super-Mare, and expressed the hope that the gathering would be an enjoyable one. He alluded to some of the places to be visited during the meeting, and mentioned that he had recently been engaged in some excavations at Wood-spring Priory, which would enable the Members to see portions which had not previously been opened.

Worlebury Camp.

About two o'clock the company, including several ladies, started—some by break and some on foot—to Worlebury Camp. Arriving on that part of the hill, by Penwartha, just above Dunmarklyn, on the South-road, they were met by

Mr. C. W. DYMOND, who acted as guide. He first pointed out in that immediate locality an escarpment of the rock at the back of one of the ditches of the camp. The ditch, although filled up, is to a great extent traceable, and the escarpment, which is supposed to have been either for the purpose of a path or a foundation, was noticeable for some yards. Near this, and slightly eastward, Mr. Dymond halted the party at one of what he said had been designated by Mr. Atkins "slingers' platforms," but to which he could attach no name. This was the most perfect one existing out of perhaps two hundred that had been constructed. It consisted of a triangular patch of small stones, sunk two or three inches into the soil. Most of the patches, he added, had been destroyed in the gardens below.

Farther eastward an entrance was made by a path within the walls of the encampment, the first object of interest being a pit, some two or three feet deep, and measuring eighteen feet by fourteen. Portions of the side of this pit were of rock, and portions were built; it being explained that the masonry here was of a character quite different from the rest of the masonry of the camp, the stones being better selected and better laid. Some suggested that this pit might have been a

storage for water. In close proximity was a triangular rock-pit, about 6 ft. 6 in. in depth, the sides being of solid rock. In it were found a skeleton, a quantity of charred wheat, and some wattling. Mr. Dymond then drew attention to the most distinct remaining specimen of stone rectangular "appendages" to the inside of the camp wall, and which had been called platforms. Of these he said there were some four or five on that side of the camp. They were about forty feet long, and oblong in shape, and from their situation are probably the foundations of guardrooms or something of that sort. The visitors then made for the west end of the camp overlooking the pier, which is now to be reached by the well known flight of wooden steps. Here the party came to a standstill at the head of the way down to a spring that used to provide water for the camp, but which has been destroyed by a landslip. Proceeding along the cliffs, eastward, the question was asked whether the camp wall was continued on that side, and the answer given that it was not, as that end of the camp was sufficiently fortified by the cliffs themselves. A little to the east of the path down to the spring a remarkable natural opening in the cliffs was pointed out, and the suggestion offered that a small number could have defended it.

Farther on, a pit was pointed out, with a subterranean passage through the cliffs, which some thirty years ago was passable, but had since become filled with *débris*. Leaving the cliffs, and plunging into the thick wood, a line of seven pits was pointed out, and also the most interesting pit in the encampment. First, for its structure, as it was like a pit within a pit; the upper one being about six feet in diameter, the bottom one, about half the diameter of the first, being lined with stones, like a well, and about two feet deep. At the bottom was bare rock, as would be noticeable in all the pits if they were cleared. Secondly, that in this small, lower part of the pit, three skeletons were found crowded, one being that of a gigantic man, nearly seven feet high, whose skull

had been cloven. Some eighteen skeletons altogether have been found in the encampment, all males, half of them bearing evident traces of wounds. The bodies had been covered with loose stones, and the most likely idea is that they were killed at the time of the siege and sack of the camp, and thrown into the pits out of the way. It was the opinion that the various pits, from quantities of charred corn and wood found in most of them, were used as storages, and that a hut existed over each of them. When clearing these pits, under a thin superficial cap of earth, loose stones lay for a depth of several feet; then the skeletons, if any; then black earth, with fragments of wood; then, a layer of broken stones; and lastly, the rock-bottom, on which charred corn was frequently found. From viewing a triple group of small pits, way was made to the principal gateway of the camp, in an inlet on the southern side, it being explained that the large heap of stones, the ruins of a portion of the wall, had been deliberately thrown into the gap to fill it up. A small pit, not a yard square, was afterwards inspected, which, it was said, successfully combatted the idea that the pits were in themselves dwelling places. The ruins of the inner and outer eastern walls of the camp were then climbed; on the former the wall facings were distinctly traceable. Further eastward of these, several outer ditches were passed, with the remark that this being the most accessible portion of the camp it was therefore the most strongly fortified.

The party then proceeded by a pathway to the road at the Kewstoke gate, by the pier, where carriages awaited to convey them to the Albert Museum, in which several objects of interest in connection with the camp are deposited. On arriving at the "Royal," some who were acquainted with the Museum, accepted an invitation of Colonel ABBOTT, of South-side, to see his collection of flint weapons and implements. These were beautifully arranged, Colonel Abbott kindly describing each in turn. The visitors were amply rewarded.

Dinner was served at the Masonic Hall, Lord Carlingford presiding.

Evening Meeting.

The Evening Meeting, at the Assembly Rooms, was well attended. The PRESIDENT announced several new Members, expressing his pleasure that Weston-super-Mare was evincing so much interest in the Society.

Dolbury Camp.

MR. DYMOND said he had been asked to give a *vivâ voce* description of Dolbury—an interesting Camp, which he was told they were not likely to visit on this occasion. Dolbury Camp is oblong in plan, and about twenty-two acres in area. On three sides it is shut in by two banks of earth and stone, each with a ditch, now partially choked with débris. On the south, owing to the abruptness of the hill-side, there is only one slight unintrenched bank. The inner and higher bank was faced outside, for a portion of its height, with a stone retaining-wall, many pieces of which still remain. The work is very similar to that at Worlebury; but in the latter case the substance of the rampart was of stone only, and the walls were built in several stages; whereas, at Dolbury, he believed there had never been more than one wall-face. The camp had two entrances—one at the west end, to which access was obtained by an ancient chariot-way, which might be seen climbing the hill from the bottom of the pass; the other near the north-east corner. An existing south-east entrance is of doubtful antiquity. The ruins on the crest of the inclosure are those of a warrener's house. At Dolbury there are no pits, as at Worlebury, but there are several long, low mounds, each surrounded by a shallow ditch. It had been stated, as though a fact, that British chieftains were buried there, but no one had taken the trouble to verify the conjecture by actual examination of the mounds. On the top of one of these mounds is a cruciform arrangement of very small banks of

stones, now grass-grown. Several others are distributed around the edges of the inclosure. They had been mistaken for military works, and supposed to have been intended for sentry stations, or to prevent a rush ; but in reality they were seats for vermin traps—one being actually in place when he last visited the camp.

Mr. C. J. SIMMONS said he had known Dolbury Camp for fully sixty years, and with regard to the cruciform stone banks alluded to by Mr. Dymond, he knew, as a fact, that they were the work of the grandfather of the present warrener, and he could remember the camp when nothing of the kind was there. His earliest recollection of the scarp running down towards Rowberrow was that a ramp on it was pointed out to him as having been used for the purpose of supplying the camp with water—an abundant supply of which could be obtained from the Rowberrow side. Prior to the making of the new road, over Dolbury was the shorter way by two miles to the villages on the north side of Rowberrow and Shipham, and was freely used by persons walking to those places. The bridle-path through the camp, from the east to the west side, and away to Charterhouse, has likewise disappeared. Some slight earthworks on the eastern side of the camp had not been noticed in the remarks of the last speaker, but he (Mr. Simmons) was not positive that the same were not thrown up for purposes unconnected with the original encampment.

Prebendery SCARTH said the slight earth-works alluded to corresponded with the cattle inclosures on Worlebury, and were evidently places into which cattle could be driven in case of necessity. He added, in reply to a question, that Saxon coins had been found within the inclosure at Dolbury, and within such inclosure is also a small earth-work, which gave evidence that the camp within had been occupied by smaller bodies of a more early date than the Romans or Saxons.

The PRESIDENT, in alluding to the mounds which had

proved to be nothing more than vermin traps, remarked it was the duty of such a Society as theirs to expose sham antiquities, as well as to clear up facts connected with real ones.

The Roman Villa at Wemberham.

Prebendary Scarth then read a paper on "the Roman Villa recently discovered at Wemberham," situate about a mile-and-a-half from Yatton. Printed in Part II.

Colonel PINNEY said he had always been told that water once covered the whole of the district about and nearly up to the high ground at Glastonbury. He should like to ask when the embankment of the river Brue was supposed to have been begun. He, for one, fancied it was a work much more modern than Roman. No doubt the Romans did carry out considerable embankments, and he could have wished they had continued such work to Weston-super-Mare, and then that town would have a more beautiful sea than at present.

Mr. DYMOND said no doubt many embankments were constructed by the Romans, whilst others were improved by them, but he thought data would show that many on this coast are pre-Roman. Alluding to the Glastonbury district, he asked how could peat have formed there unless the tide had been excluded, so as to allow of its formation? He thought they were too apt to do an injustice to the abilities of our ancestors, who were a fine race of men, and quite as capable as the Romans of doing work like that alluded to.

Mr. E. E. BAKER said he had had the pleasure of meeting that eminent authority, Mr. Roach Smith, who said, in explanation as to why the Romans built such a villa as that at Wemberham, in a marshy country, near a river, that in all probability they had a station there, for the purpose of collecting tribute from the natives, and built these villas and out-buildings in which to store corn and metal. And what more convenient site could have been selected for the shipment of such tribute than the estuary of the river Yeo. This theory,

to his mind, gave a direct reason why this villa had been built in a place so wild.

Rev. COWDEN COLE (Upton) said England had been held by the Romans for the benefit of the natives. The large number of coins found showed the large trade carried on in this country, and he thought such coins may have been hidden by the Romans themselves for safety, because their hold of the country was uncertain. The whole evidence of the Roman occupation shows a continual state of insurrection.

Mr. SMYTH-PIGOTT said, in the early part of 1884 he spent the days of two months in excavating the villa at Wemberham, but there is one extraordinary problem which has not yet been solved. There are two walls, of three feet in thickness, running from the villa under the bank of the Yeo, which do not appear in the river itself. The full extent and purpose of such walls remain to be explained. With regard to the sarcophagus found in 1825, south of the villa, he should like to ask whether those who dwelt in such villas were usually buried so close to the residence they had occupied during life. Coins of the reign of the Edwards were found among the ruins of the villa—which indicated that researches had been made there at a much earlier period; and in other parts of the field a great deal of pottery and charcoal had been found. There could be little doubt that further excavations will reveal other objects of interest. He added that some two miles distant from the site of the villa, in the parish of Kingston Seymour, upwards of 800 coins were found in November, bearing date of the second and third centuries.

Bishop CLIFFORD did not think the neighbourhood of Glastonbury was drained until the time of James I. He thought the old road in that locality was not so much attributable to drainage as to the fact that in the meres or sea lakes there were natural ridges of rock, which at certain states of the tide were used by pedestrians for the purpose of passing from one point to another. With regard to the villa that had

been discovered in such a singular position, its size must not be exaggerated when they considered the requirements of a well-to-do farmer for his cattle and his servants. And, further, they must not lose sight of the fact that the villa is in close proximity to what was once a rich mining district, and in just such a place as a man who had made his fortune at the mines would choose for settling down. It is certain that whilst the Romans had to defend themselves from attacks from without, they had no internal ruptures to contend with, the whole of the Roman Empire, in itself, being peaceful. He could not approve of all they did, but it may be supposed their veterans in war were rewarded with land in the countries they took, and nothing was more natural than to find such relics of civilisation as had recently been discovered.

The PRESIDENT observed that the discovery of such a villa on the marshy banks of the Yeo was a curious fact, and one that carried the consolidation of the district, and its conversion into solid and inhabitable land to a much more early period than he had thought. With regard to the far more extensive marshes to which Colonel Pinney had alluded, he could not think it possible that the embankments in that case were of so early a date as those in the Yeo district, as, according to the traditions, Glastonbury was an island, and they knew, from the Saxon names of places, that the sea must have made its way for a considerable distance inland. He tendered the best thanks of the meeting to Prebendary Scarth for his valuable paper, which had given rise to a most interesting discussion concerning that wonderful people who conquered not us, but the island in which we live.

Bishop CLIFFORD said, between the time of the Roman departure and Saxon occupation nearly 200 years elapsed, so that the British were not so easily overcome as the Saxon records would have them to believe.

Prebendary SCARTH, in reply, said it had been a common custom to bury the dead in gardens, and a similar interment to

that at Wemberham had been found at Castle Combe. About two feet six inches was the average depth of burial, but he did not know of instances of sepulchral monuments. In reply to the question asked by Colonel Pinney, he did not think it followed that because the Romans did some embankments that they did the whole. It was impossible for them to have done all the work they must have deemed advisable. He was one who believed the Romans did more for this country than had ever been acknowledged. Their system of colonization, also, was very perfect, for whilst they brought Spaniards and Gauls to Britain, they took some of the British away to form other colonies, and therefore the Roman conquest was not an unmitigated evil.

Prebendary SCARTH, in reply to a question, said circular coins, which must have been in circulation some 300 years later than the date they bear, were often found on Mendip. Every Emperor on coming into power issued fresh coinage, and it would depend on the requirements of the country at the time as to the amount of coin brought here, not merely for the payment of troops, but for commercial speculations, besides which no doubt the Roman merchants who accompanied the army brought coin with them for the purposes of usury.

Bishop HOBHOUSE suggested that the people may have pierced the sea walls in times of attack, and hence a re-claimed district may have become re-flooded. The name of Pylle, whilst implying a landing place, was also applied to a mere rivulet, and the word was often found in districts where the sea could never have been.

Mr. SIMMONS instanced that in the Lympsham marsh there was paid what was called an admiral's rent, which he understood had been paid, in days gone by, in respect of lands recovered from the sea.

Professor EARLE, in reply to a question by the President, said the word "Pill," or "Pyll," was remarkable, and one on which it was difficult to base any argument. He had always

supposed "Pill" to be a British word, ordinarily identical with the English word "pool"—a stream running into salt water, but subject to flooding from the sea. With regard to the hiding of money, people in the early days had exactly the same desire as those of the present time, to lay by something for a rainy day. But in the remote ages people could not lay it all out at once or invest it to advantage, so there being no deposit notes in those days, they placed the same for safety in the earth. Or, the coins may have been so secreted by people who, with some of the present day, like to hoard up little treasures unknown to their neighbours, or even to the members of their own family. He added to these suggestions the fact that during the time of the Roman occupation sudden orders were often given to move from one place to another, and people not being able to carry their treasures with them, deposited the same in a well-marked place, hoping to return at some future day to recover it. It was wonderful the large number of coins that had been found so hoarded. One gentleman had recovered between 29,000 and 30,000, so that the find near Wemberham was as nothing. In the *Saxon Chronicle* there is a passage, where the departure of the legion from Britain is commemorated in the following words: "This year the Romans departed from Britain, and they buried their money hoards." This, then, showed that the people of that early date were as familiar as we are with the unearthing of hoards, and from that time to the present such unearthing has continued. These facts would enable them, to some extent, to measure the wealth of the Romans.

Somerset Epitaphs.

Dr. HARDMAN followed with a paper on "Somerset Epitaphs," which will be found printed in Part II.

Wednesday: Excursion.

By the ten o'clock train a party of about seventy left Weston

for Yatton station, where carriages awaited to convey them to the site of the newly discovered

Roman Villa at Wemberham,

about a mile distant. By the thoughtful care of Mr. Smyth-Pigott, the remains were found enclosed by hoarding, and the pavements carefully protected by sheds or roofs of corrugated iron.

Mr. SMYTH-PIGOTT gave some particulars as to the discovery of the remains, remarking that in March, 1884, they were found in the course of draining the field. The drain pipes were being laid at a depth of 2 feet 6 inches from the surface, and in the course of this work the men cut into a piece of tessellated pavement. Upon this discovery excavations were commenced. They followed the lines of the walls, one of which penetrated into the bank of the Yeo, which would seem to indicate that the course of the river had been diverted. Two coins were found in one of the rooms, but they were both defaced, and it was difficult to say whose they were, but they were assumed to be of the reign of Tetricus. Pieces of tessellated pavement were found throughout the parts excavated. He added that in the following November, about two miles from the villa, upwards of 800 coins of the second and third centuries were unearthed.

Prebendary SCARTH directed attention to the fact that one of the floors of the villa had evidently been treated in the same way as that at Silchester. There was a large central block of masonry at the back, and flues branched out from this, and were carried underneath the floors. In proof of this it was pointed out that portions of flue pipes had been found all over the parts excavated. The herring-bone masonry to be seen in the walling was a characteristic of Roman works. This kind of masonry was, however, to be found in Norman castles, of which there was an instance at Ludlow, likewise in some of their old churches; so that he supposed the mediæval

masons received their instruction in this kind of work from the Romans.

Lord CARLINGFORD, on behalf of the Society, thanked Mr. Pigott for the enlightened care with which he had unearthed and was now protecting this most interesting Roman villa, and wished that all owners of such relics of antiquity would act in the same spirit.

A full description of the remains will be found in Mr. Scarth's paper, in Part II.

A pleasant drive through Yatton, by Congresbury, and Dolbury Camp, brought the party to

Churchill.

Dolbury could not be explored, for want of time, but Mr. Somers had kindly invited the Society to visit it, adding an offer of extended courtesy.

Following the time by the clock, the Members, as a first duty, at once proceeded to the charming new Wesleyan Schoolroom, recently built by Mr. Sidney Hill, and kindly lent for the luncheon.

Lord CARLINGFORD—the repast being finished—moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Hill for his kindness in placing so handsome an apartment at their disposal, coupling with him the Rev. S. P. Jose, who had so much aided the local arrangements.

Rev. S. P. JOSE acknowledged the compliment on behalf of himself and Mr. Hill, whose absence he regretted. The Churchill people, he added, would like to be enlightened as to the probable date of the effigies in the church porch, and as to whom they were supposed to represent.

Mr. SMYTH-PIGOTT, expressing a regret, which would be shared by all, that Lord Carlingford was obliged to leave them, proposed his Lordship's health, thanking him for the great interest he had taken in the meeting.

Lord CARLINGFORD, in reply, acknowledged the kindness

he had received as President, and expressed regret that a previous engagement prevented him from joining the Society on the morrow.

The Members then proceeded through the meadow, by the Camp, to

Churchill Church.

Mr. B. EDMUND FERREY, F.S.A., said that the tower at the west end of the church was a specimen of the plain and simple Somerset type. Neither in size nor in any other respect was it remarkable. Instead of being faced with ashlar like the richer examples of towers, it was constructed of a rough, warm-coloured local stone. There had been a west door, but, this had not long since been filled in, as a window. The open timber roof, with curved braces to each rafter, and with short wood shafts at intervals, resting on corbel heads, much resembled the nave roof to Priddy church, on the Mendips, near Wells. It was an excellent example of Perpendicular work. But the roof of the north aisle was the *chef d'œuvre* of the building, the treatment of its panels being, as far as he knew, unique. For, instead of having only the usual arrangement of square or oblong panels, separated by moulded ribs, there were in this beautiful ceiling narrow panels, at intervals, the whole width of the aisle, filled in with the most delicate and diversified ornamental cusping, the design being different in each bay. This roof, like the rest of the body of the church, had been conservatively restored, about five or six years since, by Mr. Christian, architect to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The south aisle open roof was quite of a different description; a very poor modern one, the easternmost bay of which was panelled. Though this also was modern work, he thought it very likely that the original mediæval roof had been panelled, as this end of the aisle had evidently been a chapel, as shown by the piscina still existing in it. In nave roofs, one often sees the easternmost bay more

elaborately decorated over the rood, and so, in like manner, possibly the roof over that part of an aisle, when there had been an altar. The arcades on the north and south sides of the nave were markedly different in date and design. The latter was the earlier, being of the period transitional between Decorated and Perpendicular; *i.e.*, the end of the 14th century. The north arcade was fully developed late 15th century Perpendicular. Behind the handsome pulpit, recently executed, was a curious quatrefoil pierced panel, opening out into a squint, between the east end of the north aisle of the chancel. This squint was rather unusual in form, as it reached to the floor. It had evidently always been designed so. The old shaped poppy-head bench ends to the nave were almost precisely like those to Banwell church, which was not to be wondered at, considering their close connection. The chancel was poor and small, as compared with the nave. Its side walls had been raised, and the pitch of the roof lowered, some thirty years since. During the *recent* restoration, a new east window, of good Perpendicular character, had been inserted.

Mr. C. J. SIMMONS next called attention to the monument on the north side of the chancel, date 1644, erected to the memory of John Latch and his wife. Mr. Simmons, a descendant of the seventh generation, has recently restored and recoloured it. With other notes on the Latch family, he gave the tradition that this John Latch, being engaged in the Civil War, on his return home found his wife dead, and whilst looking at the corpse, himself expired. The monument represents him clad in scarlet uniform and buff-coloured boots, lying beside the corpse, with an expression of horror on his countenance on beholding the face of his wife, from which he has just removed a portion of the winding-sheet. Mr. Simmons also drew attention to, and commented on, the children represented on the monument.

Rev. S. JOSE conducted the Members to the Jenyns brass, date 1572, on the floor of the south aisle, giving some details.

This brass was found protected by a carpet, or probably it would have been by now entirely defaced.

Stopping next in the porch, Mr. GREEN made some remarks on the two effigies now deposited there. The costume of the lady was of the thirteenth century, and he judged that of the knight, by the fashion of the armour, to be about 1280. His death might have been later, as such effigies were made during life. As the early history of Churchill Manor was rather obscure, he would not venture to give these effigies a name.

Some suggestions were made, chiefly drawing attention to already published notices.

Passing the tomb of Dr. Giles, lying just without the church-yard, in unconsecrated ground, the party walked round to

Churchill Court.

Here the Members were courteously received by Mr. POLLOCK, in the absence of Mr. Dundas Cloete, and conducted to the lawn.

The HON. SECRETARY gave some details of the plan of the old house, as imparted to him by Mr. Cloete, pointing out where foundations, under or on the borders of the lawn, had been met with.

Mr. JOHN BATTEN, noticing the connection of Sir John Churchill with Churchill, expressed his opinion that the story of the Churchill family having taken the name from the parish of Churchill was all a myth. No doubt Sir John Churchill, the purchaser of property in the parish, was of the family of the Churchills the progenitors of the Duke of Marlborough; but these were directly of Wotton Glanville, in Dorset.

Lord CARLINGFORD suggested that Sir John Churchill may have purchased the property for the sake of the name.

Mr. C. J. SIMMONS then read a paper, being "Notes on the Manor of Churchill," which will be found printed in Part II.

A general discussion followed, when Mr. GEORGE men-

tioned that Sir John Churchill was Recorder of Bristol in 1682, and its representative in Parliament in 1685. In the churchwardens' books of St. Peter's, Bristol, is an entry under date 1685,—“Paid to the ringers when Sir John Churchill was made Master of the Rowles, order of Mr. Major, 6s.”

The party then inspected the house or ascended the tower, and partook of the refreshment kindly provided in the hall.

After thanking Mr. Pollock for his courtesy, carriages were sought for the drive through Sandford—where the President left—and through Banwell, to

Hutton Church.

Mr. FERREY said this church had been much modernised, as, in 1849, the chancel was rebuilt and an organ-chamber and vestry added to the north of it. At the same time a south aisle was added, the fine south porch destroyed, and no entrance left on that side of the church. As there is no north door, the body of the building has thus no side entrance—a fact of unusual occurrence. The only mediæval objects preserved were the brasses to the Payn family in the chancel. The beautiful ancient pulpit on the north side of the nave, constructed partly in the thickness of the wall, was a very good specimen of the earlier part of the Perpendicular period. All its ornamentation was of refined and delicate character, and exceedingly well designed. Instead of being corbelled out from the wall, a considerable part of the pulpit rested on an elegant panelled shaft, attached to the wall. Examples of mediæval pulpits are scarce, and so the Hutton pulpit ought to be much appreciated. There was a good octagonal, Perpendicular font; to all appearance the old one cleaned and repaired. At the west end of the south aisle was an interesting Jacobean monumental tablet, dated 1626. The groined stone ceiling to the ground storey of the west tower was of singular beauty. The ribs were of bold projection, with several short “lierne” ribs, with exquisitely carved bosses. The character

of the work was superior to the kind of fan-tracery vaulting so often found in the late Perpendicular churches of Somerset. Commenting on the exterior of the tower, Mr. Ferrey praised the design of the stair-turret, crowned with its beautiful spirelet.

Mr. BISDEE remarked that the porch was removed during his absence from England, or he would have tried to prevent it. He also called attention to the ivy tree, the branches from which encircle the tower to its full height. The stem of the tree is the largest in the West of England, and is fully three feet in girth.

Proceeding now to the lawn of

The Court,

Mr. GREEN described the house as a most interesting example of domestic architecture. The part from the tower eastward was of the fifteenth century; as the windows had been tampered with, it was difficult to give the date very exactly, but he would suggest about or soon after 1450. There would be, he thought, a window in the minstrels' room, now hidden by the conservatory. Should this one be found unaltered, it would be a guide for the others. The hall was still perfect, and used as a dining room, and a very charming place it was. It was supposed, because there was a tower, that this was a fortified house; but that was a mistake, and it was equally erroneous to suppose that it had ever been connected with any monastic establishment. It was simply a very perfect example of a manor house of its period. The portion west of the tower was Jacobean. In one of the bedrooms was a mantelpiece, very late Elizabethan in character, but really Jacobean. The date of this house—for it was distinct and perfect in itself, although most cleverly added—would be the early part of the reign of James I.

By the kind permission of Mr. Bisdee the interior was now inspected—a ewery at the entrance being pointed out as a charming relic of the olden times, when fingers were used at

meals instead of forks. The party was subsequently most hospitably entertained in the hall, which was much admired for its symmetrical proportions.

Gathering next just without the front entrance,

Mr. JOHN BATTE^N, in a few well chosen words, thanked Mr. Bisdee for his kindness and hospitality, expressing the general opinion how fortunate it was that this little gem was owned by one who so carefully preserved and guarded it.

Mr. BISDEE briefly acknowledged the compliment, and expressed the pleasure the Society's visit had given him.

A pleasant drive by Oldmixon and Uphill brought the party home by six o'clock.

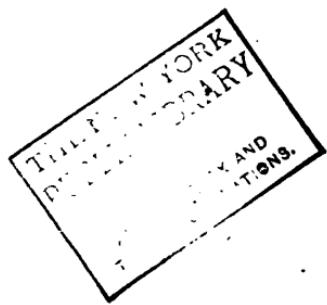
Evening Meeting.

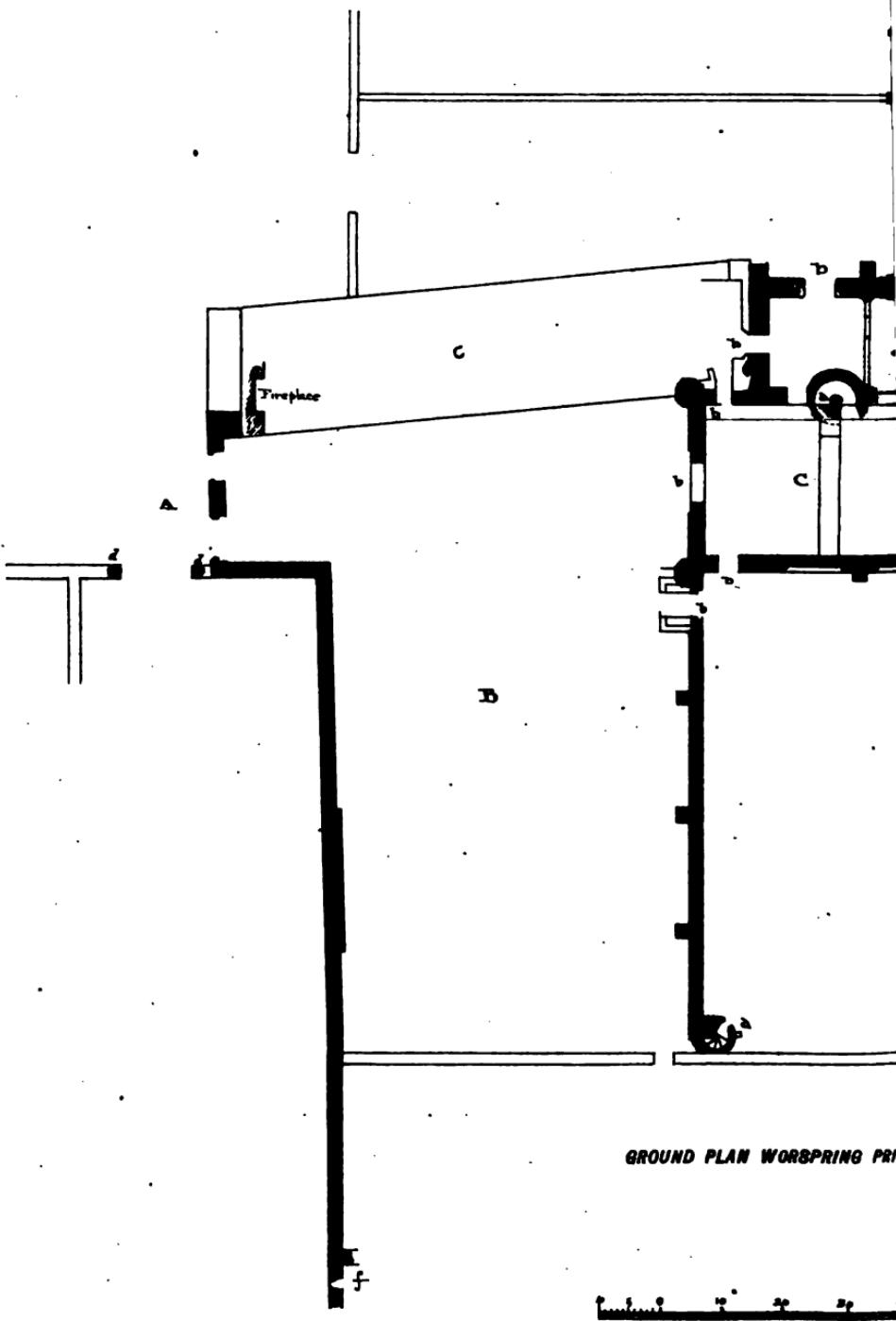
The attendance was more numerous than on the preceding evening. Bishop CLIFFORD presided, and briefly opened the proceedings, after which

Mr. R. W. PAUL gave a description of

Woodspring Priory.

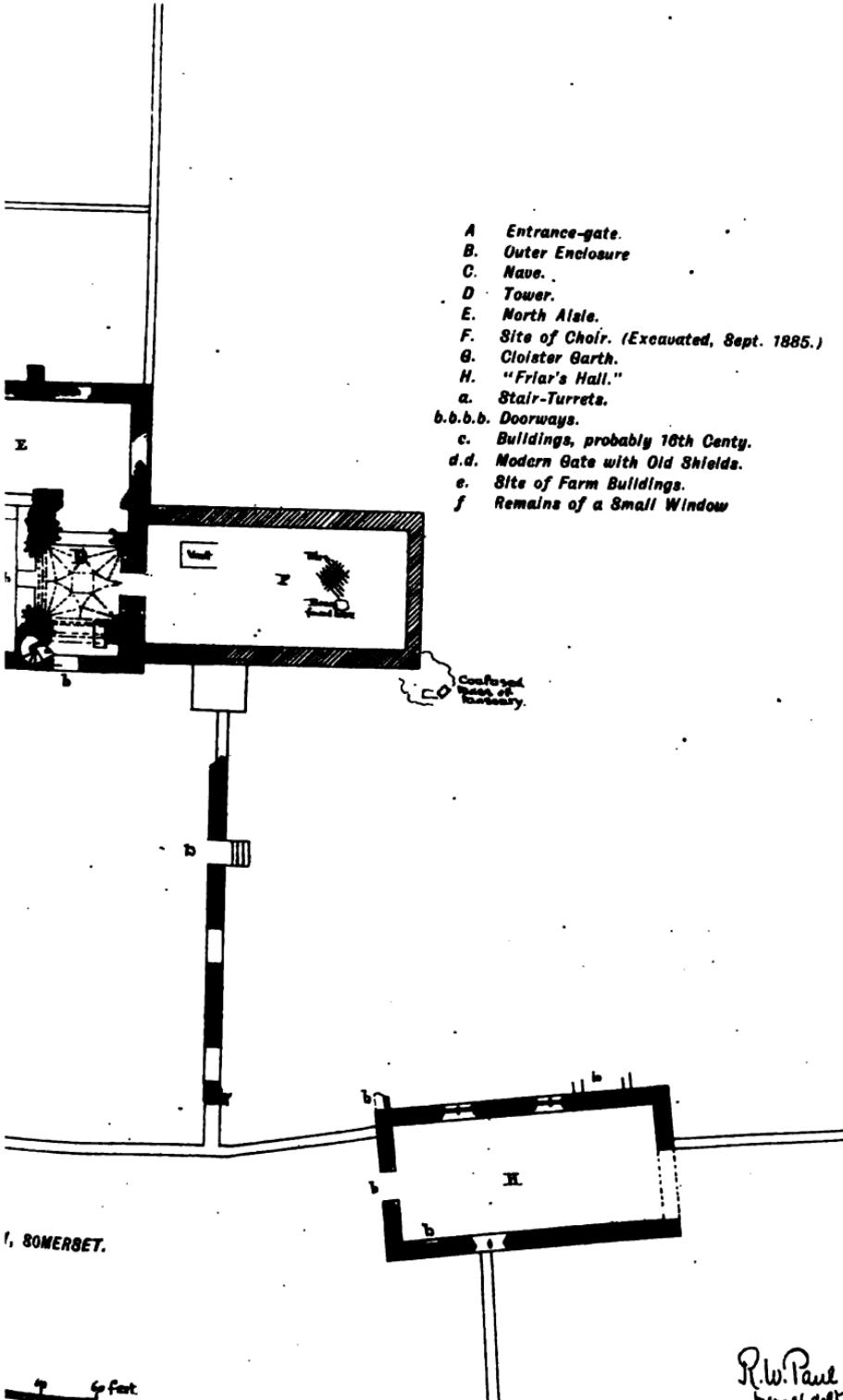
Of the early church there are but few remains visible. The remains now existing are of distinct dates. The cloister walls, the whole of the outer enclosure, and perhaps a portion of the lower part of the tower belonged to the 14th century. The building known as the "hall," and the upper part of the tower, are of the early part of the 15th century; and the nave, north aisle, and the barn, are of the latter part of the 15th or beginning of the 16th century. By excavations commenced in Sept., and continued to the previous Saturday, the foundations of the walls of the choir had been laid bare. Where the high altar had stood, was found a quantity of 14th century pavement, and amongst the armorial tiles were the arms of England, France, the Isle of Man (with roses between each leg), lion rampant, a portion of the arms of Clare, and fragments. Ten feet from the east wall was found a large hole, containing



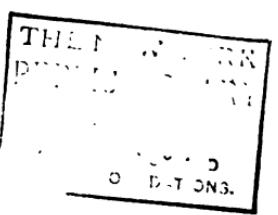


GROUND PLAN WORSPRING FARM

- A. Entrance-gate.
 B. Outer Enclosure
 C. Nave.
 D. Tower.
 E. North Aisle.
 F. Site of Choir. (Excavated, Sept. 1885.)
 G. Cloister Garth.
 H. "Friar's Hall."
 a. Stair-Turrets.
 b.b.b. Doorways.
 c. Buildings, probably 16th Centy.
 d.d. Modern Gate with Old Shields.
 e. Site of Farm Buildings.
 f. Remains of a Small Window



1. SOMERSET.



human remains, including skulls; and four feet beneath the surface, near the tower, were found slabs, which appeared to have formed the end of a vault. Leaden coffins had been found. Large pieces of tracery and filials, evidently portions of the choir windows, were also unearthed; also glazed tiles and some large white squares, either of very fine freestone or marble. From the position of these relics it would appear that the pavement of the west end was more plain than at the east, where the more elaborate remains were found. The total length of the chancel was 43 ft. 5 in., and the width 19 ft. 10 in.; the side walls being 3 ft. in thickness.

The HON. SECRETARY thanked Mr. Paul for his paper, and for the great trouble he had taken in respect of the excavations. He added, that the Priory was originally founded at Dodelyn, and subsequently removed to Worspring. He asked where Dodelyn might be.

A Member suggested Doultong, as some foundation was made there in early times.

Bishop CLIFFORD remarked there was an interesting description of Woodspring in *The Antiquary*, of August, 1881, from which it appeared that the tower of the 13th century—which had been of an oblong form—had been cased in the 16th century and made square. The old tower was only about two-thirds the height of the present one.

Mr. BATTEN said there was evidence to show a family connection between the founder and three of the assassins of Thomas à Becket, which might be a good reason for his founding the Priory.

Roman Bath v. Roman Chester, etc.

Mr. GEORGE ESDAILE then contributed a well-considered argument, in which he wished to show that Roman Bath was originally similar to the camps at Chester, London, Lincoln, and Manchester. The reading was well illustrated by plans or outlines of the Roman camps above named, thereby adding

greatly to its general interest. Slightly epitomised, the paper is printed in Part II.

In the course of a brief discussion,

MR. SCARTH observed that the origin of our cities out of Roman stations was a subject of much interest, and not confined to Britain alone, as many continental cities have arisen in like manner. With respect to Bath, he could not agree with Mr. Esdaile as to the original line of the Roman walls. The course of the river had not altered much since the Roman period, and this was proved by finding Roman interments on both banks, not far distant from its present course. It had, indeed, in former times occasionally flooded the land where Pulteney Street now stands, but interments of Roman times were found behind Daniel Street, in the Sydney Gardens, and the Villa Fields; and a Roman road appears to have run on each side of the river. The form of Roman camps was not always quadrangular, as Vegetius, in his treatise on Roman military matters (*Flav. Vegeti de Re Militari*, Lib. I., cap. xxiii.), clearly tells us, but often suited to the form of the ground, and this seems rather to have been the case with Bath, where the site of the Roman fortified town had been regulated by the bend of the river. He had listened with much pleasure to the address, to which the large plans exhibited of the original forms of many fortified cities in Britain, as traced out by portions of the Roman walls, had given a special interest.

THE PRESIDENT having thanked Mr. Esdaile for his contribution, and the evident trouble he had taken with it, the meeting broke up.

Thursday : Excursion.

The morning was all that could be desired, and at the appointed time, 9.30, upwards of seventy departed in breaks and other conveyances, for

Worspring Priory.

Passing through Worle and Kewstoke, the party arrived at

Worspring at 11 o'clock. Having alighted in the outer enclosure, a halt was made at the entrance gate, where

Mr. ALLEN BARTLETT said that the first foundation of the Priory was in all probability in the year 1210. According to a letter written to the Bishop of Bath and Wells at that time, there appeared to have been a chapel or chantry on the site, and in this was buried Robert, grandfather of De Courtenay; but no trace of it has been found, save and except a Norman capital, which was dug up some time since at a distance of some three hundred yards from the present building. This is now in the wall at the entrance gate. From a description given by an old farmer, however, in 1835 there would appear to have been some slight resemblance to a small nave and chancel, at a spot known as the Five Elms, where, underneath some stone slabs, a quantity of bones was discovered. This is all that is known of the original building. The shields which now ornament the entrance gate were supposed by Rutter to have been brought from the east end of the north aisle of the church, but country people informed him that both shields were brought from fields in the same line as that in which the capital had been discovered, and this was in a direct line to a landing place on the coast. From this it might be assumed, that in carrying away the carvings, some were accidentally left behind. The second church was of the 13th or 14th century. Mr. Bartlett then proceeded to direct attention to the exterior of the present building, pointing out that the west front had undergone great alteration — in fact, had been almost entirely destroyed. Above the west door there must have been a large window, in all probability surmounted by a crowned figure seated. On either side had also been figures under canopies, but they had become almost invisible. From what could be made of the outline, however, there was good reason to suppose that one figure represented St. Augustine, whilst the second was, perhaps, either the founder, or Thomas à Becket.

Mr. Bartlett then conducted the party to the southward and to the hall, which he fully described.

Mr. PAULL gave general particulars as to the result of the excavations—as embodied in his paper of the previous evening. It was believed that after the suppression the buildings were used as a hospital.

Mr. BARTLETT said there were frequent entries in the books of adjacent parishes of contributions made towards a hospital, which existed between 1601 and 1710, but there was no documentary evidence to identify Woodspring as the institution. He added that in the recent excavations they found burnt stone and wood, which gave rise to the suggestion that the choir had been destroyed by fire.

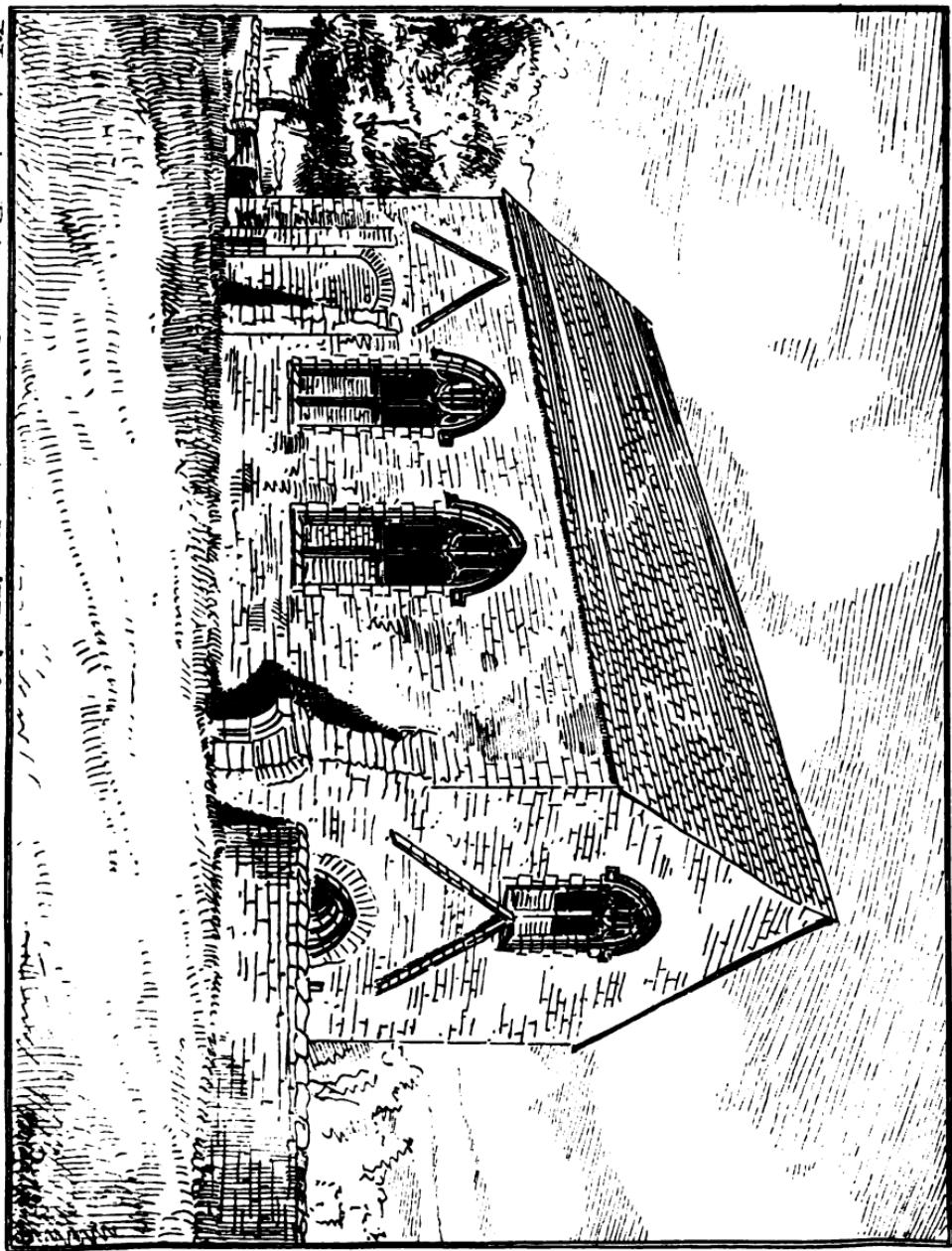
Mr. BATTEN remarked that in parish books references to a hospital were often found; this would be for village or parish purposes, and must not be supposed to mean a general hospital, in our sense of the word. It should be remembered, too, that a hospice was not a hospital.

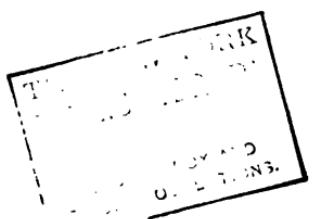
Dr. HARDMAN read the following curious letter, showing the style in which favours were asked in the olden times:—

Letter asking for a grant of Woodspring Priory, addressed to Cromwell, the Royal Commissioner, by Humphrey Stafford.

“**R**IIGHT Worshipful, yn my most humblyst wise I can, I commend me unto your good mastership, thankying your mastership ever for the great kyndenes and flavour shewed unto me always, and when it may please your mastership to call to your good remembrances that ye promysed me to be good master unto me when the tyme came: Sir your mastership shall understand that whereas yet I am not able to doo suche acceptable service unto the kynges highnes my master, as my poore and true hert could, and if I hadd wherwith to mayntayn it, so it is, pleasith it your mastership to understand, that when I desyred Mr. Bryan to be so good

Woodstock Priory, Somerset - The Hall from NW.





master unto me as to moshion unto your mastership to help me unto the gift of the priorie of Fynshed, a house of Chanons yn the countee of Northampton, of ye yearly value of lvjⁱⁱ x^v xj^d ob. yn case it be subpressed, sir your mastership shall understand that sens [*since*] that tyme my naturall ffather willed me to write to your mastership, and to non others, for to be good master unto me for a house of Chanons, yn Somer-sett shiere called Worspryng, where my said ffather is ffounder therof and as I do suppose of like value or theraboutes. And if it wold please your mastership to be so good master unto as to helpe me to Worspryng priorie, I were and wilbe wylst I leve your bedman [*i.e.*, offering prayers for you], and alweys redy to your mastership suche poore service and pleasure as shal become me to doo, whillest I do leve, God willyng, who ever have your mastership yn his tuysshon [*tuition*]. From Bletherwexe, thus present Palme Sonday, by your own assured to his little power.

“ HUMFFRUY STAFFORD,

“ Esquye.

“ To the right honorable

“ Sir Thomas Cromwell,

“ Knyght, Secretorie.

“ To the Kynges hyghnes d. d. thus.”

MR. GREEN said the income of the Priory had been about £98 clear, equivalent to about £2,000 per annum of the present currency.

The interiors of the building, including the prior's hall, refectory, and tithe barn, were minutely inspected, nearly two hours being occupied.

The Hon. Secretary had prepared a short account of the Priory, but, as time did not permit a longer delay, the reading was omitted. This could the more easily be done, as a full history is intended from a local source. The following few notes only are added.

The original grant of William Courtenay is set out in a

patent of 1325 (18th Edward II, part 2, membrane 33), which, confirming all former gifts, states that the Priory was originally founded by Geoffrey Gilbery in Dodelyng. Besides the Courtenay gifts, the Priory benefited largely from the Cantilupes. Gifts from several others are also found. Touching the principal ones, in 1226 (*Close Rolls*, 10th Henry III, m. 2), William de Cantilupe, jun., gave fifty shillings rent and lands, with belongings, in Wurle; and if the lands did not produce that amount, his father, William, sen., agreed to make it up—some principal, discreet men of the county to determine the value. In 1310, John de Cugayn allowed the prior a rent of twenty shillings. (*Pat. Rolls*, 4th Edward II, pt. 1, m. 26). In 1331, by patent (5th Edward III, pt. 2, m. 30), Henry Cary, vicar of Locking, gave some Montfort property, a messuage and 58 acres of land, seven pence rent, and a rent of twelve horse shoes (*clavorum equorum*) in Samford-juxta-Churchill. In 1410 (*Pat. Rolls*, 11th Henry IV, pt. 2, m. 21), there was another case, in which Robert Pobelowe, clerk, and John Venables, gave 174 acres of land in Worle, Wynsccombe, Rolleston, and Pokerolleston, and seven acres in Worspring, the land of Robert More, the same passing after his death to said Robert and John: and also two acres in Worle, the land of Agnes Andrew—also destined to pass, after her death, to the same Robert and John, and so to the Priory. This looks like our “Charitable Trust,” by which so much has been gathered. In the Chapter documents at Wells is a covenant of the prior of Worspring, dated 1266, to pray for his benefactors. Besides such business events, there is but little to record of this or any similar place. Occasional legal squabbles alone vary the routine. In 1419, here, the prior was summoned, or complained against, for causing obstruction by placing bars on the wall called Wowall, the said wall being a common way (*Assize Rolls*, 7th Henry V).

One curious episode occurs, but relating more especially to the neighbourhood rather than to the Priory. In 1399, in an

inquisition on the goods of Richard, formerly King, and his adherents, forfeited in Somerset (1st and 2nd Henry IV, *Excheq. Q.R., Miscell.*), it was found that a ship belonging to the Duke of Surrey arrived at Rokysmille, full of goods, viz., vessels of silver, gold, and gilt, packed in salmon casks. There were also other jewels and cloths for the hall and the body, and utensils for the house. These the Abbot of Glastonbury seized, and with carts took them to Glastonbury, and from thence to Queen Camel, the whole being valued at £1000. It was also found that Purnella, daughter of Amicia Nelder, wife of John Nelder of Worle; Alice Yndener, wife of William Yndener of Worle; Alice, daughter of William Plymton of Banwell, and John Underwode of Worle, had "one little clothsak which they found south of the Elynes of Worspring, full of cloths and vestments, with a mitre and other goods and jewels, valued at £60."

The next notice foreshadows the end. A letter of early in 1534 (*S.P. Dom.*, Henry VIII, v. 6, 126), records that the writer was "enformyd by one of my lordes tenauntes there that the Prior of Wulspring shalbe deposed shortly." Following this, on the 21st August, 1534, the prior and his house surrendered, and signed their acknowledgment that the Bishop of Rome was usurper, and that the King Henry was alone supreme head of the Church of England. The document is a neat and perfect one, the seal alone being somewhat broken. (*Augmentation Office*, No. 123). Mistakes have been made on this document: it is only an acknowledgment of supremacy, the Priory was not therefore dissolved, this came later. The date has not yet been stated.

The dissolution was under the Act of Parliament of 27th Henry VIII, cap. 28 (4th February, 1536), by which every religious house whose income was less than £200 per annum was given to the Crown. "Forasmuche as manifest synne, vicious, carnall and abomynable lyvynge, is dayly usyd and comytted amonges the lytell Abbeys and Pryoryes, whereby

they spoyle, destroy, consume, and utterly waste all their goods, and albe it that many visytacons hath been had for two hundreth yeres and more, yet with lytell or none amendment: for the extirpyng and destrucccon of such vyce and synne"—be it enacted, etc. Accordingly, Worspring fell under this Act. With the smaller establishments there was not generally a formal document given at the time of their dissolution, and consequently the date when Worspring collapsed must be found by other means.

The King's ministers or agents who took possession necessarily had to send in their account of rentals received, the amounts being granted in augmentation of the Crown revenue. The first for Worspring (*Ministers' Accounts*, 27th Hen. VIII, No. 103), states that the property was in the hands of the Crown, annexed "in augmentation of revenue by Act of Parliament, 4th February, 27th Henry VIII, in earth, of the Church of England supreme head." It is for a half-year, six weeks and six days. From this document it is learned that although the estate was taken in hand in May, all matters went on as usual until 27th September, when the Priory was suppressed.

The property belonging is duly set out, but here epitomised : Worle produced £39 9s. 4d.; there being deducted as paid to Roger Normynton, formerly prior, expended by him £9 8s. 7½d.; and outgoings of his office, "before 27th Sept., when he was dissolved," £9 10s. 2½d. To Thos. Arundell, Knt., expenses of his office as collector for one year, £10 3s. 5d. Locking was put at £24 18s. 11d.; out of which £16 9s. 9d. were allowed to the prior, as already expended, and to Sir Thos. Arundell £6 9s. 5½d. Sanford Marsh produced £6 6s. 6d.; Butcombe, £2; Worspring Manor, and lands in Worle and Kewstoke, £12 19s. 6d.; the tithe of Worle, £8, and of Kewstoke, £4 13s. 4d.

A document undated, but of soon after the above date, is of interest, as showing the then rental value of the lands.

(*Chapter House, County Bags, Miscell.*, No. 15.) It is headed—“The rent of the hole demaynes there, late beyng in the Pryor’s handes in parcels, and nowe letten and demysed for xxi yeres at the rent ensuing.

	£	s.	d.
“Firste, cxx acres pasture, at viii ^d the acre ...	4	0	0”
“Over cxxvij acres, arable, at iv ^d the acre ...	2	2	8”
“Over xxx acres of wode and waste, at j ^d the acre ...	2	6”	
“Over xxx acres of mede, at xij ^d the acre ...	1	10	0”
“Over xiij acres, mede, called Elman, lying within the parishe of Worle, at xvij ^d the acre	18	8”	
“Over xiij acres, mede, called Worle mede, lying in Worle aforesaid, at xij ^d the acre ...	13	0”	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£	12	16 10”
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

A thoroughly enjoyable drive through Worle and Wolver-hill brought the company to

Banwell,

where they at once alighted and partook of an excellent luncheon at the Ship Hotel. Mr. R. H. PAGET, M.P., presided.

At the conclusion of the repast the HON. SECRETARY announced that they would deviate somewhat from the original programme, and omit the bone cavern from their day’s exploration. This announcement at first caused some little disappointment, but subsequently, with the weather setting in very wet and boisterous, it was admitted that the omission had been well timed.

Banwell Church.

Mr. FERREY, standing outside the church, at the west end, commented on the leading features of the exterior. He said that the noble tower was of great size and height, but in other respects had no features distinct from other towers calling for

remark, except the planning and general treatment of the stair-turret was very artistically managed. He was also struck with the comparatively narrow width and shallow projections of the tower buttresses, as compared with other towers of the same period. In the second stage above the west doorway was a sculptured figure in a canopied niche on either side of the two-light window. The latter was panelled with stone about half-way up to the springing of the head, and contained representations of the conventional lily growing out of vases, of Renaissance character. One of these was the original; the other had been restored. He was in doubt as to the identity of the male figure on the north side of the window, holding a scroll, until Bishop Clifford suggested it to be the Archangel Gabriel, and that the whole design symbolised the Annunciation. The figure on the south side undoubtedly represented the Virgin. The idea was a well conceived and unusual one, of great interest. There was a fine south porch, with parvise over it. On each side of the east end of the nave were bold, octagonal turrets, carried up to some height—rather uncommon features. These contained the steps up to the rood-loft. It had been said that on great festivals in the church the procession of priests and acolytes went up by one stair-turret and descended by the other. The chancel had been partly rebuilt and much modernised. The east window had been shortened so as to give height for a reredos, but externally the original sill, at a lower level, remained.

The party then entered the church, and Mr. Ferrey drew attention to the excellent mouldings of the tower arch. The nave had a good clerestory. The nave arcade was light and elegant. It had been found necessary, for constructional reasons when the church was restored some years since, to insert tie-rods to the roof, which, of course, rather interfered with the original design. The manner in which the roof was, so to speak, wedded to the walls by means of ornamental wood panelling, stopping on the labels of the clerestory

windows was interesting. A similar treatment was to be found in two churches not far off, *viz.*, at Congresbury and Yatton. There were some corbel heads of curious character above the inner archways of the north and south doors, but he thought all of them were not original. There was a niche, containing a figure of the patron saint of the church, St. Andrew, on the east side of the tower, over the tower arch; also a buttress and string-course. Part of the latter followed a raking line. It seemed very probable, therefore, there had been an earlier nave, before the present one was built, when a cloister was added and the walls heightened. The front of the west gallery was embellished with some very good old Jacobean panelling. The circular font was of the 13th century, and on its bowl was an ornament, which he considered represented sea-weeds—a not unlikely subject for sculpture, as the Bristol Channel was distant only some six miles. It was easy, moreover, to attach a suitable symbolic reference to these sea-weeds. The minute band of sunk quatrefoils round the top of the bowl of the font seemed an addition made in the 15th century. The old oak benches, with shaped ends of poppy-heads, were to be remarked. The stone pulpit attached to one of the piers of the north nave arcade was mediæval, and of elegant Perpendicular design, but a modern stone staircase up to it had been added in late years. Last, not least, to be particularly observed was the magnificent oak rood-screen, designed in the best period of the Perpendicular style, differing from many other examples in being quite as well moulded and decorated on the east side as on the west, and with a loft coved out on both sides.

Mr. Ferrey's views as regarded the ornaments on the font were combated, it being suggested that lilies were intended; but Mr. Ferrey maintained that the sculptures were far more like sea-weeds, as he had considered them to be.

Various objects of interest, in the shape of parochial records, were kindly shown by Mr. THOMAS CASTLE, Churchwarden.

At the invitation of Miss FAZAKERLEY, the party then adjourned to her residence at

The Abbey.

After inspecting the "chapel," on returning to the entrance hall, a vote of thanks was accorded to Miss Fazakerly for her kind reception, to which she duly responded.

The whole house being quite modern, there remains nothing historic but the site, save that perhaps some of the old stones may have been worked in during reconstruction.

A brief visit was then paid to the Vicarage, where the Rev. W. H. TURNER received the party on the lawn. From thence, by invitation, they proceeded to

The Castle.

Rain was now descending, making the walk so very disagreeable that only a portion of the company ventured to the

Roman Landmark.

This, known as the lesser Camp, consists of a square embankment, containing a cruciform earthwork.

Dr. EMERTON having kindly cut the cross and otherwise aided examination by clearing the surface, explained the result of his labours. In accordance with his supposition that something substantial may be found beneath he discovered every indication of solid stone work, besides remains of pottery and bones; but he was not specially rewarded.

The Rev. Prebendary SCARTH said if the exploration were continued the explorers must not be disappointed if they found but little to reward them for their pains. In various parts similar tumuli had been found, and they were believed to be boundary marks, containing, as they did, pieces of pottery, pieces of wood, and even oyster shells; all of which had a significant meaning, as indicating certain limits to the land surveyors of those early days.

Mr. Scarth's remarks are more fully embodied in a paper printed in Part II.

Proceeding next to the Castle, the party rejoined in the park fronting the lawn, where tea was comfortably served in a marquee.

After the tea Dr. EMERTON showed and commented on his various finds in the camps near, and a general conversation ensued.

This concluded the day's explorations.

Mr. PAGET moved a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. and Mrs. Emerton for their great kindness in entertaining the Society.

Dr. EMERTON responded.

Prebendary SCARTH proposed thanks to Mr. Smyth-Pigott for opening the Roman villa at Yatton, and also for excavating at Woodspring, thus materially enhancing the interest of the Society's meeting.

A vote of thanks accorded the Local Hon. Secretaries and Committee, acknowledged by Mr. WOOLER, brought the proceedings to a close. The party then repaired to "Trafalgar-square," where conveyances were in waiting, and returned to Weston-super-Mare in good time, the pleasure of the journey being materially marred by a drenching downpour.

The Local Museum.

Ancient Carved Figure, "The Sorrowful Mother," said to have come from Woodspring Priory; and a Drawing of the old Church of St. John, Weston-super-Mare; by Mr. PRICE.

The Original Pardon granted by James II to Edmund Prideaux of Ford Abbey for imputed complicity in Monmouth's Rebellion, on his paying a fine of £15,000 to Judge Jeffreys; by Mr. HUGH NORRIS.

A collection of remains from the Roman Villa recently discovered at Wemberham near Yatton; and a large number of Roman Coins, from a hoard found at Kingston Seymour; by Mr. CECIL SMYTH-PIGOTT.

Some curious and rare 17th Century Books relating to the county, Local Tracts, and Guide Books; also a Map of Weston-super-Mare, 1791; by Mr. E. E. BAKER.

A collection of Land and Fresh Water Shells from the neighbourhood of Weston; by Mr. W. H. PALMER.

Impressions of Somersetshire Seals, and a good collection of English Coins; by the Rev. W. F. ROSE.

Additions to Museum and Library.

THE MUSEUM:

Earthen Vessel for brewing a "Peck of Malt;" from Mr. W. MAYNARD.

Medals of the Exhibition (1851), of George III (1817), and of the Prince and Princess of Wales (1863); Bank Token, 10d. Irish, 1805; Bank Token, 5d. Irish, 1805; Charring Cross Shilling; Bristol Shilling; London Sixpence; from Mr. A. MAYNARD.

A collection of Plaster Casts of Engraved Gems ; from the Rev. W. H. LANCE.

Piece of Fossil Wood and other Fossils, from Portland ; piece of Ore from which white lead is extracted ; from Mr. SURTEES.

Twelve Stone Implements and a Shell ; from Mr. CULLEN, Picton, New Zealand.

Silver Penny of William I, struck at Romney ; from Mr. J. MARSHALL.

Leaden Bulla of Pope Honorius IIII, found on the site of the Priory, Taunton, 1885 ; from Mr. Wm. HOCKIN.

Sixteen Flint Implements, found on the Cotswold Hills ; from the Rev. J. H. CARDEW.

A Wedgwood Hyacinth Pot ; from Mr. BARNICOTT.

Models of Tropical Fruits, etc. ; from Lady DOUGLAS.

Two Bath Tokens—F. Heath, 1794 ; S. T. Whitchurch and W. Dore, 1811.

Seven Silver Tokens—One Shilling, North Cornwall, 1811 ; One Shilling, Worcester County and City, 1811 ; One Shilling, Marlborough Old Bank, 1811 ; One Shilling, Dorsetshire, Wiltshire, and Shaftesbury Bank, 1811 ; One Shilling, Newport, Isle of Wight, 1811 ; One Shilling, Wm. Lintott and Sons, Romsey ; XII Pence, W. S. and J. Wakeford, Andover, 1811 ; from Mr. HOWARD MAYNARD.

Piece of Stained Glass from Wilton Church ; from Mr. SPENCER.

Brass Engraved Box or Case, found at Cleeve Abbey ; from the Rev. W. P. TREVELYAN.

Some Fossils from Swindon ; from Mr. HARTNELL.

Model of the Market Buildings, Taunton, and a fac-simile of the Death Warrant of Charles I ; from Miss WOLRIGE.

James I 2d.-piece, and Two Silver Coins of Hadrian, found at Somerton ; from Colonel PINNEY.

Token of John Glyde, Taunton ; from Rev. C. S. P. PARISH.

Fragment of a British Urn, found near Willett, 1834; from Mr. BLOMMART.

Blow-tube and Case of Poisoned Darts, Spear, and Daggers, from Perak; from Mr. JOHN BABB.

LIBRARY:

History of the Family of Fortescue: Supplement to Chapter I; from Lord CLERMONT.

Murray's *Handbook to Wilts, Dorset, and Somerset*, 4th edition; from the PUBLISHER.

History of the House of Arundel; from Lord ARUNDEL OF WARDOUR.

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries, pts. 27, 28, 29, 30; from the Editor, Rev. BEAVER H. BLACKER.

Western Antiquary, Nos. 1 to 10; from the Editor, Mr. W. H. K. WRIGHT.

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, 1667; from H.M. Stationery Office.

Notices of an English Branch of the Malet Family; from the author, Mr. A. MALET.

Exeter during the Religious Persecutions and Rebellions; from the author, Mr. T. J. NORTHY.

Visitors' Handbook to Weston-super-Mare; from the Rev. W. JACKSON.

Some Observations Upon the Law of Ancient Demesne; from the author, Mr. PYM YATEMAN.

History of the Family of Yea; from Sir FRANCIS W. GRANT, Bart.

Adam's *Roman Antiquities*; *The Life and Times of Sir Thomas Gresham*, 2 vols.; *Discoveries in Asia Minor*; Aikin's *Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth*; *Sermons*, Taunton, 1847, 2 vols.; from Mr. SLOPER.

Literary Studies, 2 vols.; *Biographical Studies*; *Economic Studies*; *On the Depreciation of Silver*; *Essays on Parlia-*

mentary Reform; Lombard Street—a Description of the Money Market; Physics and Politics; The English Constitution, by the late Walter Bagehot; from Mrs. BAGEHOT.

Cuthberht of Lindisfarne—his Life and Times; from the author, Dr. A. C. FRYER.

Northamptonshire Natural History Society.—*Proceedings*, Nos. 21, 22, 23.

Catalogue of the Library at Chatsworth, 4 vols.; from the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

On a hoard of Roman Coins discovered in Cobham Park; from Mr. C. ROACH SMITH.

Notes on the Ancient Recorded Topography of Deron; from the author, Mr. R. N. WORTH.

The Athenian Mercury, January 29, 1695; from Mr. F. WOODLAND.

Calendar of University College, Toronto, for 1886.

Official Handbook of New Zealand, and The King Country; from the New Zealand Government, through the Mayor of Taunton.

Glossary of Words used in the Neighbourhood of Wincanton; from Mr. SWEETMAN.

Etchings of Glastonbury Abbey; from Mr. SHEPPARD DALE.

Some odd numbers of *Miscellanea Graphica*, and *Remains of Pagan Saxondom*; from Mr. G. E. JEMMETT.

Historical and Political Studies, xi, xii—City of Washington.

Hampshire Notes and Queries, 2 vols.; from Mr. W. S. GARDINER.

A true and most Dreadful Discourse of a Woman Possessed with the Devil, at Ditchet in Somersetshire, 1584 (reprint, 1885), from the Editor, Mr. E. E. BAKER.

Bakewell's *Introduction to Geology*; Conybeare and Phillips's *Geology*; Hill's *Fossils*; Burnet's *Poland*; Hall's *Journal to Chili, Peru, and Mexico*, 2 vols.; *Letters of the Marchioness of Pompadour*, 3 vols.; *Guide to Exeter*, 1821; *Guide to Leamington and Warwick*; from the Rev. I. S. GALE.

Catalogue of the Bristol Library and of the Plymouth Free Library.

Memoirs of a Manager, by Henry Lee, 2 vols.; from Mr. SCARLETT.

Harmonies of Tones and Colours developed by Evolution, 2 vols.; from the authoress, Miss F. J. HUGHES.

Genom Amerika (Through America, in the Swedish language); from the author, Mr. W. G. MARSHALL.

Translation of the Lincolnshire Survey, temp. Henry I.

Hale's *Graves of our Fathers*; Wyatt's *Varieties in Verse*; *Minutes of Evidence on the Berkeley Claim*, 1811; *Bristol Poll Book*, 1841; Haines's *Guide to Gloucester Cathedral*; Hunt's *Bristol, Newport, and Welsh Towns Directory*; *Royal Cheltenham and County Directory*, 1872-3; Williams's *Lays and Legends of Gloucestershire*; *Legends, Tales, and Songs in the Gloucestershire Dialect*; Roger's *Calendars of Al-Hallowen, Brystow*; Townsend's *Tour in Italy*; *Memorials of Mrs. E. J. Prust*; Boultbee's *Six Sermons at Cheltenham*; *Opening Services of the Presbyterian Church, Bristol*; *The Siege and History of Londonderry*; *Poetry of Bygone Days*; *Remains of the Rev. Edward Tottenham of Bath*; from the Rev. B. H. BLACKER.

Observations on the Snowdon Mountains; *Gazeteer of France*, 1793; from Mr. A. HAMMETT.

History of the Parish and Manor of Wookey; from the author, Rev. T. S. HOLMES.

Received in exchange for the Society's Proceedings:-

Royal Archæological Institute.—*Journal*, Nos. 166, 167, 168.

British Archæological Association.—*Journal*, June, Sept., Dec., 1885; March, 1886.

Society of Antiquaries of London.—*Proceedings*, vol. x, Nos. 2, 3.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.—*Proceedings*, vols. i to vii, new series.

Royal Irish Academy.—*Transactions* (Science), vol. 28, Nos. 17 to 20; *Proceedings* (Science), vol. iv, Nos. 3, 4; ditto, (Antiquities), vol. ii, No. 6; *Irish Lexicography: an Introductory Lecture*.

Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland. *Journal*, Nos. 60 to 63.

Associated Architectural Societies.—*Reports and Papers*, 1884.

Sussex Archaeological Society.—*Domesday Survey for the County of Sussex*.

Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History.—*Proceedings*, vol. vi, pt. 2.

Surrey Archaeological Society.—*Collections*, vol. ix, pt. i.

Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society.—*Magazine*, Nos. 65, 66.

London and Middlesex Archaeological Society.—*Transactions*, pt. 19; *East Barnet*.

Plymouth Institution.—*Transactions*, vol. ix, pt. 1.

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society.—*Transactions*, vcl. ix, pts. 1, 2; *Wills in the Great Orphan Book*, No. 4.

The Powys Land Club.—*Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. xviii, pts. 2 and 3.

Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society.—*Journal*, vol. viii.

Shropshire Archaeological Society.—*Trasactions*, vol. ix, pt. 2.

Hertfordshire Natural History Society.—*Transactions*, vol. iii, pts. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society.—vol. vi, pt. 2.

Essex Archaeological Society.—*Transactions*, vol. iii. pt. 1.

Royal Institution of Cornwall.—*Journal*, vol. viii, pt. 4.

Buckinghamshire Architectural and Archaeological Society. *Records*, vol. v, No. 7.

Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association.—*Journal*, pts. 34, 35.

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PAPERS, ETC.

The Roman Villa at Wemberham in Yatton; and discovery
of Roman Coins near Kingston Seymour.

BY REV. PREBENDARY SCARTH, M.A.

“IN the Parish of Yatton is a Manor called Ham and Wemberham, the property of John Pigott, of Brockley, Esq.” This is all the mention made of Wemberham by Collinson, the historian of Somerset, whose work was published in 1791.

Rutter, who published his *Delineations of the N.W. Division of Somerset* in 1829, in giving an account of the parish of Yatton, tells us that “an ancient sepulchre was discovered in 1828, on the property of J. H. Pigott, Esq., in a field called Great Wemberham, within the parish of Yatton, and about a mile and a half N.E. of the church, towards Kingston Seymour. About a foot below the surface was a freestone coffin, with a lid, shaped to the body, and fractured ; it was of un-

common thickness, and had been excavated out of a solid block. It contained, besides the principal bones of a skeleton of middle stature, some parts of a lead coffin. The local situation of this interment is extraordinary, having in former times been a wild lonely spot, far distant from human habitation, and over which the waters of the Channel frequently flowed, previously to the modern embankments. The head of the coffin pointed to the north-west, a proof of its great antiquity, and it is conjectured that it was originally covered by a tumulus, which was levelled for agricultural purposes ; this will account for its lying so near the surface, and for the absence of large portions of the lead coffin."

So thought and so wrote Rutter, who has happily recorded this discovery; but the still more recent discovery of the site of a Roman villa, with remains of six tessellated floors and two hypocausts, close upon the bank of the river, and the still more recent discovery of a large hoard of coins, serves to show that this district was early brought under cultivation, and that Roman civilization had planted itself firmly in this part of Britain, and had carried out important works in the neighbourhood.

Roman remains have been found both at Clevedon and Yatton, and not long ago a Roman interment was discovered on Cadbury, which is recorded in the *Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society*.

The villa at Wemberham, now under notice, discovered in 1884, contains not fewer than ten rooms, which have been cleared, and more may yet be discovered. Much care has been taken in opening out these chambers ; they have been protected from damage, and all the fragments of wall painting or of bone or metal, and all coins have been carefully collected by the present owner, who has exhibited a laudable zeal in their preservation.

Unfortunately very little of the masonry remains, as the walls have been destroyed to below the surface, but what does

remain is of good workmanship, and thoroughly Roman in character.

There are the remains of a considerable hypocaust, and traces of a bath adjoining. The rooms are of the ordinary dimensions found in Roman villas, and the tessellated floors are not inferior in workmanship to those found elsewhere in Britain. The tesserae are of white, blue, and red; the materials being obtained near at hand. Unhappily, by reason of their proximity to the river, the pavements have suffered from inundations when the embankment has been neglected.

The great interest of this villa is its situation on a level tract of land, through which the river Yeo flows. This position shows clearly that the villa could not have been built in Roman times unless the river had been previously confined to its natural channel; and thus we are brought to the conclusion that the embankments which are now so carefully attended to, must be Roman in their origin.

Happily, we have complete confirmation of this fact, not confined to Somerset. Embankments are proved to have been constructed in Roman times on the opposite side of the Bristol Channel in Monmouthshire, also in Lincolnshire, in Cambridgeshire, in Sussex, and in Kent; so that the work of recovering land by means of draining and embanking has been well established.

In the autumn of 1878, at Goldcliff, near Newport, on the Bristol Channel, a stone was washed out of an embankment by the action of the tide. This was found to be inscribed, and had upon it the letters—

COH. I
STATORI
M. M. I.
II.

The slab was 21 inches long by 14 inches at the top, and 11 at the bottom. It is described in the *Proceedings of the Monmouth and Caerleon Antiquarian Association*, 1882.

"There is on the shore of the Channel, on both sides of the river Usk, an extent of flat land, which has been reclaimed from the sea by a raised embankment, called the sea wall, which continues for a distance of 20 miles, reaching from the mouth of the river Rumney nearly to the Wye at Chepstow.

"Before this embankment was formed this extensive tract of country must have been a great marsh, a considerable portion of it being many feet below the level of the tide, and, were it not for the embankment, it would be flooded at the present time. The sea wall prevents the tide from overflowing the land, and the marshy swamp has been drained by means of deep ditches, which have sluices at their outlet. Before the finding of this inscribed stone, it was uncertain by whom this embankment was made or the ditches formed."

Neither Saxons nor Danes "had sufficient hold of the country to attempt so great a work, and the Normans, when they came, found it a district embanked, drained, inhabited, and cultivated ready to their hands, and divided into manors and parishes."

The finding of this stone shows it to have been the work of the Romans. The lettering proves that a detachment from the first Cohort, under a Centurion named Statorius, executed a certain portion of the work, which was probably about two miles or more—for the lettering is not quite clear. "The great interest of the inscription lies in the fact that the military were employed, and it is clear that the Cohort mentioned was one of those composing the Second Legion, stationed at Isca Silurum, now Caerleon."

We know that the Car dyke, reaching from the river Nen, near Peterborough, and ending in the parish of Washington, near Lincoln, a distance of 56 miles, was the work of the Romans.¹

(1). See Archdeacon Trollope's *Sleaford and the Wapentakes of Flaxwell and Ashwardburn, in the county of Lincoln*; see also, *Archæological Journal*, vol. xviii. pp. 394-5; and *Journal of Archæological Association*, vol. xl. p. 185.

The Rhee Wall, also near Lymne, in Kent, is a work of the Romans, by which 24,000 acres were recovered from the sea. This was done by throwing up a high bank or earth wall, and cutting a deep channel parallel with the earth wall.¹

If such works were carried on in the south and east of Britain by the Romans, we may well believe that they were equally active in the west, where they had undisputed possession for full three hundred years, and where the country appears to have been more settled, if we may judge from the remains of villas which have been found. It is almost a certainty, therefore, that many of the embankments which keep out the high tides and overflow of the Severn estuary in Somerset, are the work of the Romans, and that the deep rhynes or ditches were first cut by them. These were, no doubt, left uncared for in the ages which succeeded the Roman period. They were probably kept up for a time, but as the country became convulsed by invasion, and men were drawn away for its defence, they fell into neglect, and the land became again subject to inundation.

The banks of the Yeo, by which the water was restrained to its proper channel no doubt shared the same fate, and the site of the villa at Wemberham became overflowed at certain times, and uninhabitable. It then became a quarry for material and a harbour for wild animals, until all outward vestiges were removed. When the country became settled, after the Norman conquest, these banks and ditches were again repaired and strengthened, and the land held by the Abbeys and large landed proprietors was well protected against floods, and considerable portions also reclaimed; but the first lessons in restricting the channels of rivers and reclaiming land from the sea is due to the Roman power. From the Roman the art was learned which now is so productive of good to our country, and as the Roman taught the art of gardening and an im-

(1). See Roach Smith's *Report of Excavations made on the site of the Roman Castrum, at Lymne.*

proved system of agriculture, so did he teach the art of draining and reclaiming the land, and confining the courses of the rivers to their proper channels.

Twenty-one coins were found in the course of excavating the villa, the earliest being that of the reign of Gallienus, A.D. 253—268; the latest, that of Constantius, A.D. 305—or later, if the coin belonged to Constantius II, A.D. 337—361. We may therefore assign the date of the villa to the third or the fourth century.

The hoard of coins found at Kingston Seymour, two miles from the villa, in November, 1884, numbers 800, among which are those of the Emperor Gallienus, A.D. 253—268; Postumus, A.D. 258; the Tetrici, A.D. 267—272, and A.D. 276—282; Claudius Gothicus, 269—270; Victorinus the elder, 265—267; Salonina, A.D. 268.

These coins, therefore, so far as they have been examined, are of the latter portion of the 3rd century of the Christian era. It is probable, therefore, that the land in the vicinity of the villa was reclaimed and brought into cultivation in the second half of the 3rd and the beginning of the 4th century; at all events, it had then been made fit for permanent occupation.

The latest coin would indicate the period at which the peaceable occupation was interrupted.

Many hoards of Roman coins have been found around Bristol. Barrett mentions those discovered prior to the date of his history. Seyer gives those which came under his own observation.¹ They have been found on Clifton Down, on the site of a Roman villa, and extend from the date of Nero to that of Trajan. They have been found at Portbury, Shirehampton, Seamills, Henbury, Blaize Hill, Leigh Down, Wraxall Hill, Tickenham, Cadbury Camp, near Clevedon; and Cadbury Camp, near Yatton; at Nailsea and Kenmoor, and on Leigh Down, in the parish of Ashton. Many of the hoards were lost or dispersed.

(1). See vol. i. c. ii. pp. 154—174.

In 1875 a hoard was found in the suburb of Easton, on the line of the Roman road leading to Bath. This hoard amounted to many thousands; only 732 were saved and examined. Six hundred are of the reign of Constantius Chlorus and Constantine the Great: 70 belonging to Constantius, and 530 to Constantine. There are also coins of Crispus, Licinius, Dioclesian, Maximian, Maximin Daza, Maxentius, Probus, Carausius, Carinus, Claudius II, and Gallienus.

They seem to have been hidden away about the middle of the 4th century. Another hoard was discovered in 1874, by the side of an ancient footpath leading from Bristol to Maes-knoll. These ranged from Claudius to Maximianus, and as no coins of Constantine were found, the coins are supposed to have been deposited previous to his reign.

A large hoard was found in 1880, at a spot between Netherways and Filton. The coins had been buried in an earthen jar of common half-baked clay, in the bank of an old water-course. The hoard consisted of upwards of 3,000 third brasses of Licinius, Constantine the Great, and his son, and had been coined chiefly at Lyons¹ and at Treves. A great number of the smaller coins were lost, but between 4,000 and 5,000 were recovered.²

These hoards, hid away in these localities, and at different periods, and the continued fresh discoveries of coin, like that recently made at Kingston Seymour, must surely indicate a neighbourhood active, commercial, and prosperous; and the discoveries are not confined to one part of Britain alone, but extend to places wherever the Romans obtained a settlement. Roman money was largely circulated, and must have been actively employed in payment of labour, and for cultivation of produce.

(1). Mr. Nichols states them to have been coined in *London*, because they bear the stamp P.L.N.; but this stands for *Lugdunum* (Lyons). The coins struck in London have the mint mark P. LON., and are of a different fabric from those of Lyons. I am indebted for this correction to Mr. Roach Smith, F.S.A.

(2). See *Bristol—Past and Present*, vol. i. p. 25.

Mr. Roach Smith, in a paper published in the *Sussex Archaeological Collections*,¹ has noted, classified, and arranged some of these discoveries of hoards of Roman coins in different parts of Britain. He has noted the places, the dates and relative numbers of the coins found in Yorkshire and Northumberland, as well as in the South of England. "A few years since nearly 30,000 coins were found at Blackmore, in Hampshire: of these, 545 were of Caransius, 90 of Allectus, but none of Constantius;" and from the date of these coins he infers that they must have been hidden away on the invasion of Britain by Asclepiodotus in command under Constantius. "This important deposit very fortunately fell into the hands of Lord Selborne, who has published an excellent report of it in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1877.

Mr. T. Watkin, in his *Roman Lancashire*, has carefully brought together the recorded discoveries of Roman coins in that county, some of which were in considerable numbers, and dated from the earliest to the latest possession of Britain by the Romans, and he observes, "Had these hoards been examined when entire, and reported upon, they would have yielded more information regarding the state of the country in the Roman period. . . . The coins of the latest date in each hoard may be considered as approximately marking the time when they were deposited in the ground." Two lots which he records appear to have been hidden about the period of the insurrection in the reign of Commodus.

Four lots about the time of Gallus and Volusianus (A.D. 252), or a little later, in the disturbed reign of Gallienus.

Four lots indicate the unsettled state of Britain in the usurpation under Carausius, and the invasion and re-union of the Empire under Constantius Chlorus. Hoards of a similar kind, composed of coins of a like date, are found in all parts of Britain, and seem to denote the ebb and flow of Roman power in the island.

It would be well that in every future discovery of Roman coins, they should be carefully examined, classified, and recorded, as additional light would thus be thrown upon the Roman history of Britain, and our local Archæological Societies should use every effort to have this effectually carried out.

On an Ancient Roman "Botontinus" or Landmark on Banwell Hill.

BY REV. PREBENDARY SCARTH, M.A.

ON the north side of the Roman road along the Mendip Hills, and west of the Camp at Banwell, is an ancient Roman landmark.

When Sir R. C. Hoare caused a survey to be made of the line of Roman road extending between Uphill and Old Sarum, the surveyor, Mr. Crocker, noted an earth-work, with a slight bank and ditch, having a cross in the centre, and entered it on his plan. Sir Richard gives a large drawing of it in his *Ancient Wilts* when treating of the Roman period, but does not enter into any explanation of it. Subsequent enquiry and examination has led to a better understanding of this ancient mark of Roman dominion, and has cleared up the doubt and difficulty that once surrounded it.

Mr. Coote, in his work on *The Romans in Britain*, when treating of the interesting subject of the Roman colonization of this island, and explaining the method of apportioning the conquered territory, in speaking of the work of the *agrimensores*, or Roman land surveyors, observes, "In Somersetshire, at a place called Banwell Camp, is an earth-work, consisting of an oblong enclosure, with the angles rounded off. This earth-work is 55 yards in length and 45 in breadth, having a slight agger and fosse. In the centre is a ridge of earth, forming a Greek cross, raised about two feet above the rest of the enclosure, and four feet broad." This earth-work is also noted by Mr. Phelps, in his *History of Somerset*, who copies from Sir R. C. Hoare.

These ancient "botontini" are not unknown in other parts

of England, but have been noted in many places. A cross in masonry within the Castellum or fort, at Richborough in Kent, has much exercised the minds of antiquaries, but is supposed by Mr. Coote to be only a “botontinus” of earlier date, which had been enclosed within the fort of later construction, when that part of the coast was fortified against the attacks of pirates from the northern shores of Europe—the fort at Richborough being only one of a chain constructed in the 3rd and 4th centuries, to protect the British coast.

These crosses were sometimes covered with a mound. This was found to have been the case at Helperthorpe, in the Wolds of Yorkshire. The mound on being opened there was found to contain pieces of pottery, an iron horse-shoe, fragments of red tile, and lumps of burnt sandstone. Under the mound was a cruciform platform, protected by walls built of native chalk. The cross was of Greek form, like the buried cross at Banwell, and, like it, raised in relief upon the natural ground.¹

Let us consider, then, what is meant by this cruciform figure.

The subject of *termini* or boundary marks is of much interest, but much has been done to destroy them in this country, through ignorance of their meaning and their original purpose for marking out estates. “Removing the ancient landmark” was not only a sin under the Jewish law, but wherever property came to be held as a possession, it was a crime.

Boundary marks in ancient, as well as in modern, times, were very varied; sometimes trees, sometimes stones, marked or unmarked; sometimes mounds or barrows of earth, under which were placed certain “indicia” or tokens, by which they could be recognised as boundary marks. It is not needful to go into the Roman law, under which the divisions of a conquered territory were apportioned to colonists. There are those more competent than myself to go into the particulars of this

(1). See *Buried Cruciform Platforms in Yorkshire*, by Chas. Monkman; *Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Journal*, vol. xi. pp. 69—75; also, Coote’s *Romans of Britain*, p. 101.

subject. I will only refer to some authorities for the "Lex Colonica" to which reference may be made, such as the Theodosian Code, and the work of Hygynus to which Mr. Coote in his very useful volume makes frequent reference. Whatever was done in Roman times was done under authority, and rested upon the firm basis of *law*. The "Lex Colonica" was carried out by a Commission, and this consisted of a military corps, with augurs, land surveyors, and architects; but the measurements of the land rested with the *agrimensor*, or surveyor, and he went upon a system, as all surveyors must.

Mr. Coote observes that we have evidence that the artificial boundaries of a city's territory consisted of roads, stone altars, and *termini* of a particular kind. The territory having been assigned, was marked out by *centuriation*, and in this manner the surveyor proceeded. He divided the territory by a line drawn from east to west into two parts—called right and left; the right being on the north of the surveyor as he looked west; the south being on his left. Another intersecting line was taken from south to north, and this divided the land into two more portions; that which faced the surveyor being called *ultra*, or beyond; that behind him *citra*, or the opposite direction; these divisions were called *regiones*, the intersection of the lines being called the *umbelicus*, or central point.

The line drawn from east to west was called the *decumanus maximus*; that from south to north, the *cardo maximus*. The two lines, when noted on a plan, or on the surface of the ground, *formed a cross*. This cross, then, at Banwell, on the hill, marks the intersection of these two lines, and indicates that a "territorium" had been marked out at this point. How far it may have extended we know not, but we have most certain proof of Roman occupation, and it is an interesting relic of the former subject condition of this portion of our island.

That this district was an important possession in Roman

times there can be no doubt. Let us suppose ourselves standing in the centre of this "botontinus," and looking westward, with the Roman *agrimensor*. The Roman road (according to Sir R. C. Hoare's survey, which seems to have been done with care and accuracy) passes close to the south side of the earth-work containing the cross. From the centre of the cross we look westward on Brean Down, and the mouth of the river Axe. On that down are unmistakeable marks of Roman occupation, and Roman remains have been found there. Up-hill Bay formed a safe anchorage for Roman gallies, while all the surface of Brean Down is marked with traces of Roman habitation.

On the south side of Bleadon Hill, before cultivation had extended itself up the slope, there were very distinct marks of an aboriginal settlement. These were noted especially by the surveyors of Sir R. Hoare, and the remains are marked on his plan. I can remember observing them myself thirty-five years ago. If the Roman *agrimensor* turned to the east, he looked upon the rich mineral district of the Mendip Hills, abundant in lead—a mineral of which the Romans well knew the value, and which for three hundred years was worked by them, and so well worked that all the virgin ore has been appropriated!

If we turn with the Roman *agrimensor* and look north,—towards Weston and Clevedon, to the mouth of the Yeo, at Kingston Seymour,—we there find the remains of villas and deposits of Roman money, the date of which carries us on to the commencement of the 4th century, if not later; and during a period of 300 years we find the Roman reclaiming the waste land from the sea, and draining the marsh and tilling the land, as well as working out the mineral, and teaching the natives of Britain that which they had never learned before.

These ancient boundary marks are matters of great interest in other countries. Since the above paper was written I have received a quarto pamphlet, published in Naples (1877), on an

ancient terminal stone found on the estate of Signor Augusto Monaco, in 1874, in the province of "Terra di Lavoro," and preserved in his villa at Portici. It has been recorded by Professor Mommsen, in the 10th volume of the *Corp. Inscript. Latin.*, and is exceedingly curious from the antique form of the letters with which the stone was inscribed. It gives the names of three commissioners who were sent to define the boundary of a disputed territory

Such examples of early arbitrations are not unknown, and one is given in Rich's *Companion to the Greek Lexicon and Latin Dictionary*, p. 162, under the word *Cippus*. The stone there represented is preserved in the Museum at Verona, and is said to be one of the oldest authentic Roman inscriptions extant, but the stone recently found in the territory of *Fran-colise* appears from the form of the lettering to be much more ancient.¹ It is not improbable such records may still be found within the limits of our own island.

(1). See *Lapide Terminale Arcaica dell' agro Falerno Illustrati dal Dottore Carmelo Mancini. Napoli, 1877.*

Bath as a Roman Camp—Rectangular, not Pentagonal.

BY GEORGE ESDAILE, C.E.

AS introductory to the following argument, it may be well to mention that the Roman camp in "Cæsar"—with which we were familiar at an earlier stage of our existence, and as given in Polybius (206—124 B.C.)—was 1,620 feet square; whilst that which was adopted on the increase of the legion to 15,000 men of all arms was a parallelogram, one-half larger than that of "Cæsar," and was called "tertiata"—literally of three halves. The latter form, presumably, was chosen as "the camp" of the legions of the army sent by the Emperor Claudius into Britain, and such an hypothesis is reduced to a certainty when we find an area in Chester, clearly defined by two sides of a parallelogram (respectively 2,320 feet by 1,620 feet), being the length and breadth as given by Hyginus Gromaticus (1st century).

The method adopted in the formation of the square camp was in the manner following:—The site having been chosen, the proper officer planted the "groma" or "boning stick" into the ground, and at a distance of about 810 feet on either side there would be the lines of the counterscarps of the ditches. In forming the larger camp, the parallelogram, this distance of 810 feet remained on two sides and one end, whilst the remaining end, inclusive of the counterscarp of the fosse, would be at a distance of 1,510 feet from the "groma." As the rule in the formation of the camp was invariable, also the position or places of the soldiers, the *Valetudinarium*, etc., every branch of the service comprised in the legion would be cognizant of the number of paces that its special quarters would be from

the “groma,” and so at once could take up its accustomed position.

It is said that the Julian way—the Via Julia—which passes by Bath, was so called after its constructor, Julius Frontinus, who had the command in Britain immediately before Agricola, A.U.C. 826—831. This Frontinus was by profession a surveyor before he took to a military life, and if he were not the personal friend of Hyginus he certainly was familiar with his writings, as *vide*. his work, *Strategemata*, etc. See also, *The Strategms Sleyghtes and Policies of Warre*, gathered together by S. Julius Frontinus, and translated into English by Rycharde Morysine, 1539, and other editions; also, *Aquaeductibus*, by Frontinus, published in 1490. I choose to ignore Vegetius, a writer of the fourth century, as an authority on Roman camps of the first century, when the works of Hyginus and Frontinus are exhaustive of the subject.

Before adducing the argument in support of my title statement, I should like to give some evidence of the superiority of the site of Bath for the purposes of a camp, and to show that the area could not be swampy, as has generally been held.

Sir H. de la Beche, in his report on the sanitary condition of Bath, states, “With the exception of the alluvial flat at the bottom of the valley, the ground upon which Bath stands affords great natural facilities for drainage.”¹

Mr. Telford, C.E., in his report to the Corporation of Bath, 1823 (embodied in Sir H. de la Beche’s report), conclusively shows that the flooding of the alluvial lands of the flat is “in a great measure produced by artificial obstructions in the river, by encroachments on the banks of the river, and by mill dams or weirs, all of which retard the natural discharge of river waters. Mr. Bristow, C.E., F.G.S. (in the same report), adds evidence to prove the dryness of the lias and clay formation at Holloway.

(1). *Health of Towns Commission*, 1845, vol. i. p. 267. *Vide*. Geological Map accompanying the Report.

PLAN OF BATH

SHEWING A ROMAN CAMP
ACCORDING TO HYGINUS

Laid down in double dotted lines



On this area, as included in the De la Beche report, the whole of a consular camp, as laid down by Hyginus, would be high and dry on the lias; bounded on the east by the Avon; on the west, by Avon Street and the west side of Queen's Square; on the north, by a line a few yards to the north of George Street; and on the south, by a line parallel with the last mentioned line, and drawn at right angles to Stall Street, at the junction with the lower borough walls.

Such is a rough outline of the boundaries of the camp, containing about 86 acres, which I argue was the original form and position of Roman Bath, as shown in the accompanying plan.

I assume that on the occupation of Britain, in the first century all consular camps were made in pairs, for summer and winter use, and that we must look for a summer camp in the immediate locality. This we find on "Combe Down."

In proof of the above assertion, on turning to any old plan of Bath, it will be seen that the south, east, and west gates occupied the same relative positions as in the camp according to Hyginus: and that the range of baths at the corner of Stall Street and York Street also occupied the same relative position with the *Valetudinarium* in such camp of Hyginus. It is further seen that the hypocaust at the easterly end of the range is on the identical spot occupied by the hypocaust under the precentor's house in Lincoln, close to the Exchequer Gate; in the same position as that found in Chester, at the corner of Bridge Street and Feathers' Lane; on the same site as that found in Leicester, at the corner of High Cross Street and Black Friars' Lane; and in the same position as that found within the last few years in the Abbey grounds at Malmesbury.

Again, the hypocaust at the westerly end of the range of baths in Bath is relatively in the same position as the remains found at Manchester, which the Rev. John Haygarth considered to be undoubtedly a hypocaust.

Seeing also that in the places or cities above cited, all un-

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doubted full-sized Roman camps, the "gates" correspond in distance with those of the south, east, and west gates of Bath, it is reasonably clear that there is a very great similarity in the plotting and construction of the several parts spoken of.

Some have assumed that the Roman city of Bath was a vast range of baths,—purely a great sanatorium,—and that the ruins of baths should be found everywhere within its limits; but proof to the contrary exists in the discoveries made when the Grand Hotel was built on the west side of Stall Street, as on excavating the foundations nothing at all approaching the character of such remains was found; a few massive foundations, and nothing else.

On the question as to the shape of Bath "city," considerable evidence has been adduced to prove that such "city" was always of a pentagonal form. From the above argument and comparison with other Roman cities I claim the contrary.

A camp of the size and character described by Hyginus would be a necessity for the conquering legions introduced in the reign of Claudius,—whose freedman Hyginus was, and who may possibly have superintended the choosing of the site and the laying out of the camp.

Thus much I am quite willing to concede, that the "city" became pentagonal, but was, as such, the natural outcome of circumstances following the subjugation of the Britons. The Romans, when they had subdued the Britons, had no necessity for the full-sized camp, a parallelogram of such a capacity as that of Hyginus; they simply, therefore, reduced it, preserved the south, east, and west gates, drawing a diagonal line from the two latter to the former, and having rebuilt the north end on the line known to us as the upper borough walls, closed in the remaining portions of the east and west gates and so constructed a pentagon of practically one-fourth the area of the camp of Hyginus and therefore easier of defence, and preserving the range of baths which had existed in the old *Valctudinarium* for use in the new "city."

That such a reduction of the area of the “camp” was made from the lines I have laid down, is to a considerable extent corroborated by a passage in Leland. “From the south-west angle,” says he, “has been an additional wall and a ditch, carried out to the river, by which short work the approach of an enemy on two sides is cut off, unless they pass the river.”

Taking the actual statement of fact by Leland, as far as “the river,” and omitting his commentary, we have a line of wall and ditch exactly corresponding with the wall and ditch I have assumed to exist when the “camp” occupied the site of that portion of the high ground upon which I have placed it.

I argue, then, that Bath was not originally pentagonal, and that on research being made, by measurement from the given fixed spots bearing Roman remains, the foundations or remains of a full-sized consular camp will be found.

Somerset Epitaphs: Quaint, Curious, and Pathetic.

BY REV. W. HARDMAN, LL.D.,
Vicar of St. Katherine's, Felton Common.

IT is one of the regrets of my life that I did not years ago commence to form a collection of epitaphs. But perhaps it is necessary that we should advance into middle-age before we can fully appreciate the quaint humour and the pathetic eloquence which are often to be found on some mouldering tablet of Elizabethan days. It is sad to observe how ruthlessly our sepulchral monuments and inscriptions have been treated,—especially during the last fifty years,—while the rage for encaustic tilings has caused many an interesting slab to be concealed; and the taste for Gothic architecture, though most commendable in itself, has often led architects and church restorers to treat with scant courtesy the elaborate tablets of the renaissance and classical styles.

There are, of course, a vast number of epitaphs composed in Latin, full of ponderous learning and elegant composition, but which would be apt to weary an audience if read at full length, and therefore it will be best for me to select for your consideration a few of the most racy and striking of the epitaphs in our county which are written in English. And in these one often finds examples of that wondrous power and art of writing English, which was the special characteristic of that era which began with Shakespeare and ended with Jeremy Taylor. From the time of Elizabeth, then, to that of Charles the Second, is the great period for oddity, pride, and pathos mixed together; for after that reign comes an era of intense and uninteresting pomposity; and after that time the Georgian period is often not only dull, but vulgar and diffuse, and only

now and then relieved with examples of a humorous simplicity.

Our ancestors must have spent a long time over the composition of these epitaphs, and often they could not resist the temptation of making a pun !

Thus at Cannington church we have an epitaph on Amy, the beloved wife of Henry St. Barbe, Esq., who died in 1621, which runs thus :—

She to gain love did Amyable live,
And Sarah like to her Lord honour give :
Bare him ten children, chastely bred them free
From superstition and impietie,
Answer'd her worthy parents worth, and dyed
A pattern to her sexe to shun vain pride !

But another temptation to which they yielded was a love of over-fine conceits. Take, for example, the inscription from the chancel wall of Charlynch, a lonely church on one of the spurs of the Quantocks :—

To the Memory of
MR. BENJAMIN VAUGHAN,
Pastor of this Church, who laboured in this vineyard
for the space of twenty-one yeares,
And dyed in the 80th yeare of his age, 1639.

Here reverend Vaughan lies, and canst thou see
His sacred urne without an eulogie,
Or pass him dry-eyed, who would impetratre
A sigh from envy, wring a tear from hate,
He merits rivers of them ; though the tide
Were pearls disolv'd, or cristal liquifide.

Less stilted and more pleasing is the following from St. Katharine's, near Batheaston, on

CAPTAIN WILLIAM BLANCHARD,
Who deceased the 7th dies of Sp., 1631.

Blanchard, thou art not heere compriz'd,
Nor is thy worth characteriz'd :
Thy justice, charitie, virtue, grace,
Do now possess a higher place—
For unto Heaven (as we read)
Good workes accompanie the dead.

St. Mary Magdalene's church, Taunton, supplies us with a quaint inscription :—

Consecrated to the blessed Memory of
ROBERT GRAYE, Esq.,
And founder.

Taunton Bore Him ; London Bred Him ;
Piety Train'd Him ; Virtue Led Him ;
Earth Enriched him ; Heaven Carest Him :
Taunton Blest Him ; London Blest Him :
This Thankful Town ; That Mindful City ;
Share His Piety and His Pity.
What He Gave, And How He Gave It,
Ask The Poor And You Shall Have It.
Gentle Reader, Heaven May Strike
Thy Tender Heart To Do The Like.
Now Thine Eyes Have Read The Story,
Give Him The Praise And GOD the Glory.

Ætatis svæ 65, Anno Dom. 1635,
At St. Mary Magdalene, Taunton.

Sometimes an epitaph has had a strange history—buried underground, and lost for a time. Thus, an inscription was long neglected, and half lost, but is now carefully preserved at Old Cleeve church, near Williton, and placed in the floor of the vestry. The following inscription was cut round the margin of the stone :—

Here Lyeth the Body of ROBERT BOTELER, Esquire, of the House of Lord Boteler, who died the 4 daye of June in the yeare of our LORD GOD, 1635. His age 46 yeeres.

And beneath the family arms are the following lines :—

If a goode Life Leads
To an Happy End,
If both, men from the
Grave to GOD commend,
Then all will say
In my Behalfe, now Dead,
Thy Body only could
Be buried.

Dust to the grave, to earth
Earth thou Didst give :
Thy Soule in Heaven : Thy
Fame on Earth Doth Live
Thrice Happy man ! Envy
Cannot Denye
Thou Died yet to live, who
Living, Learned'st to dye.

In the course of some improvements in the churchyard of Burrington some time ago, a small tombstone of bluish stone

was found completely hidden in the soil, and bearing the following strange inscription, there being no name or date attached :—

In sacred writt on(e)
Faithful Sara's found,
But here lies two as
Pious in this ground.
Pious as primitive
In the first times—
Chaste, beautiful ;
Both died in their primes.

What a curious record of some charming rustic maidens of the olden time, and of some quaint old Puritan who devised the conceit and wrote this epitaph, which no doubt he felt was quite a master-piece of brevity and pious learning.

A couple of tombstone fragments have recently been found in front of the old Court of Barrow Gurney. Both are mere fragments, but, strange to say, both are of considerable interest and their history has been skilfully elucidated by the researches of the Vicar (Rev. A. Wadmore) in the old registers. One of these tombstones only retains the words,

In Memory of
FRAN.
Twentieth day of July, Ano. Dom. 1629.

This has been identified with Mr. Francis James, son of Chancellor James, LL.D., the builder of the Court House. The other stone has only

Here lyeth two departed from this life :
First the husband, then the wife : above 100.
Father and mother dear—that they was.

The rest is gone, but by a very careful investigation of the old burial registers, it would seem that this memorial stone was erected in memory of one John Horte, for we read under the date of “1615, Feb. 8th, John Horte above 100.” That such fragments should have been thus identified is very curious. The stones are being preserved.

It is interesting to reflect that some whose lot it was

in life to take part in some of the famous battle-fields of history have found their resting places in our quiet villages ; where, whilst they yet lived, we can picture them to ourselves gathering round them a listening group, whilst they "shoulder'd their crutch, and showed how fields were lost and won." Thus we find on the walls of Chew Magna church a marble slab, with ornamented sculptured border, in letters which require "touching up"—

*To the Memory of
MAJOR SAMUEL COLLINS,*

Whose merit gradually recommended him to seven successive commissions in one regiment of horse ; wherein he acquitted himself with honour and courage, in Scotland, Ireland, the Low Countries, Portugal, and Spain. To omit lesser actions, he had his share in the battle of Killiecrankie, the Boyne, and Agrim ; in the sieges of Athlone, Galway, Limerick, Namur, Badajos ; and at Barcarotta first proclaimed Charles III in Spain. By his first wife, Elizabeth, he left issue Samuel, Eliza, and Mary ; and after 24 years fatigue in war, died here in the year of peace March 20th, 1712-13, aged 65.

Quis generosa putet nisi fortia?

This monument was erected by his two sons, Samuel and Emanuel.

But some more specimens ought to be given you of the poetry and sentiment of the early part of the 17th century. I picture to myself the learned old rector, rubbing up his long rusted Oxford Latinity, and sitting in his book-lined study, in gown and bands, carefully and with much toil preparing such an epitaph as this, which is carved on a flat ledger stone at Samford Brett :—

*To the Memory of
MRS. LETTICE WEBBER,
Who departed this life June 2nd, 1669,
Now interred by her Husband, Mr. William Webber,
Sometime Rector of this Parish.*

The mourning turtle here hath found
His loving mate lodged under ground,
Resting in Hope. Loe here's the place
Where dusty bodyes doe imbrace.
Death once more cuel—now more kind,
The broken knott doth faster bind.
Tryth was her wealth, Humility her crowne,
Her workes of charity her chief renowne :

Something she left behind, lay'd up in store,
As tokens of her love to church and poore.
Let poore lament her losse, Let rich here see
A worthy patterne for their charitye.

Mors piis lucrum.

Often one grieves to think of the treasures in the epitaph way which are now lost, concealed behind organs, covered over with flooring or carelessly destroyed.

At Charllynch an old rector, about a century ago, had all the upright tombstones laid flat and covered over!

Often I am haunted by the recollection of an inscription, full of simple beauty, which is now buried beneath a "bran new" red and blue tile pavement, beyond recovery. But, instead of making my antiquarian readers sigh over their losses, let me lay before them some of my stores. Here is something quaint (from Hinton St. George), though perhaps one's sympathy is a little lessened at noticing the age at which she expired :—

Elizabeth Powlet lies	Shee a saint in heaven free
Interred here	From misery
A spotless corpses, a corps	Beloved shee lived, shee dyd,
From scandal cleare.	A maiden pure
Deny her not the tribute	A shame to Death her praise
Of your eye.	Shall last endure.

ELIZABETH POWLETT
Died in the fortieth year of her age,
28th day of February, 1691.

But, indeed, when we examine the particulars recorded on monuments we may easily get puzzled. For instance, here seems a paradox. On a stone in Burrington churchyard we read :—

Here lyeth
JOHN JONES, son
Of John Jones, Esqre.,
Of this Parish,
Also
EDWARD JONES, second son
Of ye said John Jones,
Born Novr. ye 15th, 1708,
Dyed March ye 14th, 1708,

which gives the extraordinary impression that this child died several months previous to the date assigned for his birth. The solution of this problem is found when we recollect that under "the old style" reckoning which prevailed in England till the middle of the last century the year began on the 25th of March, therefore the year 1708 had not ended on the 14th of March.

A little knowledge of Latin is a valuable help to the "epitaph hunter," for the clergy in the 17th century were very fond of showing their classical attainments, and at the same time "airing" their Latinity and soothing their feelings by a learned-looking inscription. Thus at Broomfield church we find a clergyman lamenting over his three wives,—"Ursula," "Dorothea," and "Diana,"—and adding,

Tres duxi, tribus orbus eram, tria funera flevi,
Uxorūm, has Lachrymas siste Triune DEUS.

which may be Anglicised, "Thrice I married—thrice was a widower; over the funerals of three wives have I wept: stay, O Triune Deity, these tears!" This poor man seems to have been less cheerful than the celebrated Mayor of Salisbury, who had inscribed on the wedding ring of his fourth spouse, "If I survive, I'll make it five!"

Sometimes we find both Latin and English on our monuments. Thus, at Curry Rivel, on a memorial to a father and son, called Jennings, who died in 1625 and 1630, after six lines of Latin come the following six lines in English:—

If age or youth could quitt us from the grave,
Or all th' endowments that belong to both,
Wee would implead th' unequal fates, and save
The father for his age, the son for's youth;
But since in-tomb'd together thus they lie,
What shall I say but this—that all must dy!

One wearies, after a time, of these stilted conceits, and it is refreshing to select from many specimens of tombstone verse some simple words of affectionate regret:—

Anno Dom. Jan. 27, 1760, aged 13 years.

Undeck'd by sculpture's trophies gay
This stone no flattering tale can tell
Of her, who claims this simple lay,
 Of her, who fills this narrow cell;
Save that in beauty's early bloom
 The path of innocence she trod;
Save that her childhood found a tomb;
 Save that her spirit rests with GOD.

There is something very touching in the following epitaph; one of genuine pathos, which shall come next. It is in Nettlecombe church, to the memory of John Musgrave, gentleman, who died in 1684 :—

Much of my welfare and content below
I to my mother's love and vertues owe,
Wherefore this humble grass so neere her bones
I more esteem than elsewhere marble stones.

But this tribute to a mother's care may be well contrasted with one which speaks of good children, as you will see in this inscription from Chard church :—

Here lieth interred (expecting their Saviour) the bodyes of William Brewer, of Chard, phisitian, and Deanes his wife, who living forty years in happy wedlock, in full age departed this life; shee dying 8th of Nov., 1614, and hee 24th of July, 1618, having issue only six sons and five daughters, all men and women grown, and all comforts to them!

At Publow, against the wall, is a small tablet, with these striking lines :—

HENRY, son of Richard and Marth Jefferies,
Deceased Oct. ye 23, 1684,
Aged one year & five months.

REBEKAH departed June ye 8th, 1696,
Aged one year & two months.

REBEKAH dyed March ye 5th, 1764,
Aged 2 years & 10 months.

Death's steps are swift
And yet no noise it makes;
Its hand unseen,
But yet most strictly takes.

For conceit and pride, we get a good example of "monumental cheek" from Dundry :—

In memory of WILLIAM and MARTHA JONES, of Bishport. He

died May 16, 1753, aged 81. He was a man of well-known integrity, and whose natural abilities were so great that by them only he clearly comprehended the powers of the human mind, and, unaided by academical education, was able to refute with uncommon sagacity the slavish systems of usurped authority over the rights, the consciences, or the reason of mankind !!

But in those happy days, when there was “no hurry about anything,” there was plenty of time to write and also to read epitaphs; and as the rustics stood in the churchyard they perused with deep interest the lines which were engraved on the head-stones of their forefathers’ and neighbours’ graves.

Clocks and watches were expensive things, and that trying torment of the present day, “the punctuality-mad” parson, was unknown, and good folks loitered about the churchyard in pleasant groups, and learnt wisdom from the tombstones. There too they studied the records of old benefactions, and watched that they were not lost to the parish. And what funny ways good people took of doing good. Who now thinks of showing their affection by providing a sermon to be preached at their friends, as did Mr. Wright, of whom we read—

Near this place (in the south aisle of Charlton Horethorne church) lyeth the body of JOHN WRIGHT, Esq., who departed this life on March 27th, 1726. As a lasting testimony of affection to this parish, he gave to the vicar for the time being and for ever the yearly sum of 40s. for a sermon to be preached in this church on the 27th of March annually. To the clerk 20 shillings, for tolling the great bell; and to such poor people as have no relief, five pounds, to be equally distributed among them !

No doubt good folks often wished to give good advice on their tombstones; and dear old rectors, who had been preaching all their lives, liked to think that even when gone they could still “poke an admonition” at their parishioners from their tablets. Still I think the old gentleman who penned the following must have been a very useful preacher. It is found on the east wall of Stawell church :—

Here lyeth the body of THOMAS Mogg, rector, who died Nov. 27th, 1706. Believe aright, and live as you believe; and you connot but die in safety.

But here I must give some samples from rustic tombstones in our village churchyards—regretting that modern scruposity prevented this charming specimen being left to us:—

Neglected by his doctor,
Illtreated by his nurse,
The brother robbed the widow,
Which made the matter worse.

Thus at Porlock:—

PRUDENCE (1831) and JOHN LUCKEY (1834).

Long time in pain we did remain,
While old world's place we trod;
But now we're free. Death eased wee,
And Glory be to God.

In Memory of THOMAS RAWLE,
Who died 15th of March,
1786, aged 51 years.
Also PRUDENCE, wife of
The above named Thomas Rawle,
Who died 16th of March, 1786,
Aged 50 years.
He first departed. She for one
Day try'd to live without
Him. Lik'd it not and dy'd.

At South Brent:—

Here lyeth the body of
WILLIAM COUNSEL of this Parish,
Who departed this life
The 7th day of March, 1687.

Christ is our Redeemer
In whom we trust;
Our souls is with the Lord,
And our bodyes in the dous't.

At Abbots' Leigh churchyard:—

This stone can say what few stones can,
Here lies the body of an honest man.

But you will perhaps ask if there are any very interesting epitaphs round Weston-super-Mare. There is a curious epitaph from Wyck St. Lawrence church. The poor man whom it commemorates seems to have been lost in the neighbourhood

of the sea, and overwhelmed by the tide before he could extricate himself:—

To the memory of JAMES MORSS, of this parish, yeoman, who dy'd November ye 25th, 1730, aged 38 years.

Save me O God, the mighty waters role
With near Approaches, even to my soul :
Far from dry ground, mistaken in my course,
I stick in mire, brought hither by my horse.
Thus vain I cry'd to God, who only saves :
In deaths cold pit I lay ore whelm'd with waves.

At Hutton, one to the memory of the son of Bishop Still. The bishop's son appears to have settled at Hutton Court, and the following quaint epitaph remains on a tomb adorned with effigies of himself, wife, and some of his children:—

In Memory of
NATHANIEL STILL,
Of this Parish, Esq.,
Who dyed the 2nd day of Feb., A.D. 1626.

Not that he needeth monument of stone
For his well-gotton fame to rest apon,
But this was reared to testifie that hee
Lives in their loves yt [that] yet surviving bee,
For unto vertue, who first raised his name,
Hee left the preservation of the same,
And to posterity remaine it shall
When brass and marble monuments shall fall.

Dr. John Langhorne erected a monument to his first wife, in Blagdon church (of which parish he was rector), and composed the following inscription for it:—

In Memory
of ANN, the wife of John Langhorne, D.D.
rector of this parish, and daughter of
Robert Cracraft, Esq., of Hackthorne, in
Lincolnshire : one of the most amiable
and most accomplished women of her time,
who fifteen months after her marriage,
died

in childbed : May 4th, 1768, AE. 32,
leaving behind her an only Son, named John
Theodosius, and a Husband the most unhappy,
as her unequalled affection had made
Him the happiest of men.

With Sappho's taste,
With Arria's tender heart,
Lucretia's Honour,
And Celia's art,
That such a woman died,
Surprise can't give,
Tis only strange
That such a one should live.

This monument was erected by her most affectionate Husband whose remains will shortly be added to her's and interred beneath this marble in the same Grave.

Dearest and best of Women we shall meet again !

If they did meet again, we suppose it was in the company of the two other wives with whom he consoled himself after composing this affecting epitaph.

At Nailsea we have a specimen of that taste for punning of which I have spoken.

One Richard Coles, who died in 1626—and no doubt had something to do with the coal mines there :—

The Candid Coles which kindly burned
The warmth of mercy by their heat,
To ashes black by death are turned,
But shine their soules in heavenly seat.

At Yatton, on a Gypsy Queen :—

Here lies MERRILY JOULES,
a beauty bright,
Who left Isaac Joules, her
heart's delight.

At Congresbury :—

In Memory of
CHARLES CAPELL HARDWICKE
of this Parish.

died
July 2nd 1849
aged
50 years.

And was buried at Hutton
His Friends,
Erected this Monument
To record
their admiration of his
Character
and

their regret at his
Loss.
A.D. 1871.

He was of such courage that being attacked by a highway man on the heath in this parish, Oct. 21st 1830 and fearfully wounded by him, he pursued his assailant and having overtaken him in the centre of this village, he delivered him up to Justice.

At Wedmore is a match for the Collins epitaph at Chew:—
Sacred to the memorie of Captain THOMAS HODGES, of the county of Somerset, Esq. ; who at the seige of Antwerpe, aboute 1583, with unconquered courage, wonne two ensignes from the enemy, where receiving his last wound, he gave three legacies: his soul to His Lord Jesus, his body to be lodged in Flemish earth, his heart to be sent to his dear wife in England.

In conclusion, at Wolverton is the following doggrel:—

The Lord was pleased His power to show
In giving me a mortal blow,
Which was from off a waggon's head
Crushed by one wheel, as it was said.
Let this my death a warning be,
The young or old, you plainly see
Must go, when death doth for you call,
Appointed time there is for all.

In connection with this subject, I feel it right to recommend to your support that most excellent Society for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead, which is carrying on a good work under the patronage of many leading men, and of which the Secretary is Mr. Vincent of Norwich. You will be also interested to learn that a gentleman of this county, Mr. William Adlam, is, at his own expense, having a complete list made of every epitaph and tombstone inscription in this country. Already about two hundred churchyards have been worked through, and a copy of this exhaustive undertaking will be placed in the British Museum.



Churchill Court and Manor.

BY C. J. SIMMONS, ESQ.

COLLINSON, in his history of the county,¹ assumes that Churchill was one of the possessions of Roger de Corcelle, to whom in *Domesday* book it was supposed to pass as an appanage of a small manor therein described as "Blache-more." There is a small portion of the parish known as Blackmoor, but a larger portion of the land so named is in the adjoining tything of Burrington and in the parish of Wrington. It seems, therefore, improbable that any portion of the present parish of Churchill could have passed under that name.

Later writers have more or less followed Collinson's lead. Churchill was, and in fact is, part of the manor and parish of Banwell, and as such appears in *Domesday* to have been in the possession of the Bishop of Wells. So it has continued to be to the present time. In the perambulation of Banwell (which appears in the Society's journal, 1878), Churchill is unquestionably included. Banwell, with its chapelries of Churchill and Puxton, was, until modern legislation altered the arrangement, a peculiar, and under the visitorial jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The Bishop, as Lord of the Manor of Banwell, is vested with all manorial rights, such as waste lands and minerals. His title is recognised in the Inclosure Act, 35th George III. The owners of the estate, presently referred to as Sir J. Churchill's, and those who derived their title from this same source, recognized the Bishop's title and accepted enclosures of common lands in respect of their freeholds.

(1). Vol. iii. p. 579.

For reasons before suggested, it seems doubtful if Roger de Corcelle was possessed of property in Churchill, and the ingenious endeavour to connect Sir J. Churchill with his name needs better authority than has been adduced. In the perambulation of the forest of Mendip, 1298 (the original, in Latin, is in the Bishop's Registry at Wells), the "village," under the designation of "Churchford," is incidentally referred to in connection with "Langeford," and both described as the estate of Roger Fitzpaine), as having been disafforested by virtue of the Charter of Forests. In this perambulation different localities are distinguished as "belonging to," or "the lands of," "held by," "the manor of," "the fee of," "the estate of," "the property of," "a manor appertaining to," etc., etc. All these terms seem to have been carefully selected as appropriate to each place. Churchill and Langford fell under the category of "*the estate of Roger Fitzpaine.*" That portions of the possessions of the Bishop became vested in free-holders at an early day, and were dealt with as subordinate manors—or parts of manors—is evident, but no very early deeds showing how this happened are, so far as I am aware, known to exist.

The earliest deed (24th April, 6th Eliz.) appearing on the title at the present day is a "release of right" from Sir William *Sentlowe* to Ralph Jenyns and his heirs of the manors of "Pokevelston als Puxton, Edingworth als Edingsworth" and of "Churchill" (6th January, 15th James I).

From Ralph Jenyns the property passed to *John Jenyns, Esq.*, who in 1636 is described as Sir John Jenyns, Knight.

In a deed dated 21st March, 14th Car. I, this gentleman is described as *Knight of the Bath*. He was succeeded by his son, Richard Jenyns, Esq., and by indenture dated 1st July, 1652 (enrolled in Chancery), he and Frances, his wife, and Dame Alice widow of Sir John, joined in a bargain and sale of the manor of Churchill to John Churchill, Esq. It would seem that the sum of £5,900, the consideration for this pur-

chase, was not fully paid until 12th July, 1655, when by a deed of that date Richard Jenyns released the purchaser from that amount. It is assumed that the "manor" so conveyed consisted of certain lands in and near the Mansion House, which appear by the church rate to have consisted of 132 acres, besides other estates detached therefrom, situate in other parts of the parish, which were held under leases for lives from the Jenyns family.

No part of this property is known to have been called "The Park," as suggested by one of the county historians.¹ Such a designation, it is submitted, could not at that day have been so applied to other than a *veritable* park. The "Park" existing in the parish is still known by that name, and is part of the Bishop's manor, and in it are the remains of fish ponds.

John Churchill, Esq., in May, 1654, married Susanna, the youngest daughter of Edmond Prideaux, Esq., of Foord, described in the marriage settlement, dated 13th May, 1654, as "Attorney General to Oliver the Lord Protector." The births of four daughters to Sir John are recorded in the register —the entries being evidently in the handwriting of their father, on a page of the book which seems to have been reserved for such family entries. The youngest, Caroletta (afterwards the wife of Colonel Anthony Hastings), born in 1666, is the only one whose *baptism* is registered here. There was no son of the marriage.

John Churchill was knighted in 1670, but I have not ascertained if that occurred on his becoming Master of the Rolls, which appointment he held.

In the *Bristol Annals*² he appears (it would seem by the Corporation of the city) to have been appointed, in 1682, Recorder of Bristol—"Sir Thomas Atkins, Recorder, having too much abetted with the fanatics, did resign, and Sir John Churchill appointed."

In 1684, Charles II granted a new Charter to the city, in

(1). Rutter, p. 107.

(2). Evans, p. 226.

which Sir J. Churchill was named as then being the Recorder.

In the same *Annals of Bristol*, above quoted, it seems that in 1684, "the Countess of Castelmaine" (Duchess of Cleveland) "came to Bristol, and was attended by the Recorder, Sir J. Churchill," and Seyer, in his *History of Bristol*,¹ quotes the contemporary record that her ladyship "rode into this city in her coach in great pompe, attended by Sir John Churchill of Churchill, together with Sir Thomas Bridges of Cainsham, with their ladies; that they alighted at Alderman Olive's at the Three Tuns in Wine Street, and that she was there entertained at the costs and charges of Sir J. Churchill."

In the following year (1685) he was returned as M.P. for Bristol, in the first Parliament of James II, and died in that year, and was buried at Churchill.

It has been surmised that Sir J. Churchill purchased the property at Churchill, in consequence of his having been a descendant of the supposititious owner of the estate at an earlier period.

Is not it equally probable that the coincidence of the name of place with his own name induced him to purchase of the impoverished family of Jenyns, borne down by incumbrances incurred during—and possibly in consequence of—the troubles of the Civil War? Sir J. Churchill was, it is stated, connected with the county of Devon: his future wife certainly was, and the numerous instances in that county of the coincidence of the surnames of families with the names of their estates may have suggested to him the purchase. He must have been a young gentleman of means, and was doubtless a rising man in his profession, and may have entertained a hope of establishing a family—which, in default of an heir male, and also in consequence of heavy incumbrances with which he was subsequently involved—was frustrated.

There can be no pretence for saying (as has been said) that Sir John incurred liabilities in military operations on behalf

(1). Cap. xxx. sec. 19.

of the Crown subsequent to his purchase, at which time the Royal cause had for the time subsided. In fact, it may not unreasonably be suspected that, like his Roundhead father-in-law, he was far from being a pronounced Royalist. Certainly at a later date he threw in with the restored Monarchy. Witness the name of his youngest daughter—his courtier-like devotion to the Duchess of Cleveland—besides other minor matters disclosed by the parish accounts.

The story of the building of the house by Sir John, and the erection of the stable for the use of a fabulous troop of Royal horse is palpably erroneous. The few remains of the house point to a much earlier date, and he bought it under the description of the “capital messuage or mansion-house.” As to the stable or barn, as it was described at a later date, that also was probably built long before his time, and was such as might have been suitable for a gentleman of fortune for his own accommodation; or is not it more probable that the tradition as to the stable and the troop of horse may have arisen in connection with Sir John Jenyns, K.B., who might have occupied it for military purposes? The fact that he was knight of a strictly military order, and that during the years of trouble and civil war his estate became gradually reduced by heavy charges (a fact apparent from the deeds in existence) certainly points to such a probability, though I can give no record of the part he took in the Royal cause.

In no deed of any antiquity is the house described otherwise than “the capital messuage or mansion-house.” Nowhere, until comparatively recently, does it seem to have been known as “Churchill Court.” That there was a reputed manor of Churchill there is no doubt. It is so spoken of in the conveyance to Sir J. Churchill, and there were formerly leases from him of portions of such reputed manor, containing covenants by the tenants to attend their Lord’s Court twice a year to pay their reserved rents. So far as is known there was no custom of Sir John’s manor, and the leases seem to have been

arbitrarily renewed, and within living memory some such leases have fallen in, and the tenants have been denied renewals.

Notwithstanding that Sir John Churchill claimed to be possessed of the manor of Churchill, it is a little singular that by a deed in my possession of 1st October, 27th Car. II, John (2nd Baron) Poulett of Hinton St. George, granted to Sir John Churchill several closes of ground (containing 44 acres), “within the parish of Churchill, and which now are, or of late were, parcel of the manor of Churchill aforesaid, and also all the estate, etc., together with the rent reversion and reversions, heriott and services of the same closes, etc.” And after covenants for title there is a saving clause, “such estate or estates as have or hath been heretofore granted of the premises, or any part or parcel thereof by lease or copy, to any person or persons whatsoever for one, two, three, or four life or lives, or for any number of years, determinable, etc., by me, the said John Lord Poulett, or any ancestor, or by John Ashburnham, Esq., and the Lady Elizabeth Poulet, his wife, or by either of them only excepted.” This may be taken as tolerably positive proof that Sir John Churchill recognised Lord Poulett as holding manorial rights in Churchill. It may be observed that this Lady Elizabeth was the heiress of the Kenn’s of Kenn Court, and that Kenn, Yatton, lands in Wrington—others (including the small manor of Iwood), in Congresbury—and other lands in Churchill—probably Clevedon and Walton-in-Gordano—came to the Pouletts from her.

That the successors of the same Lord Poulett exercised manorial rights in Churchill, is in evidence by a lease in my possession, dated 24th October, 1750, whereby John (2nd Earl) Poulett granted a reversionary lease, for two lives, of a house in Churchill, known as the Church-house—almost contiguous to the homestead of Sir John Churchill, and described as part of the manor—to George Bissex, Esq., for two lives, in consideration of a fine and reserved rent (expressly stating, “without reservation of a heriot”), but requiring suit and

service—and with reservations of timber—minerals and sporting rights.

It is uncertain when the “Capital messuage or Mansion-house” was first known as “Churchill Court,” but doubtless it was so only since it became (as it recently was) a farm house, and dismantled and mutilated to such an extent as to leave few traces of its having been a fitting abode for a family of any importance. The stable—except that some years since it was reduced in length—remained substantially as it may originally have been, until a purchaser of a portion of the property at a more recent date removed most of the distinctive features of the building. As to the connection of the former owners of the property with Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, though a tradition to that effect has prevailed, it seems almost as mythical as the De Corcelle and Churchill theory—though this may be left to genealogists.

The Manor of Churchill.

BY E. GREEN, F.S.A., *Hon. Sec.*

CHURCHILL having been held under or from the Bishop of Bath and Wells as Lord of Banwell, its early history is somewhat difficult to trace. The origin of the name has been supposed to come from Roger de Courcel, who was a large Somerset owner in the time of the Conqueror, because he owned a manor of Blackmore which happens to be a place-name in Banwell. But the Blackmore of De Courcel would seem, according to Mr. Eyton's judgement, to have been in the hundred of Carhampton, and, if so, the above idea must be given up.¹ That there may have been a Roger as Lord in William's time will be presently seen, but his name was not Courcel, and did not become Churchill. Every early notice of a name is not only of interest in connection with the manor, but also as possibly leading to the identification of two effigies in stone, now placed in the church porch, judged to be of about, or soon after, the year 1280.

The earliest found official record is of 1282, when Bertram de Govys, sen., sold to Henry de Govys, three carucates of land, with belongings, in Kurchell, Berewes, Breen, and Burnham, with other lands in Wilts and Dorset, and the advowsons of the churches.² No church is mentioned by name, so that the advowsons cannot be even suggested : the expression, unfortunately, must be taken as intended to be legally inclusive, rather than special.

In 1286 there was an action at law between William son of Richard de la Burne, and William de Moleyns, concerning

- (1). *Somerset Domesday Studies*, vol. i. p. 60.
- (2). *Feet of Fines, Divers Counties*, 10th Edward I, No. 117.

a mill in Churchill, worth one mark, when William de la Burne was declared the owner, as successor to his grandfather.¹

A jury in another suit, a little later (about 1400), declared that Geoffrey Potter was a free man, and not *natus* of John Tully as belonging to his manor of Courchell in Little Holland.² Thus there was another manor of Churchill, which now seems to be lost.

In 1416, Thomas Brook, Knt., died owner of twelve messuages, etc., in Churchill.³ These passed to his widow, Joan, who died in 1436.⁴ The property then came to Thomas Cheddar, who owned also, in 1442, the fourth part of the manor of Worle.⁵ Then came John Talbot (Viscount Lisle), owning by right of his wife, half of twelve messuages, a mill, four carucates of land, twenty acres of meadow, a hundred and sixteen of pasture, and seventeen acres of wood, in Churchill and other parishes.⁶ After him died, in 1467, Joanna, his widow, one of the daughters and heirs of Thomas Cheddar. She owned also lands in Kew-Stoke, Worspring, Uphill, and Locking, and a fourth part of the Manor of Worle.⁷ Margaret, her sister, widow of George Veer, Knt., died in 1471.⁸

The first found mention of Churchill in the descent of the manor is in 1447,—20th Henry VI,—when John Austell sold to John Tretheke, Esq., and his heirs, the manors of Chirchehill, Fitzpaynescary *alias* Littlecary, and Pokerelleston, which Alice Beaumont wife of John Fitzpayne held for her life; and other lands in Axbrigge, Sytecote, Banewell, and Welles.⁹

It is seen here that John Fitzpayne, also owner of Cary Fitzpayne, at some time before this date died lord of the manor of Churchill, thus taking the ownership back to, say,

(1). 15th Edward I, *Hil. Agarde*, vol. xxxiii.

(2). *Coram Rege.*, Henry IV, *Agarde*, vol. vii. fol. 16b.

(3). *Inq. P.M.*, 5th Henry V, No. 54. (4). *Ib.*, 15th Henry VI, No. 62.

(5). *Ib.*, 21st Henry VI, No. 55. (6). *Ib.*, 32nd Henry VI, No. 38.

(7). *Ib.*, 7th Edward IV, No. 42. (8). *Ib.*, 12th Edward IV, No. 40.

(9). *Feet Fines, Divers Counties*, No. 255.

before the year 1400. The Fitzpaynes had extensive possessions, and much land in this neighbourhood, but, curiously, Churchill does not appear noticed in their holdings; possibly because being held of the bishop, neither payment nor service was due to the King.

John Tretheke held the property but a short time and it passed apparently to a daughter, who died in 1478, as Alice wife of Nicholas St. Lowe, Knt., when she was found seised of the manors of Pokeston and Churchill; the first being held of the Bishop of Bath and Wells by military service and worth twenty marks; Churchill, also worth twenty marks, being held of the same bishop, but by what service was unknown; and Alice, it was declared, held no lands of the lord the King.¹ She was succeeded by her husband for his life, and then by their son, John St. Lo, Knt. Sir John died in 1559, owner of Churchill and Pockerelston,² leaving a son, William, Knt., who, in 1563, sold the property to Ralph Jenyn or Jenyns. The purchase included the manors of Puxton, Churchill, and Edingworth; 200 messuages, 200 tofts, 6,000 acres of land; 1,000 acres meadow, 3,000 acres pasture, 500 acres wood, 500 acres of gorse and heath, and a rent of £10.³ Ralph Jenyns died in 1572. In his will, where he calls himself Auditor of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester, he directs his executors to "provide one great marble stone to lye upon my grave, and a picture of my wife and eight children—five boys and three maidens; with the daye, month, and yeare of my buriall to be made and graven in latten, and fixed on the same stone." This is the brass still to be seen. The Jenyns family kept possession until 1652, when Richard Jenyns sold to John Churchill, Esq. The property was declared to be twenty messuages, twenty cottages, a windmill, twenty gardens, twenty orchards, two hundred acres of land,

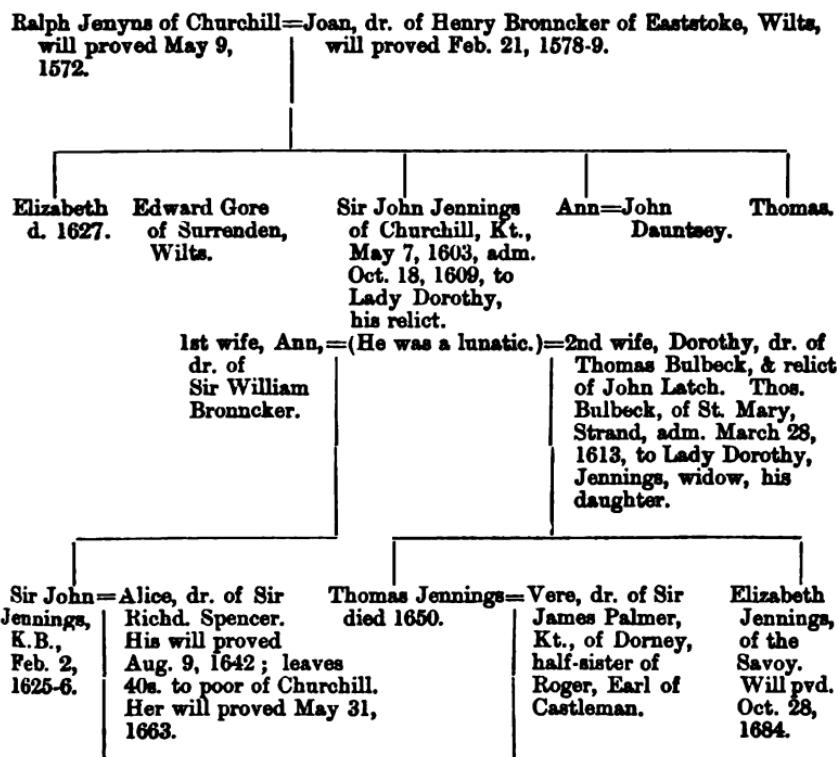
(1). *Inq. P.M.*, 19th Edward IV, No. 28.

(2). *Excheq. Inq.*, 1st Elizabeth.

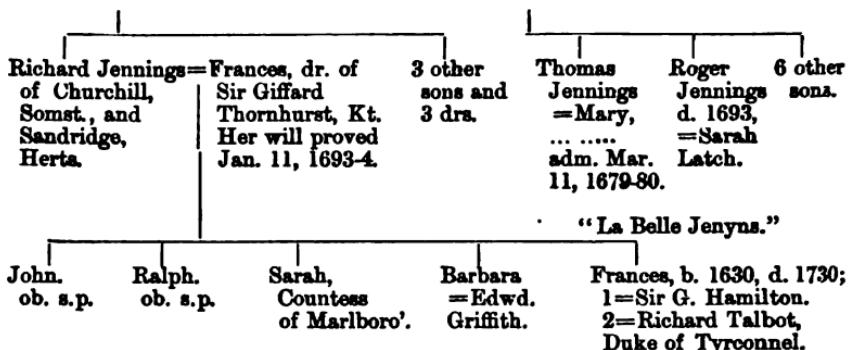
(3). *Feet Fines*, Michaelmas, 4th and 5th Elizabeth, No. 601.

sixty of meadow, two hundred and fifty pasture, sixty acres of wood, three hundred acres gorse and heath, common of pasture for all manner of cattle, and free warren in the appurtenances of Churchill. The parties being summoned to the "Common Bench," the usual warranty for title was duly given.¹

The appearance together here of the families of Churchill and Jenyns has excited some curiosity and speculation as to their position towards a later connection of the same names, when, the Churchill name being ennobled, the Jenyns property passed to that family with Sarah Jenyns, the celebrated Duchess of Marlborough. By the kindness of the Rev. F. Brown, F.S.A., the following short Jenyns pedigree will solve all doubt on that side:—



(1). *Feet Fines*, Trin.



It will be seen here that the property of Richard Jenyns, who sold Churchill manor,—he being afterwards of Sandridge, Herts,—passed to daughters by the deaths of his sons. In 1684, by deed of Dame Frances Hamilton, wife of Richard Talbot, Esq., “one of the daughters and co-heirs of Richard Jenyns, late of St. Albans, and one of the sisters and co-heirs of John Jenyns, deceased, and also of Ralph Jenyns, also deceased,” a moiety of the estate passed by purchase to the Right Hon. John Lord Churchill, Baron of Amouth in Scotland.¹ Lord Churchill, as husband of Sarah, the other sister, already possessed the other moiety, so by this purchase the property was re-united. The share of Barbara must have already passed to her sisters, but sufficient is shown here for the present purpose. Sarah also benefitted by her mother's will of 1693, by which she received “all her manors for her sole and separate use.”

The exact relationship of John Churchill to this Lord Churchill will now appear in the sequel.

The mention of the “Common Bench” as the Court in which the warranty or purchase transfer of Churchill was completed shows that the time was the Commonwealth. Tradition states that Sir John Churchill—he is better known as Sir John, although not knighted until 18th August, 1670—stabbed many horses at Churchill Court, and otherwise took the Royalist

(1). *Close Rolls, James II, No. 36, M. 2.*

side during the Civil War. It will be seen now that he did not own the property at that time, and consequently the story must be untrue. As the owners of Churchill were not Royalists, if horses were ever voluntarily stabled, it would be for the Parliament. Endeavouring to confirm this tradition, Rutter gives the fine imposed on Sir John by the Parliamentary Commissioners, but this necessarily must be equally untrue. The fine was imposed on John Churchill of Wotton Glanville, and elsewhere, in Dorset. On the 9th April, 1646, John Churchill of Dorset, late one of the Deputy Registrars in Chancery, prayed in regard he was aged, of infirm body and unable to travel, that he may be admitted to make composition by deputy. Following this, in July he stated he had resigned his office to his nephew, John Churchill of Lincoln's Inn; and then came John Churchill of Lincoln's Inn, and answered for the payment imposed on his uncle John of Wotton Glanville. On the 28th August the fine was fixed at £440.¹

This John Churchill of Wotton was the direct ancestor of Lord Churchill, who, as shown, gathered the Jenyns property. The only fine got from the parish of Churchill was from Sir John Pawlet of Court-a-Week, for his lands in Churchill, Yatton, Walton, and Kingston, "of which he had no power to grant estates, being the inheritance of his mother." In January, 1645, he made oath concerning the property, stating that the deeds and evidences, since the distractions were a great part of them plundered and taken away or lost, and the residue were in the King's quarters, so that he could not produce them. He was fined £90.²

As John Churchill, the nephew, who was the new owner of Churchill manor, was able to hold his uncle's office under the Commonwealth he was necessarily of that side, and no fine would be laid upon him. He later changed his party, and was

(1). *Royalist Composition Papers*, 2nd Ser., vol. xiii.

(2). *R.C.P.*, vol. xi. f. 778.

thus able to hold his own on the restoration of the King. After getting a knighthood, as stated, in 1670, and other preferment, he was made Master of the Rolls in January, 1685. In October the same year he died ; too early for him, as his ambition to accumulate being thus suddenly frustrated, his affairs were found heavily involved and in confusion. He left four daughters,—no son,—Margaret (Tooke), Caroletta (Hastings), Mary (Scroggs), and Diana (Wicksteed). By his will he devised Churchill to his daughter Mary, with the woods in Lincombe and the new Park in Churchill, to pay £1,500 to Caroletta, and to pay his debts. From this bequest further difficulties arose, as it happened that Mary died shortly before her father, but the will, as relating to her, remained unaltered. Also, Sir John had given an annuity of £80 in consideration of an advance of money, but died seised of the manors of Churchill and Backwell, worth £1,000 per annum, before the arrangement was completed. There were, too, several mortgages, the interest being at six per cent., and £400 were due to Mr. Child the goldsmith. In the confusion which arose, Lady Churchill having the deeds, concealed them, and committed waste in the manor ; and Hastings having got possession of Backwell, and also a "very great personal estate," refused to quit. The trustees then declined to act. The consequence was three Chancery suits, viz. :—Tooke *v.* Hastings, Scroggs, Pigott, Roynon, Wicksteed, and Prideaux ; Scoggs *v.* Took, Piggott, Roynon, Hastings, and Wicksteed ; Hastings *v.* Took, Scroggs, Piggott, Roynon, and Kirkeham.

These suits were followed by decrees : one 23rd May, 1688, ordering the property to be sold ; another after seven years' litigation, 27th June, 1695, confirming the first order ; and, the suit being continued, these orders were again confirmed, 29th June, 1697. The Bill stated that Sir John agreed in May, 1654, to settle the manor of Churchill, value £500 per annum, on Susanna his wife, daughter of Edmund Prideaux ; she receiving a marriage portion of £2,500 from

her father. After her the manor was to pass in tail male down to the tenth son, and in default, to trustees, for raising portions for daughters, viz., if but one, she was to have £3,000; if two, £2,000 each; if more than two, £5,000 to be equally divided, each portion to be paid at the age of eighteen or marriage, which ever should first happen. By "mistake of him who drew the settlement," it was claimed that the trust for daughters arose only if the wife died before Sir John without issue male; but as she survived him, it was asserted the trusts in the settlement never arose. Tooke claimed £1,250, his share of £5,000; and that Churchill, not being settled on Lady Susanna, ought to be sold. It was also prayed that the annuity should be charged on Backwell. The other side urged that there was no mistake made by the draughtsman: that no provision was made for the daughters if Sir John died before his wife, and they had no claim to the £5,000. It was denied that, "in his weakness," he was prevailed on to make this will. The decree, 23rd May, 1688, ordered a sale.

The second bill mentions this decree, and an order that Scroggs should be paid £2,500, due on his marriage settlement, security to be given out of the manor of Backwell, which it was claimed should be sold to pay the debts. But the decree not naming a time for the payment, Hastings, who had possession of Backwell, made no attempt to pay, a time was therefore prayed, with an order for sale. The order was that Hastings pay by the first of next term, or Backwell to be sold.

After all this, Churchill was sold, but difficulties as to title were still deemed to exist, the result being a private Act of Parliament, in 10th William III, 1698, entitled, an Act to confirm the sale of part of the estate of Sir Jonn Churchill, Knt., lately deceased, pursuant to his last will and two decrees of Chancery for performance thereof. This sets out a portion of the will, as follows:—

"I give and devise unto my said daughter, the Lady Scroggs, and her heires, all my manner of Churchill in the said County

of Somersett, and all my lands, tenements, and hereditaments thereunto belonging, and my woods in Lincomb, and alsoe my new enclosed Parke at Churchill, to the end she may pay out of the profitts, after her mother's decease, fifteen hundred pounds to my daughter Caroletta, and pay my debts that my personal estate will not pay, for my debts must be paid. And of his said will made his daughter, the Lady Scroggs, his daughter Caroletta ; Lancelot Appleby, gentleman, and Walter Chiver, gentleman, executors, as by the said will may appeare. Shortly after the making of which said will, and before the death of the said Sir John Churchill, the said Lady Scroggs dyed without issue ; and sometime after that he, the said Sir John Churchill, dyed greatly indebted to severall persons, leaving behind him his co-heirs, the said Caroletta, his daughter ; Margaret, the wife of John Tooke, Esquire, one other of his daughters ; and John Wicksteed, his grandson, an infant and son of Diana, one other of the daughters of the said Sir John Churchill. And the said Lancelot Appleby and Walter Chiver refusing to prove the said will, the same was on or about the seaventeenth day of December, which was in the said yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred eighty and five proved by the said Caroletta alone, who was afterwards married to Anthony Hastings, Esquire. And by reason of the death of the said Lady Scroggs, in the life-time of the said Sir John Churchill, the said devise to her became void in law, soe that the said lands and premises soe devised could not be sold according to the intent of the said will, for payment of the said Sir John Churchill's debts ; for redress whereof, in the reigne of the late King James the Second severall Bills were exhibited in the High Court of Chancery, between John Tooke, Esquire, and Margaret, his wife, plaintiffs : Anthony Hastings, Esquire, and Caroletta, his wife ; Sir William Scroggs, Knt. ; John Piggott and Harry Roynon, Esquires ; John Wicksteed, an infant, by his guardian ; and Edward Prideaux, defendants ;

and betweene Sir William Scroggs, Knt., plaintiffe; the said John Took, Esquire, and his wife; John Piggott, Harry Roynon, Anthony Hastings and his wife, and John Wicksteed, defendants. And also betweene Anthony Hastings, Esquire, and Caroletta, his wife, plaintiffs; John Tooke and his wife, Sir William Scroggs, Knt., John Piggott, Harry Roynon, Esquires, and Thomas Kirkeham, one of the creditors of the said Sir John Churchill, defendants: among other things, seeking relief in the premises, and that the said manor, lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Churchill and Lincombe aforesaid should be sold for payment of the debts of the said Sir John Churchill. Upon the hearing of which causes in the High Court of Chancery, on Wednesday, the three-and-twentieth day of May, which was in the fourth yeare of the reigne of the said late King James the Second, before the then Lord High Chancellor of England, it was ordered and decreed that the said premisses should be forthwith sold to such purchaser or purchasers as would give most for the same, to be approved of by Sir Adam Ottley, Knt., then one of the Masters of the said Court, and that the said Kirkeham, and all other the creditors of the said Sir John Churchill, were to come in before the said Master, and to prove their debts, which the said Master was to take and ascertain; which said decree was by another order and decree of the said Court, on rehearing the said causes, on the seaven and twentieth day of June, which was in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred ninety and five, before the now Lord High Chancellor of England confirmed. And it was thereby ordered and decreed that the severall debts of the said Sir John Churchill, as well those by simple contracts as those by bonds, should be paid out of the residue of the personal estate of the said Sir John Churchill, and out of the rents and proffits and sale of the mannor and lands in Churchill. And by another order of the said Court, made on the nyne and twentieth day of June, which was in the nynth yeare of his present Majestie's reigne,

it was ordered that the said Caroletta Hastings, in her own name, should have full power and authority, and was by the said Court empowered to contract for and make any sale or sales of the said manor of Churchill, in parcells or otherwise, as the said Caroletta should think fitt, and to agree all or any the matters aforesaid. And it was further ordered that the said John Wicksteed, the infant, and one of the co-heirs of the said Sir John Churchill, after he should come of age, should execute conveyances of the premisses to be soe sold to the respective purchasers, their heirs and assigns for ever: and that in the meane time the said severall purchasers, after conveyances executed to them, should hold the premises to be by them respectively purchased of the said Caroletta Hastings, free from any title or molestation of the said John Wicksteed, the infant, as by the said severall orders and decrees may appear. Since which the said Caroletta Hastings, in pursuance of the said severall orders and decrees, and for the payment and satisfaction of the debts of the said Sir John Churchill, hath sold the said mannor and lands, late of the said Sir John Churchill in Churchill and Lincomb aforesaid, by severall parcells, to the severall purchasers hereinafter named (that is to say), to John Stokes, gentleman; John Selwood, gentleman; William Walter, clerke; Mabell Jenings, widow; William Arney, Thomas Pyther, John Lewis, Gideon Watts, James Brookman, Samuel Foord, James Rudman, Edmond Lewis, and John Gregory. Now, for the quieting of the possession and confirming the titles of the said severall purchasers, in and to the severall and respective lands soe sold to them by the said Caroletta Hastings, in pursuance to, and performance of, the said severall orders and decrees, as aforesaid; may it therefore please your Most Excellent Majesty, at the humble request of the afore-named John Stokes, John Sellwood, William Walter, Mabell Jenings, William Arney, Thomas Pyther, John Lewis, Gideon Watts, James Brookman, Samuel Foord, James Rudman, Edmond Lewis, and John Gregory, that it may be enacted, &c." Be it therefore enacted, &c.

Thus ended a possession of thirty, or, including the litigation, of little more than forty years.

Some proceedings in Chancery in the time of Elizabeth may be noticed, as showing how manorial rights were used or abused. Thomas Phillips of Birrington complained that he was lawfully seised of a copyhold in Churchill, where the custom of the manor was and always was, "before the time whereof no memory of man is to the contrary," that a copyholder could not let his tenement for a longer term than a year, and then to pasture and not to tillage: nor could a copyholder leave a continual residence upon his copyhold without the special license of the lord first obtained: or, doing so, after such several warnings as had been customary, he forfeited his holding. Such licenses, however, had always been granted. Phillips being chosen a soldier to go into Ireland, and wishing to avoid all danger of forfeiture from non-residence, agreed with Joan Jennings, lady of the manor, on payment of a hundred and sixty bushels of malt, worth twenty marks (£13 6s. 8d.), that a license should be granted at the next Court, to dwell away and to sub-let his holding to a party named and accepted; and, in case of death, that the holding should go to his widow for her life, should she live chaste and sole, according to the custom of the manor. Phillips being obliged to leave on his journey and service before the Court was held, and so without a license, the said Joan, by and with the sinister advice of her steward, without regard to her promise, against all equity and conscience, claimed a forfeiture, to the undoing of complainant, "a symple and playne mane and altogeather unlettered."

The defendants asserted that the "orator" having left without a license, before any arrangement was completed, had forfeited and was out of Court.

The curious unique monument in the north wall of the chancel requires some notice of the Latch family, and in recording the following episode, it will be seen that some portion of the parish or district of Churchill formed still part

of the manor of Banwell. The earliest notice is of Thomas Latch of Churchill, who died August 26th, 1598, his will being proved by Joyce, his widow, in November of that year. John Latch of Winscombe died January 7th, 1633, and desired to be buried at Churchill: his will was proved by Johana, his widow, 8th August, 1634. William Latch of Langford died 18th September, 1639; his will being proved 12th May, 1640.

Thomas Latch of Over Langford, Esq., died 26th April, 1652; his will being proved by Robert, his son, 17th September, in the same year. He mentions his sons—John, Edmund, Robert, Samuel, and Augustine; a daughter, Mary Hunt, and her children, and his brother, Miles Wolfe. No wife is mentioned, but in May, 1657, the will of Sarah Latch, late of Langford, was administered to by her son Robert.

Samuel Latch of Churchill (clearly the son of Thomas) died in 1665; his will being proved 26th May in that year. He mentions his brother Robert, his sister Mary, and his uncle Miles Wolfe.¹

Some Chancery proceedings in 1624 show a curious family squabble.²

Thomas Latch of Churchill, gentleman, complained that he and his uncle, Edmund Latch, were seised of certain copy-holds in Churchill; that Edmund for eighteen years, during the minority of Thomas, had taken the profits and so much spoiled the premises, that about Christmas, 1620, it was agreed he should take the profits for another year, in that time repair the decay, and then deliver up all, to be held solely by Thomas during Edmund's life, at an annual rent of £23 10s. This being agreed, Thomas, with John Latch, Esq., his brother, at Edmund's desire, entered into a bond for £250, to secure the annuity. Edmund, however, not only neglected to amend the decay, but further wasted and spoiled, as well by pulling up and carrying away the wainscot and glass of the house, as by

(1). Kindly contributed by Rev. Fredk. Brown.

(2). *Bill and Answer.* L. 4, 33 (Jas. I).

cutting the trees and defacing the hedges and bounds, so that when Thomas got possession the land "did not yield any profit, but, contrarywise, put him to exceeding great charges." Edmund now agreed to surrender his share in the copyhold, the old bond for £250 to be given up by him, and a new bond for £300 to be given, to secure the same annual payment; but with an additional clause, that if Edmund survived Thomas, the £23 10s. should be £43 for his life. Accordingly, at the next Court, held for the bishop as lord, 12th May, 1623, the two surrendered their copyhold, and Thomas was admitted as for himself alone, with Joseph Latch and another for his sureties. Thomas then entered into the new bond and the agreement for the annuity, one condition being that the payment should be made within the church porch of Churchill. Edmund being then asked to give up the old bond, he replied he had forgotten it, but faithfully promised to send it, or to give it up whenever Thomas should call for it: he, however, failed to do either, declaring he would keep both, and so have two strings to his bow. On the 26th July Thomas went to the church porch between nine and eleven o'clock, to make his first payment, then due, but found that Edmund had been there and gone. He then "tendered payment, but none being there to receive" the money, he went forthwith to Edmund's house; but he, seeing him coming, went in and speedily shut the door. Thomas then called for him to come out, but got no answer. Two or three days after, on meeting Edmund, Thomas tendered payment, which was accepted; but Edmund, having the money, refused to give acquittance. On the 25th December Thomas paid another instalment, and in March, 1624, he went to the church porch to make another, but "Edmund came not." Thomas, however, again paid on meeting him, when he promised an acquittance, but never gave it. Edmund's object in all this was to get a forfeiture of the bond, he consequently continued and increased the annoyance. Thomas going again duly to the church porch between nine and eleven to make the next payment, was met

by several persons all claiming to be messengers from Edmund, authorised to receive the money. Being "thus perplexed and put into doubts, and perceiving the said practice against him," he entreated Edmund's wife to go with him to Edmund; but she declared he was not at home, "though, indeed, he kept himself away of purpose." At last she agreed that if Thomas would write out a receipt, she would go and get it signed and return with it for the money. This done, Thomas was left to himself, and waited patiently in the porch until three o'clock, but nobody returned. He then diligently sought out Edmund and tendered payment. This was now refused, Edmund declaring he had sufficient means to plague Thomas; that he would sue on both bonds, and deny all the payments made. Thomas then filed his bill, claiming for damages and spoiling £60, and praying relief from any suit on the bonds.

In another suit in the Exchequer about tithes during the Commonwealth, the depositions being taken by commission at Langford, 9th October, 1654, the Latches were again parties. The queries put were:—

"Did you know Thomas Latch, deceased, late of Churchill, Esquire?"

"Did he receive the Tithe in 1648-9-50?"

"What sums or contributions had been paid for quartering soldiers for the Parliament, and what was paid by reason of the rectory in 1649-50-1-2-3?"

"Do you know that the inhabitants of Banwell have been averse from paying tithes, or that most of them refuse or neglect to pay them or to give recompense?"

One witness said he had rented the whole parsonage for three years at £140, but had kept it but one year, and paid £60 only, being a great loser even by that. For the years 1644-5-6, Thomas Latch, Esq., deceased, took the glebe and tithe of Churchill and Pulberupps Barn, and he and the curate took the profits. The glebe was worth about £10, and the tithe about £42. He and Mr. Knapp, a minister, took it, paying all outgoings (about £7), besides £16 to the minister who

served the church. Mr. Edwards, a minister, had the same for two years, 1647-8 ; and Thomas Latch again, 1648-9-50, when he and Mr. Carney and Mr. Edwards, two ministers under him, took the profits ; the payments being 26s. 8d. to the poor of Banwell, and 26s. 8d. for repair of highways. It was further deposed that by a warrant of 28th August, 1650, the trustees for maintenance of ministers had granted the yearly rent of £39 3s. 4d., reserved to the Dean and Chapter of Bristol out of Banwell, for maintenance of Mr. Edwards of Churchill. The witness had had a suit against Thomas Latch and another against Robert, his son and executor, which was ready for trial, but was then referred, and what became of it he knew not. Another witness said the tithe of Banwell was worth formerly about £80 per annum, but then not £28. At Banwell the glebe was not much, there being but two barns, not an acre of ground. The glebe of Puxton, about twenty-four acres, was worth about £15. Mr. Crabb, a minister, rented the tithes and parsonage of Puxton for £30 per annum; £16 being allowed for serving the cure.

Returning for a moment, a few remarks may be added on the effigies, for whose identification the early research has been made. As already noted, the manor has been found held by the Fitzpaynes back to about the year 1400, but the family being an older one in the neighbourhood than that date, earlier records must be looked for. Fortunately, in the *Bruton Cartulary* belonging to the Earl of Ilchester, there is an award, (deed No. 114), made by Bishop Jocelin in his 25th year (1231-2), concerning the chapel of Churchill, in a dispute between the Archdeacon of Wells and the Prior of Banwell, when it was settled that the Archdeacon was to cite to his Chapter the men of Robert Fitzpayne and John de la Stocke ; and the other parishioners were to follow the Chapter of the Prior. Again, in another charter (No. 117), Thomas de la Warre, Lord of Rowleston, grants an enlargement of the Prior's Grange at Rowleston, free of all service, except the prayers of his house. This document is witnessed by Roger

Fitzpayne. In 1276 there was an action of novel disseisin by Roger Fitzpayne, as superior lord, against Walter de Molen-dino, concerning a tenement or holding in Churchill.¹ And again, it happens that in a perambulation of the Forest of Mendip, made in 26th Edward I, 1298, for the purpose of determining the boundaries of properties bordering on the forest, that the "Villa de Churchford and Langford," and the woods and belongings of the same were found held by Roger Filius Pagani, which is the Latin form of Fitzpayne. The perambulation is printed *in extenso* in Collinson, vol. iii. p. 59.

Thus we get evidence of ownership back to 1231, and a continuous descent of the manor from that date. Earlier dates may be looked for, and missing names filled in, when working out other Fitzpayne manors held directly of the King, but here only Churchill documents have been noticed.

This time of Roger brings us to the time of the effigies. Such effigies were frequently made during the lifetime of the original, necessarily representing him in his fighting prime, and either erected at once, or stored away for use after death. Thus, when the date of death is known, the costume of the effigy is sometimes found to be of a fashion obsolete at that time. Fashions did not last long; there were "mashers" in armour then, as there are now in broadcloth. The date assigned is usually that of the first appearance of any special difference; here it is judged by the round helmet or head-piece, which came in about 1280: the original may therefore be taken to have been living at that date. The knight then may be the Roger living in 1276—1298. But if no individual name can be certainly assigned either to him or to the lady, the evidence is fairly clear, and well points to the conclusion that these effigies are certainly Fitzpaynes.

(1). *Patents*, 4th Edward I, M. 34 dors.

On the Manor of Hutton.

BY E. GREEN, F.S.A., *Hon. Sec.*

FROM *Domesday* book, 1086, it is found that Hutton was granted by the Conqueror to the Bishop of Coutance. The bishop died in 1093, having been in rebellion against William Rufus in 1088, but the rebellion being unsuccessful, many Frenchmen left their lands, says the *Saxon Chronicle*, and the King granted them to those who had held fast to him. The records are few for these early times; only by chance can a change of ownership be traced; but having the above fact in view, with fair probability Hutton passed again to the King. At some early time it became owned by Le Waleys, or, besides other spellings, Le Walshe. The first documentary mention found is in 1259, in a suit of *mort d'ancestor* as it was called, between Paganus filius Johannis and Adam le Waleys for the recovery of lands in Ladewell.¹ Ladywell is still a place-name in Hutton. The suit implied that Adam le Waleys, as superior lord, had, on the death of John, seized and got possession of the land of the son. The latter then was obliged to bring his action to recover it, and to do so to prove not only his own right as heir, but also the right of his ancestor from whom he claimed to inherit. This system, which so often obtained, of using force against and ousting a possibly weak neighbour, is alway a curious phase in our early times; Paganus, as will appear, was here able to hold his own. Paganus, which is a pre-Norman name, was the then form of Payne. Paganus Fitz-John in another case may become John Fitz-Payne, as it did in neighbouring manors. Thus, in the *Gesta Stephani* and Richard of Hex-

(1). *Patent Roll*, 43rd Henry III, 13d.

ham we read of Richard Fitz-Roger and Pain Fitz-John, when the Welsh ravaged the coast of England in 1130. In Hutton, however, the name became and always remained simply Payne.

In 1272, 2nd Edward I, when enquiry was made throughout the county to determine the King's rights in the various hundreds, Richard, Earl of Gloucester, was found to claim four "the*s," viz., from Stoke Gifford, East Harptree, Hucton, and Weston. This he had done for fifteen years past, but by what warrant was unknown. It was also found that Adam le Waleys, Lord of Hucton; Paganus de Ludewell, Ralph de Holdmixon, and certain free tenants of the aforesaid four "the*s" of the hundred, had withdrawn themselves from the Hundred Court, but by what warrant was unknown.¹

The contraction "the*" has been a puzzle to many. It is *theinga*, or, more clearly, *thaneland*—the land or property of a thane. With the later Norman scribes it lost its meaning, and, contracted, became *thing*; so found for a short time applied to a division of a hundred. It also became *tethinga* and *tithinga*; and so, when contracted, is our own word tithing. From its apparent significance, supported by its Latinised form *decenna*, it has been concluded that tithing means the tenth of a hundred, as the latter has been supposed to mean a hundred families. But the tithing is a *theinga* or *thaneland*, founded on property or acreage rather than households; as a hundred also originated in acreage, in hides of land, not from a hundred families. The names *Thane* and *thaneland* becoming lost towards the end of the Conqueror's reign, have come down to us as the better known Knight and Knight's Fee. The position shows that the feudal system, or something allied to it, was existing here before the Conquest. At the time of that event some Thanes,—the equivalent to gentleman or squire,—the smaller or less powerful ones, were able to make their peace with their new lords, and to retain their holdings. The

(1). *Hundred Rolls.*

Conqueror granted a seigneurie over many such in Somerset with the Honor of Gloucester. *Domesday* says that Hutton, in the time of King Eadward, was held by two Thanes as for two manors; but, unfortunately, the names of the Thanes are not given. Paganus of Ladywell may, however, have been one of them, as the name is found in the list of landowners at that time, although not in connexion with Hutton.

In 1279, there is a record that the Prior of St. Swithin, Winton, was summoned to show cause to Paganus de Ladewell why he took common of pasture in Bleadon, as the said common belonged to the free tenants of the manor of Hutton. The prior took the usual course for delay, and asked that the suit be adjourned and tried at Winton: not a profitable trip for witnesses in those days.¹

In 1298, 26th Edward I, in the perambulation of the Forest of Mendip, to determine the King's boundaries, Hutton is found held by John le Waleys. But now some transfers were made for purposes of settlement. In 1305, John le Waleys, sen., conceded the manor and advowson to Joan, daughter of John St. Lo, for her life.² Then, in 1309, there was another concord between John, son of John le Waleys, and John, son of Adam le Waleys, as for the manor and advowson of Hutton *juxta Banwell*, which Joan, daughter of John St. Lo, held for her life by concession or gift of John, the son of Adam. John, the son of Adam, granted to the aforesaid John, the son of John, the said manor and advowson, which, it was declared, after the decease of Joan would revert to John, the son of Adam, and his heirs; but after the decease of Joan it was now to remain to John, the son of John, and his heirs, to be held of John, the son Adam, and his heirs for ever, rendering a rose at the Feast of St. John the Baptist annually for all customs and services. And if John, the son of John, should die without heirs, then the remainder should

(1). *Placita Quo Warranto*, 8th Edward I.

(2). *Feet Fines*, Somerset, 33rd Edward I, No. 133.

go entirely to Cristine, his sister; and if she should die with-heirs of her body, then it was to revert to John, the son of Adam, and his heirs.¹ In 1314 it had passed to Adam le Walshe, as, on the death of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, there was due from Adam, Lord of Hutton, a knight's fee and a quarter, declared as worth £20.² Again, a transfer was made to one Robert de Melewych; and Robert, at Michaelmas, 1315, re-transferred to Adam le Waleys, with the condition that if Adam died without a child or children, then the manor was to go to the right heir.³ In 1349, the property had passed to John Walshe, the service being now due to Hugh le Despencer, but still valued at £20.⁴

How or exactly when the Walshe line ended, as connected with Hutton, is not traced, but the successor of this John was probably the last male of the name. The troublesome difficulty always is that Hutton being held almost in free soccage, owing no dues to the King, the escheator or King's collector did not always trouble to make the usual *post mortem* inquiry, and so there is no continuous or direct record from the actual owners. There appears thus to be no notice of the death of John, nor, consequently, of his heirs. The manor apparently passed to heiresses, as it is next found divided, and owned one half by Thomas Sambroke, and the other half by William Dodesham. In 1430, William Dodesham sold to William Dodesham, jun., the fourth part of the manor and the fourth part of the advowson, with other properties.⁵ William, sen., died in 1480, declared to hold no lands of the King, as he had given his property by deed during his life. He must have been an old man, as he had no child living. His son disappears and his heirs were the descendants, the grand-children, of his two sisters Johanna and Alianor, both deceased. One

(1). *Feet Fines*, Somerset, 2nd Edward II, No. 31.

(2). *Inq. P.M.*, 8th Edward I, No. 68, Memb. 50.

(3). *Feet Fines*, Somerset, 8th Edward II, No. 35.

(4). *Inq. P.M.*, 23rd Edward III, Pt. 2, No. 169, Memb. 73.

(5). *Feet of Fines*, *Divers Counties*, 8th Henry VI, No. 102.

heir was Alexander Pym, aged 22 years, as son of Joan, daughter of Alianor: the other was John Puryman, aged 10, as son of Alexander the son of Johanna the other sister.¹ These documents do not mention Hutton, and all trace of this divided half disappears.

As to the other half, in 1427, at Easter, Thomas Sambroke and Agnes his wife, transferred it to Thomas Davyntre, clerk. This was for purposes of settlement, as in Trinity Term the same year Davyntre re-transferred it to them and their heirs, but if they died without an heir then it was to go to the right heir of Agnes.² This helps to confirm the idea that it came to Sambrook by his marriage. This settlement did not come to pass, as Thomas, on his death in 1444, declared to hold no lands of the King, left a son Thomas, aged 26, as his heir.³

No trace can be found of this Thomas. This is the more vexing, as the time now following exactly includes the period allotted for building the older part of the Court,—the tower-house,—a time when documentary evidence of ownership is absolutely called for. It must be however remembered here that the times were troubled by war at home: Kings went up and Kings went down, and the life of many an heir was cut short. In the confusion, properties were sometimes transferred by deed not enrolled, and consequently the transaction is difficult to trace. When or how it occurred cannot then, unfortunately, be stated, but half the manor passed in some way to a Payne, the name so long associated with the neighbourhood.

John Payne, the first recorded, died in 1497. As the Court House, the old part, is judged to be some forty years before this date, its building comes very fairly within the possible Payne ownership. On John Payne's death, he was found to own half the manor, with half the advowson, and twenty

(1). *Inq. P.M.*, 20th Edward IV, No. 78.

(2). *Feet Fines*, Henry VI, Case 194, No. 22.

(3). *Inq. P.M.*, 23rd Henry VI, No. 45.

messuages, two hundred acres of land, forty acres of meadow, three hundred acres of pasture, a hundred acres of wood, and a windmill. Also lands in Elbarow, East and West Oldmixon, Uphill, Weston-super-Mare, and several other places near.¹ He made a settlement on Elizabeth Stowell, his wife, and left a son Thomas as his heir. The document states that he held no land of the King.² Thomas, the son, died in 1529, owner of half the manor, with the capital messuage of the manor. This is the first found mention of the Court. He also made a settlement of the property, first on his son Thomas and in default to John, to George, to Richard, and to William, or, in default, to the heirs of Thomas: a daughter Dorothy is mentioned. The property was now held of Thomas Newton, as of his manor of Westwood, by fealty and military service. Thomas succeeded and was living in 1579. He was in turn succeeded by his son Nicholas, who in 1604 sold the property to Dr. John Still, Bishop of Bath and Wells.³ This date corresponds with the period of the second or Jacobean house, which may safely be considered to have been built by Bishop Still.

The Bishop was succeeded by his son Nathaniell, who died in 1626, when the property again passed to others, and after several changes was purchased by a predecessor of the present owner.

There was a suit in 1668, brought by the parson of Hutton against Thomas Gosse, to recover tithes in kind.⁴ Gosse stated that for twenty-eight years he had been owner and occupier of thirty-nine acres and a half of meadow, of the yearly value of £22. During this time he had never paid in kind, but, like his predecessors time out of mind, he had paid an ancient custom of a penny an acre for thirty acres, called

(1). *Inq. P.M.*, 12th Henry VII, Nos. 5 and 6.

(2). *Inq. P.M.*, 17th Henry VII, No. 1.

(3). *Feet Fines*, Michaelmas, 2nd James I, No. 1383.

(4). *Exchequer Decrees*, Easter, 22nd Charles II, fol. 153b.

James's Croft; and for nine acres and a half, called Nine Acres, he paid two-pence an acre. After hearing both sides, the case was dismissed; so that the parson, contrary to the usual result in these trials, lost his claim.

Hutton was just without the forest of Mendip, and is usually mentioned in the forest perambulations. The forest laws were very severe, but this did not stop the ever present, apparently ineradicable desire in man for the chase. In 1255, at a Court held to hear such cases, there was a charge against Robert de Halle of Bleadon that he had chased a hind with his dogs, which hind Richard Trendale of Bleadon with a spade knocked and killed.¹ Robert and Richard judiciously, as they thought, did not appear, nor could they be found. Consequently, after the custom of the time, four of the nearest villages were fined: Hutton and Criweston paid half a mark, Lockeston one mark, and Banwell twenty shillings. It being given in evidence that Robert had some land in Taunton, it was ordered that this should be seized. Some time afterwards Robert was taken, convicted, and imprisoned. This being done, further evidence was given that he was now a pauper, when, presumably because nothing more could be got from him, he was pardoned.

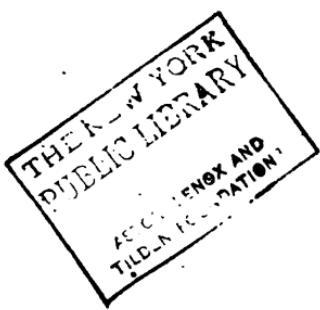
(1). *Placita Forestarum, Somerset, No. 1, 39th Henry III.*

The Roman Villa at Great Wemberham in Yatton.

BY REGINALD COLEBROOKE READE, M.A., ARCHT.

IN the month of March, 1884, a labourer employed in laying agricultural drains at Wemberham found his course impeded by some stonework set in mortar, which proved to be a portion of a regular well-built wall; the position is marked X on the plan. Further examination brought to light pieces of mosaic pavement; and the owner, H. Cecil Smith-Pygott, Esq., being informed of the fact, directed the walls to be laid bare, and the soil removed from the spaces between them. From that time the work of excavation has been continued from time to time, and the plan herewith shows the extent of the buildings unearthed up to the present date. This paper was written in June, 1884. Certain passages, which treated of points mentioned in Mr. Scarth's paper in the present volume, have been omitted to avoid repetition.

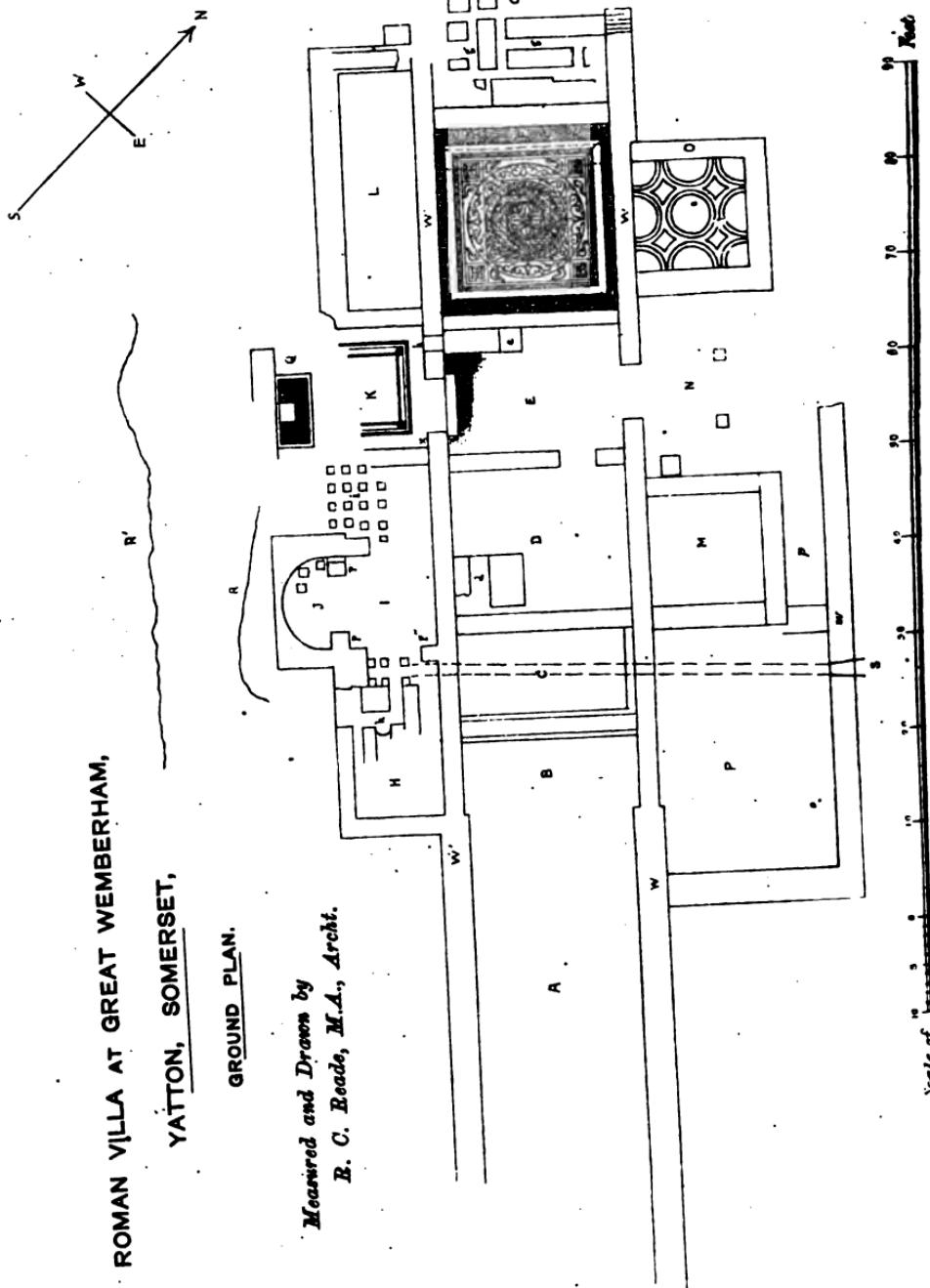
The first room exposed to view was that marked E on the plan. It is paved with uniform one-inch tesserae of white lias, with the exception of the space marked e, which appears to have had a floor of rough stone pitching. The room K was next opened, and showed paving of a far finer quality, the tesserae being worked smooth or perhaps even polished, and having border patterns with ornamental scrolls at the angles, formed in blue lias. The hypocaust in the chamber I was next brought to light, and from this beginning the work has gradually been extended on no particular system, but by following now one wall, now another, the greater part of the



**ROMAN VILLA AT GREAT WEMBERHAM,
YATTON, SOMERSET,**

GROUND PLAN.

*Measured and Drawn by
B. C. Roade, M.A., Archt.*



building would seem to have been laid bare. About the beginning of April the beautiful pavement in the room *F* was discovered, and about six weeks later, that in the room *O*. Both of these I have drawn out to scale.

Perhaps the first fact that strikes a visitor is the close proximity of the Villa to the bed of the river Yeo. This stream is here tidal, and its overflow, which would probably take place at every spring-tide, is prevented by the "sea wall," which, being drawn along the whole of the open coast-line, follows up both banks of the river as far as the first weir at the village of Congresbury. In spite of the sea wall, frequent inundations, extending many miles inland, take place; and the statement by Rutter, when noticing the discovery of an ancient sepulchre in this field in 1828 is not unreasonable, except for the word "modern," viz., that over this moor "the waters of the Channel frequently flowed, previous to the *modern* embankments." Not two years since almost the entire valley was submerged to a distance of perhaps nine miles from the sea; and within the present century the salt waters have penetrated the neighbouring moor beyond the Mendips as far as Glastonbury, the quondam Isle of Avalon. The ancient Corporation, known as the Commissioners of Sewers, whose care it is to maintain the sea-walls and to battle with the floods, date the existence of their Court back to King Alfred. Does not the discovery of this Roman Villa indicate their claim to an even more remote origin? Before such a building as the one before us would be planted on a site liable to monthly inundations, it is clear that the coast-line and river-banks must have been protected by embankments at least equally efficacious with those at present existing.

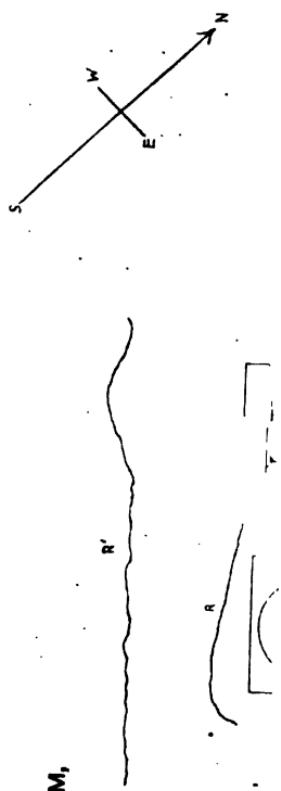
In following the two principal walls *WW'*, which run from end to end of the building in a south-easterly direction, they were found to become thicker at the commencement of the chamber *A*, from whence they appeared to be running direct into the river-bank. So, in fact, they proved to do, and the

ROMAN VILLA AT GREAT WEMBERHAM,

YATTON, SOMERSET,

GROUND PLAN.

Measured and Drawn by
R. C. Read, F.R.A.S., A.M.A.



expanded into the space beneath the floor at *i*. Here were found several pieces of flue-tiles scored with lines, so as to key to the mortar; also some roofing-slabs of thin stone, bored for iron pins which in some cases remain in position. A few bones were also found here, and a nest of egg-shells packed closely one within the other and compacted with soil into a firm mass.

The apsidal structure *J* appears to be so indispensable an adjunct to a Roman Villa, at least in this country, that it is somewhat surprising its nature should be a matter of conjecture. The prevailing impression appears to be that it was intended for a bath: but if it were a bath, we should probably see traces of drains to remove the water, but nothing of the sort is apparent. Perhaps it may not be amiss for one of the unlearned to hazard a guess. I think most architects will agree with me that the apse *J* was covered by a semi-dome, and that the piers *p p'* supported two columns, "distyle in antis," from which arose the arch which formed the entrance to the apse. Such apses certainly exist in some houses at Pompeii, and in some cases form the *encadrement* for the statue of a divinity. Is not it possible that this invariable form was retained, perhaps from some pre-historic model, as that of the domestic chapel; as the Penetralia, or inmost and sacred recess of the house; as the Lararium, where the figures of the family gods and heroes were ranged around the central altar; as the Focus, or spot where that altar, successor to the primitive hearth, glowed with unextinguished fire? Such is my suggestion. What may be its value I leave for general consideration.¹ In this room was found a broken piece of

(1). Since writing the above I have discovered in Mr. John Edward Price's account of the pavement found at Bucklersbury the following statements: 1—That the semicircular recess is invariably found in the Roman villas of this country; 2—That in a villa discovered at Leicester "a short pillar was found lying on the tessellated floor, which seems to have served as an altar, or to have supported a small statue; and it has been conjectured that this recess served as the 'sacrarium,' a place of domestic worship where the image of the patron god of the family was placed."

paving, representing the "Svastika," or Runic cross $\text{---} \diagup \text{---}$, said to be the oldest and most wide-spread religious symbol in existence. Judging by other instances, I have little doubt that it occupied the centre of the apse *J*.

The chamber *K* is paved with a border of tesseræ in two colours formed of blue and white lias, arranged in a simple but elegant pattern. From the absence of all indication of paving within this border we are irresistibly reminded of the open Atrium of the Italian villas, with the Impluvium or fountain in the middle; if that eminently Italian arrangement were ever employed under the inclement sky of Britain.

The room *E* appears from its coarser paving, its position, and other indications, to have been the entrance hall or vestibule. This would indicate that it was approached through the anteroom *N*. There is also a well defined doorway into the chamber *D*, and a broad opening, probably without doors, but half closed by a portière, through which the visitor ascended by two steps into the Atrium *K*. A small opening alongside of the one last mentioned, marked *k* on the plan, needs explanation. Here I would mention a suggestion, which will commend itself to the architectural mind, if not to the archaeological. It will be observed that the space marked off and lettered *e* is not paved with the one-inch tesseræ, which are found in their original completeness throughout the rest of the room, but with a rough pitching, similar to that in the chamber *N*. With some boldness it has been suggested by Mr. Hilton Price, the learned explorer of the Villa at Brading, that this space *e* might have been the site of a staircase. The hole *k* is thus at once accounted for; it must have been the opening into a cupboard under the stair. I believe this interpretation will come with convincing force to all with whom it is not an article of faith that Roman villas were built entirely on one floor.

I have omitted the room *D*, to which I now return. It appears to have been paved with pink cement, but has no

BLACK
MARY

LAND
NATIONS.



Leade, del: 1885.

traces of tesseræ. The structure *d* appears to have been another furnace, a considerable quantity of black ashes being found in the hollow between the two masses of masonry. Was this another hypocaust, or may it have been a kitchen or domestic forge?

It is in the room *F* that may be seen the pavement shown in the large coloured drawing. More than half of this pavement when uncovered, was nearly perfect; but on removing the soil from the remainder, it was found to be almost entirely wanting. It is composed of the usual materials, viz., half-inch tesseræ of white and blue lias, with cubes of red earthenware of the same size. Although devoid of figures or inscription, as a mere pattern design it exceeds in beauty any that I have seen in the works I have examined upon the subject. At the same time it must be owned that the likeness between this and other specimens of Roman designing is very noticeable. The intersecting squares which form so prominent a part of the design occur in many other examples, and are supposed to have a mystic signification. Whether this be so, or whether they are merely adopted as having a pleasing and crisp outline in the midst of so many curves, is a question I do not presume to answer. But I think it not easy to explain away the well-marked cross in the centre of the pattern, except upon the supposition that this Villa was the residence of a Christian, however natural it may appear that the intersecting lines of a square pattern should fall into a cruciform arrangement.

An underground wall indicated by the dotted lines runs parallel to the north-west wall of this room, apparently forming a hot-air flue for heating purposes.

The long, narrow chamber *L* would seem to be of the nature of a passage or corridor, by which access was obtained to the rooms *F* and *G*. The latter is one mass of channels, *g g*, which also formed a hypocaust; and quantities of mosaic paving were discovered, of a similar character to that in the room *F*, but in too fragmentary a condition to admit of re-

storation. The termination of this room, and of the building on the north-west side is not very intelligible. The walls *W* and *W'* come to an end as shown, the former being finished with regular footings or set-offs; and on the open side runs a broad band of pitching, which may possibly have been the foundation of a wall, but certainly does not look like it.

The chamber *O* must, from its ornamental floor, have been one of the state rooms; possibly the library or office of the owner, in which he could receive his outdoor dependents, and others, without their passing through the house. This suggestion of course depends upon the idea that the room *N* was the Prothyrum or porch, and *E* the Vestibulum. This idea was subsequently confirmed by the discovery of squared stones (shown in plan), which appear to have been the foundations of columns; also by the excavation of the wall *W*, which would appear to form a passage from the boat-house round to the front entrance. The rooms, *O*, *F*, *G*, etc., to the right of the entrance will thus be the family apartments; those to the left, *M*, *D*, *C*, etc., the servants' department.

It may be worth while to sum up the supposed purpose of the various chambers in a tabular form; premising, however, that the arrangement is of no more value than may be supposed to attach to the guess of an inexperienced person, who is more capable of judging of the nature of a building by architectural than antiquarian rules:—

LIST OF ROOMS.

<i>A</i>	...	Dock	...	Navale.
<i>B</i>	...	Passage or Landing Stage.		
<i>C</i>	...	Store-room	...	Apotheca, Proma, Promptuaria.
<i>D</i>	...	Kitchen or Forge	...	Culina, Coquina, Caminus.
<i>E</i>	...	Entrance Hall	...	Vestibulum.



RO



<i>F</i>	...	Dining Room	...	Triclinium.
<i>G</i>	...	Women's Apart- ment	...	Gynæcæum.
<i>H</i>	...	Furnace	...	Hypocaustum.
<i>I</i>	...	Antichapel or Lobby.		
<i>J</i>	...	Chapel or Hearth	...	Focus, Sacellum.
<i>K</i>	...	Hall	...	Atrium.
<i>L</i>	...	Passage	...	Fauces.
<i>M</i>	...	Servants' Hall or Porter's Lodge.		Cellula Janitoris.
<i>N</i>	...	Porch	...	Prothyrum.
<i>O</i>	...	Library or Office.		
<i>P</i>	...	Small Court, leading through passage <i>p</i> to front entrance.		
<i>Q</i>	...	Bath	...	Balneus.
<i>R R'</i>	...	Traces of walling.		

Most of the rooms show the remains of a cement skirting of a pink colour, about six inches in height, bevelled on the upper surface, and from two to three inches in thickness. It has been fixed after the laying of the floor, as traces of it are to be seen on the mosaic cubes.

It may be noticed that the steps from *E* to *K* are still in position and perfect. The room *C* has a similar step, or it may be a low seat, on one side. Another point not mentioned is that the pier *p''* in the room *I* supports my theory of the division into family and servants' departments; it being intended to separate *I* from *H*, so as to throw *I* and *J* into the "gentlefolks'" side.

The system of heating employed in the Roman Villa has never been satisfactorily explained. My impression is that the central hall was thoroughly warmed by means of flue-tiles conducting the heated air upwards from the hypocaust *i*, and that from the hall the warm air penetrated the surrounding chambers. The chambers *G*, and perhaps *F*, seem to have

had their own separate hypocaust; which is natural enough, these being the best rooms and the most distant from the furnace *h*. The smoke-flue from the latter can be plainly traced, and makes its exit from the building just above the footings, at the point marked *S*.

Outside the Villa there is a piece of wall at *R*, built apparently on the most irregular plan, but roughly following the outline of the apse *J*; and a mass of stones, hardly to be called a wall, being too rough and irregular for the rudest rubble masonry, follows the line shown at *R'*. This may perhaps consist of the *débris* of a boundary wall, the foundations of which have not yet been excavated. At *Q* was discovered a small chamber, which from its size, about seven feet by three, can hardly have been anything but a bath. It has a thick skirting of salmon-coloured cement, and is neatly paved with white tesserae, except in one portion, where there was probably a flagstone pierced with holes for drainage.

Other walls exist in different parts of the field: one of them runs from east to west, at a distance of about eighteen yards due north of the building. This may be a fence, or may perhaps indicate still further habitations, as yet concealed beneath the turf. It is to be hoped that all these indications, however slight, may be carefully followed up.

I now come to the objects of interest discovered in the progress of the excavations: and here I wish to anticipate all disappointment, by stating at the outset that these are chiefly conspicuous by their absence. Fragments of pottery there are, some of the so-called Samian ware; the greater part of a common quality. One jar, about four inches high, was found in the chamber *L*, in a tolerably perfect state. It contained portions of a human skull, and a dark mould which may have consisted of cremated human remains. Roofing slabs have been found, bored for iron pins; some of the pins remain: also, I am told, some pieces of glass, which I have not seen. Of coins, some sixteen have been found. Some pieces of iron

have been unearthed, one piece appears to be a key, another would seem to be a hinge—a spiked ring for fixing in a post (*valva*), to turn or hang upon a hook, just as our field and other gates are hung. This, with a few small articles of bone,—probably hair pins,—completes the short list of articles hitherto discovered.

The drawings here given are the truthful representation of facts; the notes, I fear, can only be valuable so far as they serve to render the drawings intelligible.



Raleigh's Cross on Brendon Hill.

BY SIR CHARLES E. TREVELYAN, BART.

ON pages 47-8 of the *Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological Society* for 1883, Raleigh's Cross is stated to be "simply a land-mark dividing the manors of Nettlecombe, formerly owned by the Raleighs, and Clatworthy, the now properties of Trevelyan and Carew;" and then follows information to the effect that the Cross was fixed by the side of a dangerous bog as a mark of warning to travellers.

I venture to question both these accounts. Crosses were not ordinarily made to do duty as boundary stones, and still less were they erected as warnings against danger. I refer, of course, to stone crosses, with steps for prayer leading up to them. They have a distinctly religious character, and one common use of them was to mark the place where the dead body of some beloved person had been deposited on the way to burial, as in the case of the Eleanor Crosses.

The true explanation, I think, is to be found in our family tradition that Raleigh's Cross was erected by Simon Raleigh, who fought at Agincourt and was the last of the name at Nettlecombe, in affectionate memory of his first wife Joan, who died in Devonshire and was brought home to be buried at Nettlecombe. He married two Joans, whose decayed wooden effigies I remember on either side of his stone effigy under one of the arches in the Raleigh aisle in Nettlecombe church. The Cross was erected at the junction of four roads, at such a distance from the house and church as to render it likely the body would be deposited there, pending the completion of the preparations for the funeral. I recollect the Cross being removed about fifty yards, and set up in its pre-

sent place, the object of which was merely to restore it to its original position at the junction of "the Cross Roads," for when the enclosures were made on both sides, the lines of the old roads were so far departed from that the Cross was left under a hedge on the north side of the new road from Bampton to Watchet. All this is at least real tradition, which I got from my father and other of my elders, but I have no means here of verifying it. A woodcut is given in Pooley's *Crosses of Somerset.*

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1885.

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May 1886.

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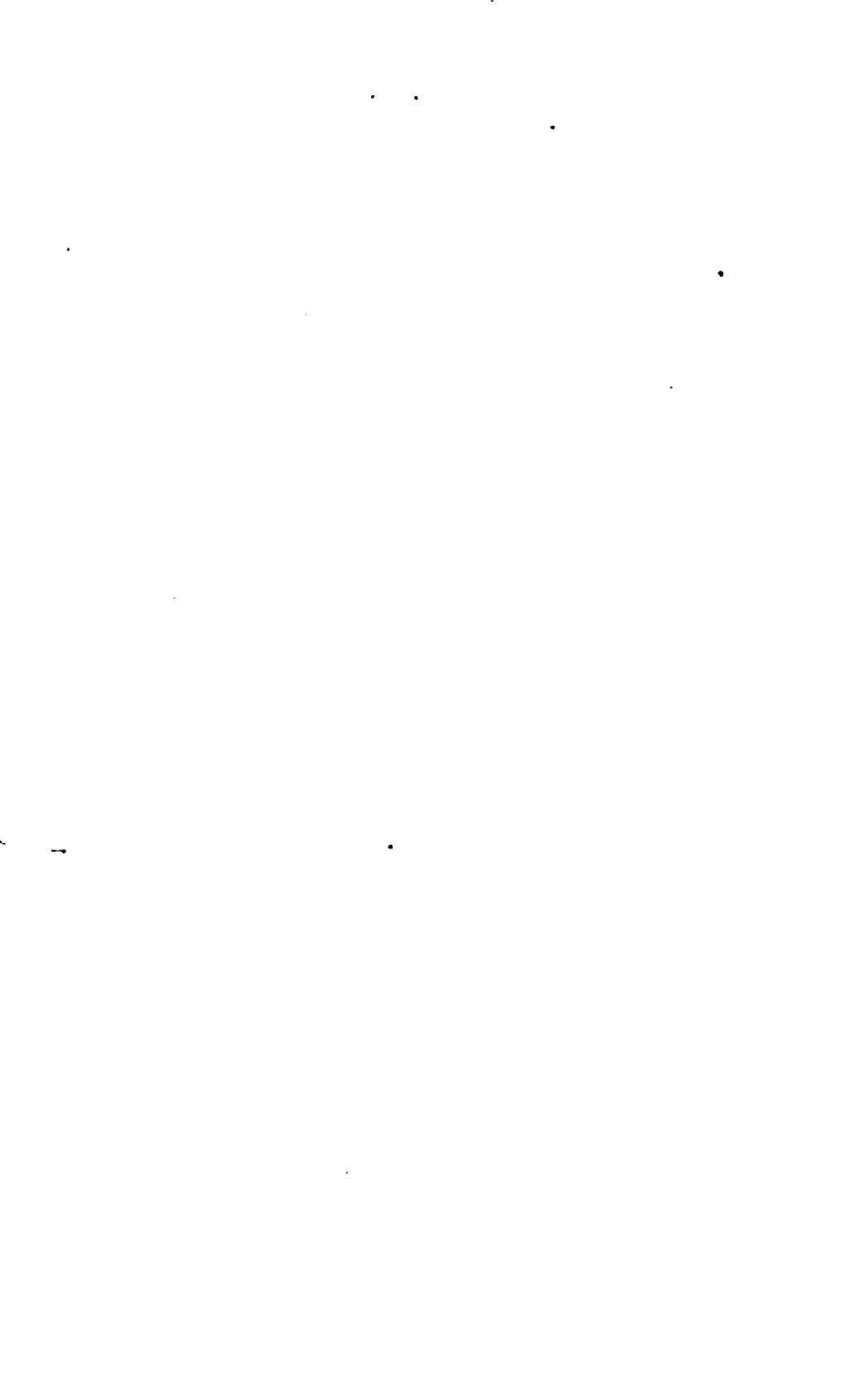


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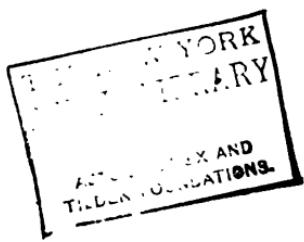


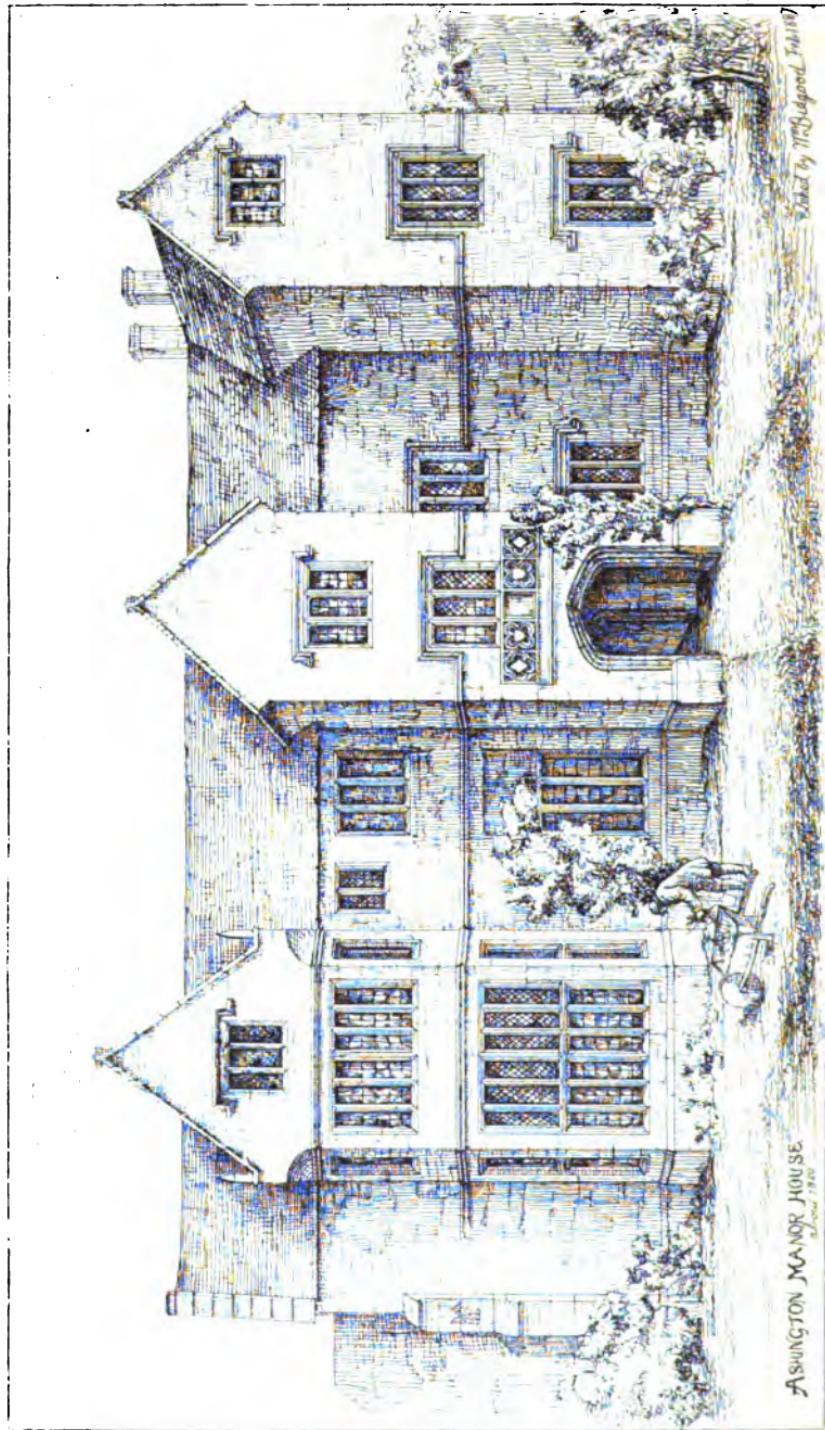
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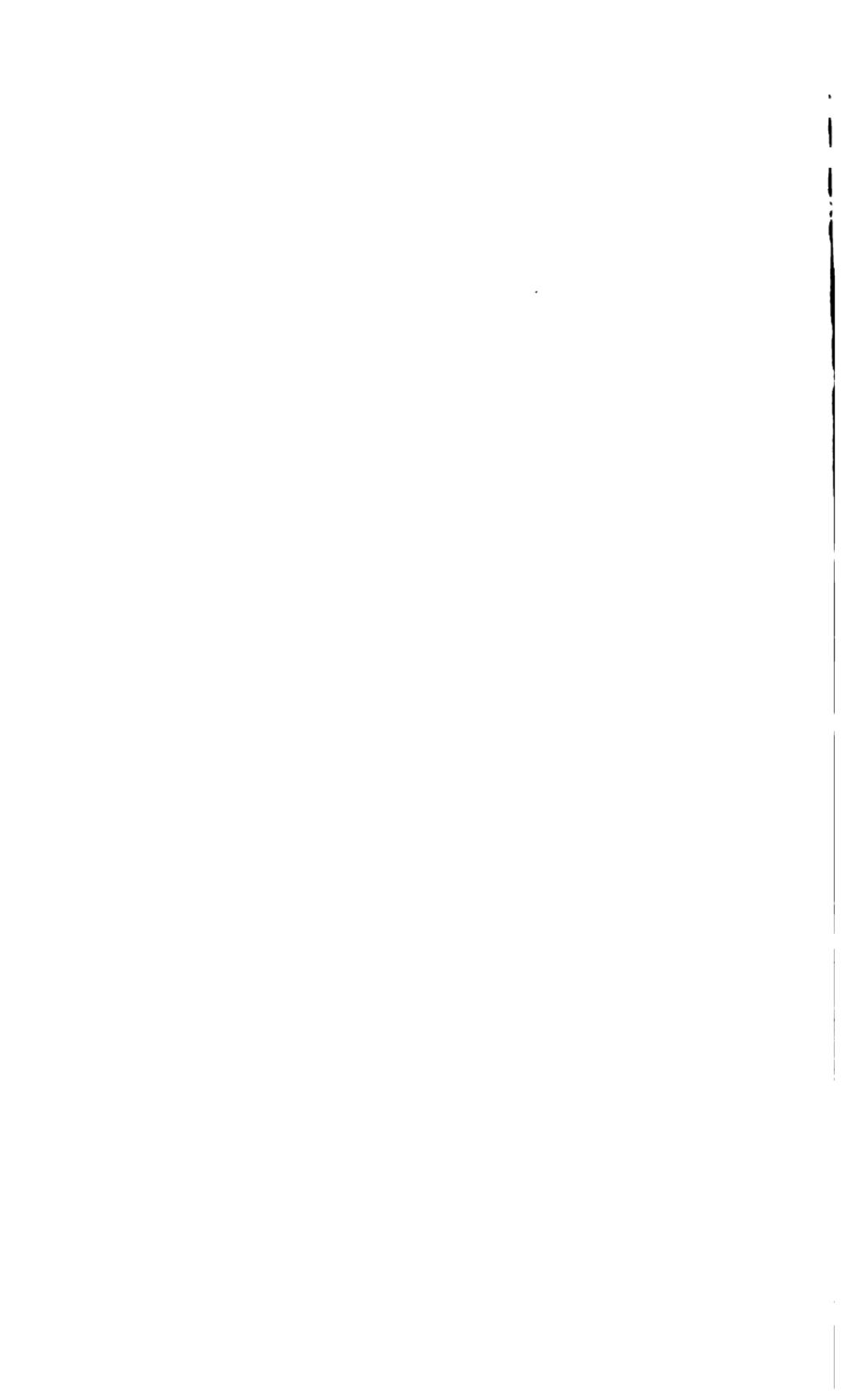
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the several papers and communications being alone answerable.*

Preface.

Owing to circumstances which could not have been foreseen, the editing of this volume has devolved upon the Publication Committee, instead of a single responsible editor.

Although this accident has created some little delay, it is hoped the present volume will not be found less interesting than its predecessors.

Especial thanks from the Committee are due to the President for the Map of Yeovil, illustrating his Address.



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Proceedings
of the
Somersetshire Archaeological and
Natural History Society,
During the Year 1886.

THE 38th Annual General Meeting of the Society was held in the Town Hall, YEOVIL, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 3rd, 4th, and 5th of August, 1886, under the presidency of JOHN BATTEN, Esq., F.S.A.

It is thirty-three years since the Society met at Yeovil—the fifth Annual General Meeting having been held there in September, 1853, with Colonel Pinney as President; and although the district to the west and east has been visited during meetings at Crewkerne in 1871, and at Sherborne in 1875, Yeovil itself has not been the centre of the Society's annual gathering since the above date. Some old ground was necessarily gone over on the present occasion, for places of such antiquarian, historical, and architectural importance as Hamdon hill, Stoke-sub-Hamdon, Montacute, Martock, and Brympton, could hardly have been omitted from the pro-

gramme; and the result has fully justified the action of the Council, for much interesting information has been added to our previous knowledge of those places.

In opening the proceedings, Mr. EMANUEL GREEN, *Hon. Secretary*, said he was very sorry to say that on account of ill-health, Lord Carlingford was unable to be present this year —a circumstance they must all very much regret. He thought it was *ex-officio* his duty to make this explanation, and he called upon Bishop Hobhouse kindly to propose the President for the year.

Bishop HOBHOUSE then proposed that Mr. John Batten, who had kindly consented to undertake the office, be elected President for the ensuing year.

Judge HOOPER seconded the proposition, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. BATTEN then took the chair, and thanked the Meeting for the honour the Members had conferred upon him by electing him their President. He hoped he should not disappoint them by the way he discharged the duties of the office. He called upon

Mr. GREEN to read the following

Annual Report of the Council.

“The Council of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society have much pleasure in presenting to the Members their 38th Annual Report.

“The steady increase in the number of its Members, amounting at the present time to 520, is a proof that the Society continues to receive a cordial support.

“The state of the finances, although apparently not so favourable as that shown in the last report, is sound and satisfactory. The balance in the hands of the Treasurer at the close of 1885 was £9 9s. 11d., as compared with £76 10s. 11d. at the close of 1884. But this diminution is owing to the fact that the ‘extra expenses incurred in re-arranging the contents

of the Geological room, and in painting and fitting up the Ethnological room,' announced in the last year's report, have been paid for out of the year's income.

"The liability on the Castle Purchase Fund now amounts to £311 16s. 7d. To this must be added the deficit incurred in the re-construction of the Geological room, viz., £258 0s. 7d.—making the total debt £569 17s. 2d., as compared with £653 13s. 9d. at the end of 1884.

"Your Council considering that the Library having recently become of sufficient importance to warrant them in extending its usefulness, appointed a Sub-Committee to draw up a scheme for the loan of books to Members, and also to prepare a catalogue of the Library. The rules suggested by them are appended hereto.

"Your Council report that they have received a circular from the Society of Antiquaries of London, drawing their attention to the need of endeavours to preserve Court Rolls and other Deeds, both in public and private archives. In consequence of the receipt of this circular, besides communicating with those having charge of Manorial Rolls, your Council has addressed influential inhabitants of the two disfranchised boroughs of Axbridge and Langport, requesting their assistance in the endeavour to obtain the Society's safe custody of their valuable records.¹

"The attention of the public generally to this subject is invited by your Council, who beg to state that they are prepared to take charge of any Records worthy of preservation committed to their keeping, and have issued a circular to the Local Secretaries and others calling their attention thereto.

"Your Council have also received a notice from the Inspector of Ancient Monuments, General Pitt-Rivers, that the Commission whom he represents are ready to receive the names of any such monuments within the county of Somerset as do

(1). An interesting notice of the Charters of Axbridge was supplied by the Rev. W. Hunt, to the 15th volume of the Society's *Proceedings*.

not already appear upon the published list, with a view to their protection under the Act. Your Council has accordingly put itself in communication with their Local Secretaries on the subject.

“The Royal Historical Society has addressed an invitation to your Council to appoint delegates to a celebration they are about to hold of the 800th anniversary of the completion of the *Domesday Survey*. Your Council have accordingly appointed the Rev. W. Hunt, the Rev. J. A. Bennett, and their Honorary Secretary (Mr. Green), and these gentlemen have been pleased to accept the appointment.

“Your Council beg to report that they have received returns descriptive of their church plate, from about half the parishes in the diocese. They would suggest that a summary of the returns, with perhaps a few typical illustrations of different periods, should be published in the next year’s volume of *Proceedings*.

“It is with sincere regret that your Council refer to the recent death of two of the Society’s most valued Members—the Rev. F. Brown, and Wm. Long, Esq. Mr. Brown, who for a short time was one of the Society’s Honorary Secretaries, had made the genealogies of the county of Somerset his special study, and by his extensive and accurate knowledge of them, often enlivened by touches of anecdote, contributed much to the interest of the Society’s excursions, and furnished many valuable papers to its volumes. Mr. Long was President of the Society in the year 1869, and then instituted the custom of inaugurating his term of office by an address—a custom, the observance of which has so often prepared the audience for the objects of interest to be found during the Annual Meetings, and for the account of them subsequently published. Also, the Society must regret the death of Mr. J. B. Davidson of Secktor, who, although a Devonshire man, so kindly gave the Somerset Society much valuable time, and from his great store of learning much valuable information.”

Rules for the Government of the Library.

- 1.—The Library shall be open for the use of the Members of the Society daily (with the exception of Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day), from Ten in the Morning till Five in the Afternoon, from April to August inclusive, and during the remaining months of the year until Four o'clock.
- 2.—Every Member of the Society whose annual subscription shall not be more than three months in arrear may borrow out of the Library not more than two volumes at a time, and may exchange any of the borrowed volumes for others as often as he may please, but so that he shall not have more than two in his possession at any one time.
- 3.—Every application by any Member who shall not attend in person for the loan of any book or books shall be in writing.
- 4.—So much of the title of every book borrowed as will suffice to distinguish it, the name of the borrower, and the time of borrowing it, shall be entered in a book to be called the "Library Delivery Book;" and such entry, except the application be by letter, shall be signed by the borrower; and the return of books borrowed shall be duly entered in the same book.
- 5.—The book or books borrowed may either be taken away by the borrower, or sent to him in any reasonable and recognised mode which he may request; and should no request be made, then the Curator shall send the same to the borrower by such mode as the Curator shall think fit.
- 6.—All costs of the packing, and of the transmission and return of the book or books borrowed, shall in every case be defrayed by the Member who shall have borrowed the same.
- 7.—No book borrowed out of the Library shall be retained for a longer period than one month, if the same be applied for in the mean time by any other Member; nor in any case shall any book be retained for a longer period than three months.

- 8.—Every Member who shall borrow any book out of the Library shall be responsible to the Society for its safety and good condition from the time of its leaving the Library ; also if he borrow any book or manuscript within the Library, till it shall be returned by him. And in case of loss or damage, he shall replace the same or make it good ; or, if required by the Committee, shall furnish another copy of the entire work of which it may be part.
- 9.—No manuscript, nor any drawing, nor any part of the Society's collection of prints or rubbings shall be lent out of the Library.
- 10.—The Committee shall prepare, and may from time to time add to or alter, a list of such works as shall not be lent out of the library, on account of their rarity, value, or peculiar liability to damage ; or on account of their being works of reference often needed by Members personally using the Library, and a copy of such list for the time being shall be kept in the Library.
- 11.—No book shall be lent out until one month after the acquisition of it for the Library.
- 12.—Extracts from the manuscripts or printed books are allowed to be made freely, but in case of a transcript being desired of a whole manuscript or printed book, the consent of the Committee must be previously obtained.
- 13.—Persons not being Members of the Society may be admitted for a period not exceeding one week, to consult printed books and manuscripts not of a private nature in the Society's Library, for any special purpose, on being introduced by a Member, either personally or by letter.
- 14.—No book shall be lent to any person not being a Member of the Society without a special order of the Committee.
- 15.—Before any Member can borrow a book from the Library, he must acknowledge that he consents to the printed Rules of the Society for the government of the Library.

Upon the motion of the Rev. H. H. WINWOOD, seconded by Mr. DAUBENY, the Report and the Rules relating to the Library were adopted.

The PRESIDENT said they must all be very much pleased at the Report, which showed they were advancing in their exertions. He was very glad to see the scheme adopted for allowing books to be lent out from the Library at Taunton. The Members were not all able to acquire the large and expensive volumes that the Library possessed, and as a similar plan had been a long time in operation in connection with the Society of Antiquaries, he was very glad to find it now adopted in their own county.

Mr. GREEN also read the following statements of accounts :

Treasurers' Account.

The Treasurers in Account with the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1885.

DR.		CR.
1884, Dec. 31st.	£ s d	£ s d
By Balance of former account	76 10 11	To Expenses attending Annual Meeting,
" Members' Entrance Fees...	17 6 0	Travelling, &c.
" Members' Arrears of Subscriptions ...	9 9 0	8 3 2
" Members' Subscriptions for the year 1885 ...	252 8 6	8 3 2
" Members' Subscriptions in advance ...	6 18 0	Purchase of Books and Specimens, Binding, &c.
" Life Member	10 10 0	9 12 10
" Excursion Tickets...	6 10 0	Coal and Gas
" Sale of Volumes of Proceedings ...	12 13 3	Cases, Repairs, &c.
" Museum Admission Fees...	23 15 6	Printing and Binding Vol. XXX
	£ 415 19 2	Illustrations for ditto....
		Postage and Carriage of ditto
		Curator's Salary, 1 year to Christmas, 1885
		Subscription to Harleian Society, 1886
		Subscription to Harleian Society, Registers, 1885
		Subscription to Palaeontographical Society, 1886
		Subscription to Ray Society, 1885
		Subscription to the Early English Text Society, 8 years
		Rates and Taxes
		Insurance
		Postage, Carriage, &c.
		Sundries
		Balance
	£ 415 19 2	£ 415 19 2

1885, Dec. 31st.

Balance £ 29 9 11

H. & H. J. BADCOCK, Hon. Treasurers.

1886, March 4th. Examined and compared with the vouchers, and found correct.

ALFRED MAYNARD,
EDWIN SLOPER.

*Thirty-eighth Annual Meeting.***Taunton Castle Purchase Fund.***Treasurers' Account from 1st January to 31st December, 1885.*

<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>£ s d</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>£ s d</i>
By Donation from Mr. Adlam	1 1 0	1884, Dec., 31st.	
" Rents of Premises	59 4 10	Loan	£ 400 0 0
" Rent of Castle Hall	70 4 4	Debit Balance	13 11
" Proceeds of Fancy Ball, held at Taunton, Dec., 1885	46 12 0	To Balance	400 13 11
" Balance	311 16 7	Alterations and Repairs to Buildings	46 1 4
		Rates and Taxes	8 3 3
		Castle Hall Expenses and Sundries	4 5 5
		Gas	5 9 5
		Insurance	4 6 6
		Interest on Loan	20 0 0
	£ 488 18 9		£ 488 18 9
		1885, Dec. 31st.	
		Balance, viz:	
		Loan	400 0 0
		Less Balance in Bank	88 3 5
			£ 311 16 7

H. & H. J. BADCOCK, *Hon. Treasurers.*1886, March 4th. Examined and compared with the vouchers } ALFRED MAYNARD.
and found correct, } EDWIN SLOPER.

The PRESIDENT remarked that it was satisfactory to find that the expense of fitting up the Geological and Ethnological rooms had been paid out of the income—thus avoiding any addition to the Society's debt on the Castle property.

Mr. BOUDILLON proposed the re-election of the Vice-Presidents, and that the retiring President be added to the list. He remarked that Lord Carlingford had performed the duties of President for two successive years, and it was unnecessary to say with what ability, cordiality, and intelligence, and how much to the advantage of the Society, he had discharged those duties.

Mr. DAUBENY seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

Captain BENNETT proposed the re-election of the Officers of the Society, with the addition of the Rev. Preb. W. E. Buller, of Chard, to the list of Local Secretaries, and the following to constitute the Committee:—Major Foster, Rev. J. W. Ward, Messrs. Wilfred G. Marshall, A. Maynard, T. Meyler, H. E. Murray-Anderdon, and E. Sloper.

Mr. DAUBENY seconded the motion, and it was carried.

The PRESIDENT said the next business was the selection

of a place for the meeting next year. It was usual to delegate this power to the Council, and he presumed that practice would not be departed from on the present occasion. Any suggestions that might be made, however, would receive the careful consideration of the Council.

Mr. E. GREEN read a list of candidates, and upon the motion of the PRESIDENT, the following were elected as Members:—E. Harbin Bates, Yeovil; Dr. Aldridge, Yeovil; W. H. M. Brown, Sherborne; E. J. Harry, Taunton; H. Cary Batten, Chetnole; W. C. VonBerg (Mayor of Wells); E. Helliar (Mayor of Yeovil); Rev. H. T. Beebe, Yeovil; H. P. Batten, W. Marsh, F. W. Raymond, Walter Raymond, A. J. Stanton, J. B. Paynter, J. Hill, Joseph Brutton, all of Yeovil; C. S. Jefferies, Clevedon; J. Brooking Rowe, Plympton; Rev. A. St. John Mildmay, Sparkford; Rev. W. L. Cotter, West Coker; Lieut.-Col. Mount Batten, Upperton; Rev. J. B. Hyson, Tintinhull.

Taunton Grammar School.

Mr. E. GREEN said he had been requested to bring before their notice the fact that the Taunton Grammar School, which was situated within the precincts of the old Castle, had been advertised for sale by auction within eighteen days. This had caused some consternation at Taunton, especially amongst the Members of the Society, and it had been thought advisable that the Society should make a protest against the sale—at least until more notice had been given. To this end a memorial had been drawn up for presentation to the Charity Commissioners. He believed the result of the sale would be the destruction of the building in an archaeological sense. The school was described as a good specimen of the architecture of its time, and one of the very few examples remaining of that period. The object of the postponement of the sale was to give the Society, or some individual, time to consider what steps could be taken to purchase the building

with the view of preserving it. There was no apparent possibility of anyone buying the place for scholastic purposes.

Bishop HOBHOUSE, in answer to Judge Hooper, said the time would expire on the 18th August, on which day the sale would take place. He did not see, at present, on what grounds the Society could interfere in the matter. If they were in a position to become the purchasers, or if they knew any gentleman who would come forward and purchase it after a postponement, they would have some grounds for asking for time. He did not see, under the present circumstances, however, how they could interfere; because, if time was allowed upon the strength of their memorial, they would be expected to become, or find, a purchaser for the place.

Mr. BOUDILLON said, without extra time nothing could be done by the Society to prevent the sale of this curious and interesting relic to private individuals, who might either pull the place down or convert it for their purposes in such a manner as to destroy its most interesting features. The object of a postponement of the sale was to give the Society time to enlist the sympathies of the people of Taunton and neighbourhood—or even the people of Somerset generally—in an attempt to prevent the destruction of the building. The School was founded in 1522, and stood within the precincts of the old Castle, and it would not do for the Society to sit down quietly and allow the sale or the destruction of the building to go on without an attempt to preserve it as it now stands.

After some further discussion, Mr. BOUDILLON read the final clause of the draft memorial, and proposed that it be sent to the Charity Commissioners on behalf of the Society.

Bishop HOBHOUSE seconded, and the PRESIDENT having remarked that he hoped the inhabitants of Taunton and the neighbourhood were too public-spirited to allow the ancient building to be destroyed, the resolution was put and carried.

The following is the memorial sent to the Charity Commissioners:—“That the Commissioners be requested to oblige

by postponing the sale for a time. That possibly the necessity for the sale may be averted, or, if time be given, some arrangements may be made for preserving, or saving from destruction, this fine specimen of the buildings consecrated to education on the revival of learning."¹

The PRESIDENT then delivered the following

Inaugural Address.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

MOST of the addresses we have been favoured with lately have been delivered by gentlemen before their election. It is my happy privilege to deliver mine after that event, and to commence it with the expression of my deep sense of the honour conferred on me by my election as President of this Society for the ensuing year.

In the remarks I am about to make, I shall confine myself to the Archaeological branch of our pursuits. Of the Natural History branch I am, I regret to say, quite incompetent to speak. I wish it was in my power by any words of encouragement to excite greater attention to this most interesting science, as I rather doubt whether it just now occupies with us that prominent position which it so deservedly merits. Ample reward awaits the persevering student, both of the organic and inorganic productions of nature. He not only instructs and amuses himself by his studies, but every new fact, however minute, which his skill and diligence bring to light, enriches the vast store-house of science with additional materials for developing the works of creation, and with fresh proofs of the unerring hand of its omnipotent Author.

But I must turn aside for a moment and ask you to join with me in expressing our great regret at the death of our valued friend, the Rev. Fredk. Brown. He was a zealous Member of the Society, and at one time one of our assiduous

(1). The sale was stopped, and the building has since been purchased by the Corporation of Taunton, who are pledged to preserve its ancient features.

Honorary Secretaries. He devoted his attention, latterly, to the genealogy of families connected with Somersetshire, and several valuable papers in our journals from his pen show with what care and research he pursued his enquiries. I fear his loss will not be easily replaced.

Three and thirty years have flown by since this Society visited Yeovil, having only met here in 1853—four years after its formation. Another generation has sprung up since then, and I hope we have many young friends amongst us to-day, who, when they know more of the objects of our studies, will be induced to join our ranks and lend a helping hand to our agreeable labours.

The utilitarian doctrine is happily exploded, that the pursuits of a cultivated people should be confined to objects solely tending to better the actual condition of human life, and it is too late now for critics to ridicule the study of Antiquity, even when limited to such local details as come within our range. Archaeology in fact, has become the fashion of the day.

In our humble efforts to revive in this county the memories of the past—to trace out and preserve the works of olden time, hitherto unnoticed or neglected, and to illustrate the manners and customs of our ancestors—we believe that we are promoting a rational and refined amusement, that we are doing our part to elevate the tastes and literature of the age, and that the fragments we gather together are serviceable to the historian, in delineating the features of the period to which they relate. The harvest, we know, cannot be so plentiful as it was. The first labourers in the field had the accumulations of centuries to reap from. Those who come after can only glean what is left behind. Still we have no reason to complain. We can turn with satisfaction to the thirty-one volumes which record what we have accomplished, and yet there is an abundant and varied store remaining, which must be worked with energy and perseverance, before we can pronounce the topography and history of Somersetshire to be complete.

To allude to our future career, no history of a county *can* be complete which does not trace from the earliest period the descent of the great feudal estates within it. Collinson deserves great praise for his labours on this subject; but our sources of information are much more numerous and accessible than in his day, and an account of the Land Baronies in this county would be a welcome contribution. A gentleman unusually well qualified for the task—Mr. Thomas Bond of Tyneham—has already favoured us with a pattern for such a work in his valuable paper on “The Barony of Brito;” and I trust that both he and others of our Members who are skilled in such lore may be induced to work out the history of these territorial honours. For the accomplishment of such a work we shall derive great assistance from the publications of the Somerset Record Society, a kind of annex to our own, and I trust it will obtain from our Members generally that material support which will alone enable it to carry on its operations with energy and despatch.

Hoping almost against hope, I should hail with great pleasure the publication by that Society, of the Institutions of Incumbents to the churches in this diocese, from the Bishop's Registers, which reach back to the reign of Edward III. Their importance to the local historian cannot be over-rated. The patron of a living was generally the Lord of the Manor, and as every institution shews on the face of it who was then the patron, we are furnished with cotemporary evidence of the ownership of the manor and have the means of ascertaining the changes occurring in it by alienation or succession. Such a publication would be more appreciated, as, contrary to the practice in some dioceses, and notwithstanding the kind words of encouragement from our good Bishop,¹ the Registers at Wells are sealed books, even to literary inquirers, except on the payment of official fees.

(1). See *Proceedings*, vol. xix. p. 18.

The Heraldry of Somerset is far from complete, and the whole Armory of the county requires to be collected and arranged. Then there is the Genealogy of our "gentle families." Some advance has lately been made by the publication of the Heralds' Visitation books of this county, but implicit reliance must not be placed on them, as the pedigrees are often imperfect and incorrect, and there is plenty of work for a zealous labourer in this part of our vineyard. Genealogy, however, is a study that must be pursued with great caution, or it will soon degenerate into pedigree making.

In noticing the objects of interest worthy of your attention at this meeting, I shall speak as a Yeovilian, and I must beg you to recollect that our available area is much less than in the interior of the county, as we stand on the confines of Dorsetshire, and our rigid Excursion Secretary will not allow us to wander over the border. But we are anxious to show you all we can.

We cannot boast of any such primæval organic remains as those for which the Mendips are celebrated; neither, as far as my knowledge extends, have we any hut circles, camps, or barrows. Places of interment of this remote age are found very rarely in the vallies, and only by accident, there being seldom any tumuli to mark their situation. There was, however, a sepuchral discovery made some years ago, by the late Mr. George Harbin, in a quarry of his, near the Yeovil Junction railway station, which I mention, as no account of it has ever been published. It was a vault or chamber hewn in the solid rock, and covered with a stone slab, and in it was the skeleton of a man, in a sitting posture, with a vase or cup on one side, and part of a buck's horn on the other. Close to it was another similar chamber, which contained the skeleton of a horse; and at some distance off, in the same field, a large pit was laid open, in which were deposited an immense quantity of human bones, mixed with stones and earth. The cup and horn are preserved at Newton. The cup is about seven inches

high and four wide, made of sun-burnt clay, and with the usual punctured ornamentation of British pottery.

To come to the Roman period, Collinson, in his *History of Somerset*, says that in all probability Yeovil was a town in the days of that Dominion, as coins and remains of mosaic pavements have been found there; but I do not think the finding of coins very cogent evidence of such an occupation, and no Roman pavements have ever been discovered nearer than East Coker. With such an important place as Ilchester—then the Roman station of Ischalys—so near, Yeovil would hardly have existed as a Roman town. Had it been then colonized, the Vicinal way from Ilchester to Dorchester, which can be traced for nearly the whole distance, would naturally have passed through Yeovil, whereas it is carried about two miles to the west, through the village of Preston, in which foundations of it were a few years ago discovered.

I will now, with your permission, introduce you to the early documentary history of Yeovil itself. To commence with the name: it is popularly supposed to mean the Town or Ville on the river Yeo. But this derivation, although tempting by its simplicity, is not correct. Yeovil or Yovel is only the softened form of Givel or Gifle, a name which in Saxon times was applied both to the town and to the small river¹ which, in its course toward the Parrett, leaves its mark on Givelton (now Yeovilton) and Givelceastre (now Ilchester). "Givel," as the Bishop informed us in his Presidential address at Wells, in 1873, occurs as the name of a river in several other parts of England, and the root of it is probably a British one, signifying water.

We meet with Givel before the conquest, as part of the private domains of the Anglo-Saxon Kings. King Alfred the Great, and his brothers, inherited it, amongst other estates, from their father, Ethelwulf; and having acquired the entirety

(1). This stream is mentioned in a charter of King Athelstan's, A.D. 933, where, in describing the boundaries of lands at Bradford Abbas, which is separated from Yeovil by the Ivel, it is said "thonne and lang streams oth gife." *Cart. Sax.*, No. 695.

by survivorship, Alfred, by his will, gives to his youngest son "that land at Gifle and at Cruc." Commentators on the will have explained Gifle to refer to Gidley in Devonshire—a random shot, unsupported by evidence. The exact identity of the name, and the fact that it is coupled with the land at Cruc—*i.e.*, Crewkerne—an almost contiguous place, quite justify us in treating Gifle as situate in Somersetshire, but whether it means Yeovil or Ilchester, admits of some doubt. It may be said in favour of Ilchester that as both it and Crewkerne were "Terra Regis," or Crown Land, at the time of the Norman survey it is a fair presumption that they were the Gifle and Cruc of Alfred's will. I think it probable that these royal domains were not merely the towns—or what then represented the towns—of Yeovil and Crewkerne, but that they extended to the territories which, according to the *Inquisitio Gheldi* of 1084, constituted the King's portion of the hundreds of Givelea and Cruc, amounting together to 120 hides of land, and therefore a much more suitable provision for a King's son. This theory would tell in favour of Yeovil, for Ilchester was not within the hundred of Givelea, but was part of the royal manor of Milborne Port, and not annexed to any hundred, until after the Norman conquest. But we have another pre-Domesday notice of Gifle. Many Anglo-Saxon Somersetshire coins of Edgar and his successors are still extant; some of which bear the impress of Gifle or Gifel, and some Gifeles and Gifleces; but all, according to the authorities, referring to Ilchester. Of those marked Gifleces, or the like, there can be no doubt; but the others, which bear the name of Gifle, certainly may have been minted at Yeovil. We know that Ilchester, as a fortified town, was entitled by the laws of King Athelstan to the right of mintage; a privilege which Yeovil, being unfortified, could not claim. But there must have been exceptions to the law, as coins were minted at Crewkerne, which was also unfortified, and if the Gifle of Alfred's will means Yeovil, it is quite possible that the right of mintage

belonged both to Yeovil and Crewkerne as "Terra Regis." Sir Henry Ellis, in his *Introduction to Domesday*, suggests that the appearance on coins of the names of places which did not possess the right of mintage, indicated the residence of the moneyer, and not the mint from which the coins were issued. According to this supposition, the moneyer might live at Yeovil, and carry on his business at Ilchester; rather an inconvenient arrangement, which I do not implicitly credit. One strong point in favour of Yeovil is that there could hardly be two Gifles; and, as she existed before the Norman survey, if she was not Gifle, what was her name? I own I am puzzled, and I dare say you are also.

Coming now to the Domesday survey of 1086, we find Yeovil divided into two manors: one consisting of two hides in "Givela," held by the mesne tenants of Robert, Earl of Moretain, whose son William founded the priory of Montacute, and another called Ivel, or, according to *The Exeter Domesday*, "Iula," containing six hides, held by Hugh Maltravers, the mesne tenant of William De Ow or D'Eu, who must not be confounded with William Count D'Eu.

With regard to "Iula," it is said—"To this manor are added twenty-two 'mansuræ,' which twenty-two men held in paragio, in the time of King Edward. They pay a rent of twelve shillings." "Mansura" means, according to Kelham, a house belonging to, or going together with, some land in a borough—something like our word messuage; but the term "in paragio" is very obscure. Collinson translates it "in co-parcenary," or "joint tenancy," but this cannot always be correct, as in some places—for instance, at Stoke Courcy and Bishop's Lydeard, in this county—one Thane held lands in paragio. Sir Henry Ellis says, in his work already quoted, "Paragium, in the language of Domesday, meant holding in equal portions as well in rights and privileges as in actual property;" but in addition to that it must, I think, refer to some special kind or incident of tenure.

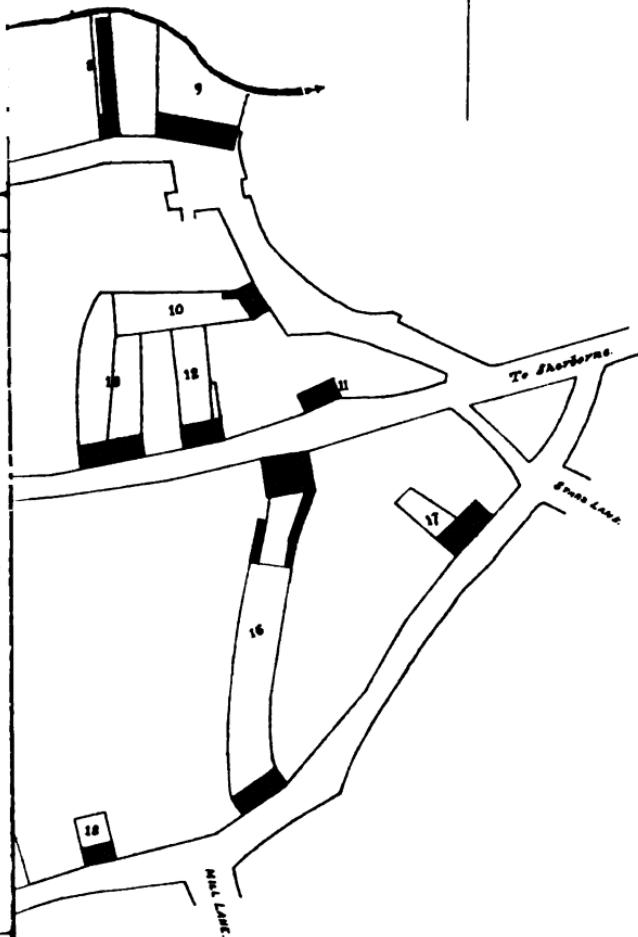
The spirit of the feudal system affected the policy of the Anglo-Saxons long anterior to the Norman conquest. No subject landowner was perfectly independent. Even the lesser Thanes, and Sokemen were commended, as it was termed, to some Lord, rendering to him military service in return, and every community or manor was overshadowed by a superior head, to whom the members were collectively liable to render such tribute of seigniority as the state had authorized or custom had established. I conjecture, then, that in our case, "in paragio" indicates that these twenty-two men were free men as far as the policy of the law would allow, that they or their predecessors had acquired their holdings under the King, or his grantee, by a common title, that they were subject to individual homage, but an entire rent, enjoyed exceptional rights and privileges, and shared collectively the obligations impressed on their property. How they preserved and regulated their succession we cannot say. If not a Guild, they were the germs of one, and I believe that they were the forerunners of those who were successively called the Burgesses of Yeovil,—the Community or Commonalty of Yeovil,—and lastly, the Portreeve and Burgesses of Yeovil—a quasi-corporate body—which flourished after a fashion, retained their, more or less, twenty-two Anglo-Saxon tenements down to the present age, and died unlamented in the year 1853. If you glance at the annexed map of the corporate property made in the year 1813, you will not think my idea a visionary one.

William D'Eu's lordship of Ivel did not remain long in his hands. He took part in the rebellion against William Rufus, and although he returned to his allegiance for a time, he was in the year 1095 convicted of treason, and forfeited his life and his estates. How long the Crown retained this Lordship we cannot say. For the first century and a half after the Conquest, the territorial history of England is a perfect blank, except in rare instances, where some rays of light descend from the records of religious houses—from

24



M
A
A



25

Mall Lane.

To Sherborne.

Mall Lane.

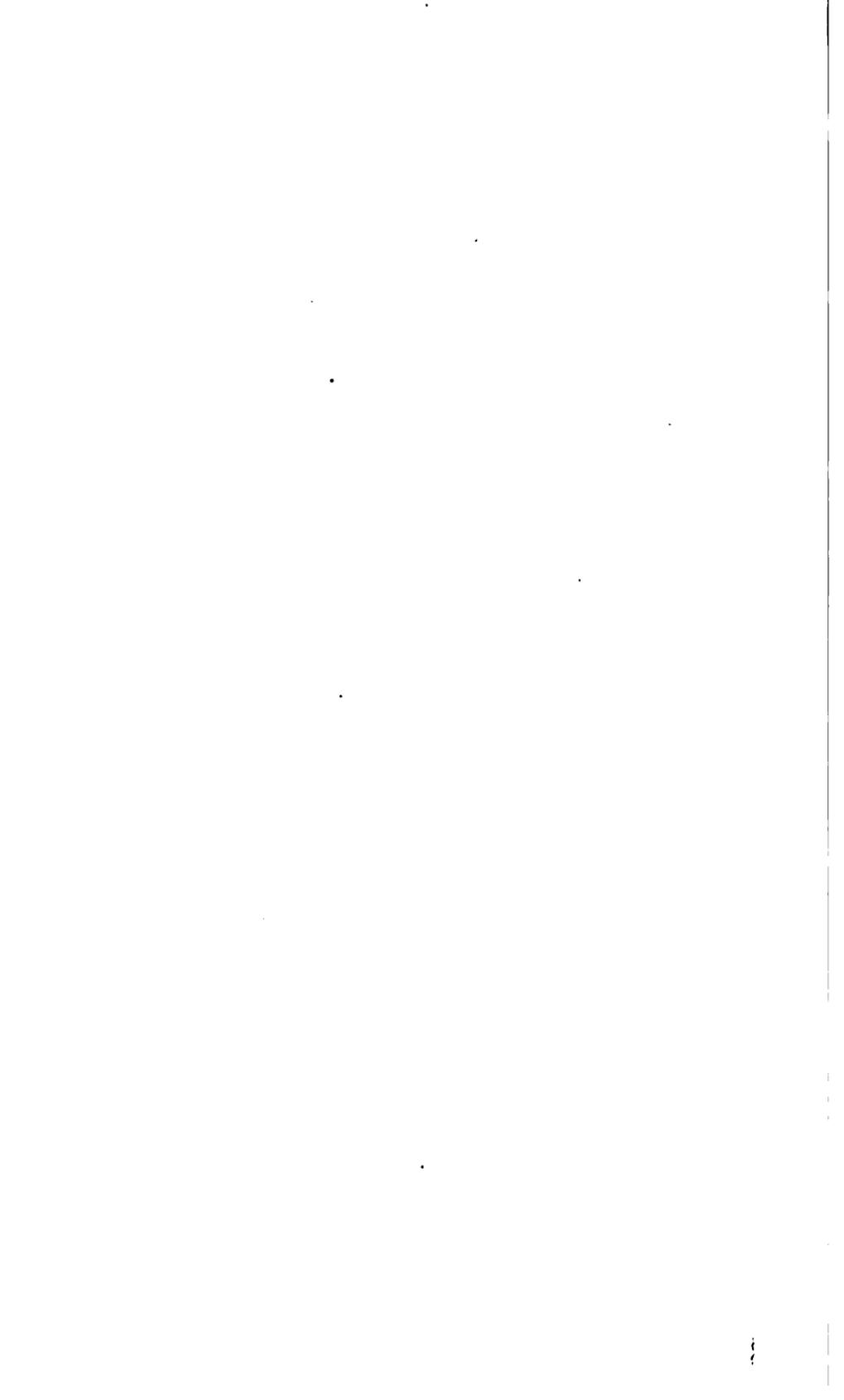
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recitals in later documents, and an occasional note in the earliest Pipe Rolls. Of Yeovil, we have no direct record until the reign of King John, who granted " Gifle " to the family of Say, of Richard's Castle in Shropshire. But from a piece of secondary evidence, to which we shall allude more fully, we learn that long before the reign of Henry III, part of William D'Eu's manor¹ had been, by royal grant, devoted to pious purposes, and became *the Free Tenement of Yeovil*, the remainder continuing in the possession of Hugh Maltravers or his descendants, by whose family and that of their successors, the Earls of Arundel, it was, with the exception of the advowson of the church, held until the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

It is sad to reflect, but true it is, that even when we come to historical times, the arts of peace contribute but little to the early history of this country. The advance of armies, rather than the advance of civilization, is the theme of her pages, which, when stripped of accessories, sink into a mere chronicle of military expeditions and endless wars. The moralist was right when he said, " Happy is the country which has no history." Equally true is it that we should know little or nothing of the early state of our cities and towns were it not for the disputes and litigation which took place respecting them. And, to descend to our case, the annals of Yeovil would be very insignificant but for a contest between Waleran Teutonicus, the rector of the church,² and John Maltravers, who had succeeded his ancestor Hugh as lord of the ville. It occurred two or three years only after the great Charter of Runnymede had been wrung from the tyrant John. The

(1). I am assuming that it *did* form part of William D'Eu's manor, but the evidence is only circumstantial, and as William Moretain, who succeeded to his father's possessions, was also attainted and put to death about the year 1106, for taking part in the rebellion of Robert Curthose against Henry I, it is quite possible that the tenement may have been part of his manor.

(2). This was probably Waleran " le Tyes," or " the German," who was a very influential person in the reign of Henry III, and in the immediate service of his Sovereign. He appears to have been a layman, which may partly be accounted for by the fact that at Yeovil the cure of souls was not entirely confided to the rector, there being a curate or vicar under him.

declaration in it promising that "cities and boroughs and towns and ports" should have all their liberties and free customs, must have encouraged a spirit of resistance to oppression by lords of franchises, and we may conclude that this spirit penetrated even to these remote parts, and that some impolitic act of the lord roused the parson and his men to maintain their privileges and assert their independence. Our information is derived from a document in her Majesty's Record Office, in the form of a verdict on an Inquisition held before the Justices Itinerant sitting at Ilchester on the 5th before the Kalends of March, 2nd Henry III, that is the 25th of February, 1219. It is a very fine specimen of the writing of that early period, and, thinking it may afford some variety to a dull address, I have, by the kind permission of the Deputy Keeper of Records, had a fac-simile photograph made of it, and have now the pleasure to lay it before you. It is written in contracted Latin, and the following is a literal translation:—

These are the clerks and knights who being sworn thus depose upon the liberties rents and services of the free tenement of Gyvele in the cause moved between Walerand parson of Gyvele and John Mautravers knight. The jurors say that that tenement was conferred of old time in pure and perpetual frank almoigne on the church of Saint John of Gyvele. And that the daughter of a certain king conferred that tenement in this wise that all the rents of that tenement ought to be placed upon the altar and converted to the profit of the church

Robert dean of Cynnok'
Robert chaplain of Bruneton' ¹
Henry chaplain of Chilleton'
Adelalm chaplain of Mudiford'
Richard clerk of Tintehull'
William Walensis [<i>Welsh</i>] knight
Miles of Hundeston' knight
William of Dummer knight
Richard of Appelby knight free man
John of Cokerford
Richard Peverel of Choker ²
Walter of Hawenebar ³
Stephen of Estington ⁴

so that neither the parson nor any other receives anything therefrom but they are converted to the uses of the church. Reliefs moreover and amercements likewise belong to the church. And the parson can hold when he will and frequently has held pleas in the churchyard when pleas between the men of that tenement have arisen. If truly thieves or such like malefactors are found in the said tenement they shall be judged there by free men of the same tenement and

(1). Brympton. (2). Coker. (3). Hewingbeer in Hardington. (4). Ashington.

servus Libi tenementi de ~~Oyston~~
Causa em. Robertus Decanus de Cynnek
Dicimus nam Robertus Capellus de Briuereton
Lillicus Henricus Capellus de Chilleton
Filius de Adelalmus Capellus de Huddiford
tertius Ricardus filius de Entrichville
Iudeus Adelam Wills Valensis Miles
spectator cui natus filio de hundeston Miles
huius nomine tenet Wills de Dunning Miles
memoratio Ricardus de appelby Miles liber
et assisa Johes de Cokerford
trade et eius eide Ricardus Peuerel de Chokera
Ince omnia et Wates de halvenerbar
ame

YORK
MARY

judgment being done they shall be delivered to the lord of the town and to his men for punishment to be made. If truly the men of that tenement shall break the assise in ale or in bread or in other things such plea ought to be decided by the parson and free men of the same tenement. The lord of the town also may be present and his men if they will but all amercements ought to be converted to the uses of the church by view of the parishioners. Also if the lord of the town wish to make his son a knight or to give his daughter in marriage and shall require any thing from the same men they may if they will confer it on him of grace not by any right which he has in them. But they are so free that in that year in which the Thirteenth ran they paid but afterwards it was restored to them because the tenement of the church of Saint John was free and by the hand of Asbert clerk of Stokes. And when frequently naams [i.e., distresses] have been taken from the men of the aforesaid tenement they have been oftentimes delivered by the dean and chapter from the hands of the lord and his bailiffs of Gyvele. These things are done at Ivelcestre in the church of Saint Mary Major on the fifth before the Kalends of March in the year from the Incarnation of the Lord one thousand two hundred and nineteen in the second year of the Coronation of King Henry son of King John in the presence of the justices itinerant and these sitting and hearing, to wit, lord Jocelyn bishop of Bath and Glastonbury and John of Bayeux and many others as well as clerks as laymen called together to hear these things aforesaid done. And because to have memory of all things is rather [the attribute] of divinity than of humanity and things done at a far off time unless they are faithfully engrossed in writing easily recede from human memory We clerks and laymen who were present and whose seals are appended to this writing in honour of God and guarding of the church of Saint John Baptist of Gyvele for the memory of all the faithful after to come have strengthened the present writing with the defence of our seals." [The seals are gone.]

[Endorsed "Yevell Liberties of the church of Yevell allowed before in a later the Justices Itinerant the fifth of the Kalends of hand.] March in the year of the Lord mcccix and second year of the Coronation of King Henry son of John."

One or two remarks by way of explanation. The justices, you may have noticed with surprise, sat in a church—the church of St. Mary Major at Ilchester, but this was not unusual, for although it was held to be profane and unlawful to transact secular business within the sacred walls of churches, an exception was allowed in favour of the King's Courts of Law, and the practice was continued for some time after, until prohibited by the Canons and Constitutions of the

church. Besides the Judges, Jocelyn Bishop of Bath and Glastonbury was present—not as a member of the Court—but representing his episcopal rights over the church; and looking at the fact of his personal attendance and at the composition of the jury—principally of clergymen and knights from the neighbourhood—it is, I think, probable that the proceeding was not an ordinary trial, but a special inquiry for the purpose of solemnly settling and recording the relative rights of the Parson and his tenants on the one hand, and the Lord of the Ville on the other.¹

However this may be, the verdict furnishes us with the earliest account of the foundation and endowment of the church of Yeovil. And it is to be observed that a clear distinction is made between the Lord of the town or ville generally, with his ordinary feudal powers over it, and the Parson as Lord of that particular part of it called “The Tenement,” which was conferred on the church in Frankalmoign. The parson was contending, not for his own rights only, but for those of the successors of (to coin a word) the paragian men of Domesday, and by his assistance their ancient liberties were recognized and confirmed. They were exempted by reason of their lords tenure from those feudal taxes and aids to which even the tenants of the Crown were liable; they were freed from all external jurisdiction, and they were allowed to decide their own quarrels in their own tribunals. But the badge of feudal servitude was continued, and although confided to the maternal keeping of the church their dependence became afterwards of a still more absolute nature.

It only remains for us to identify “the daughter of a certain King.” If Yeovil was the Gifle of King Alfred’s will, this royal personage may have been the daughter of one of his successors, of the Anglo-Saxon or Danish dynasty, in which case the foundation would have taken place before the date of

(1). An inquiry of this nature, made in the year 1123, respecting certain rights of the Abbey of Osney in Oxfordshire, is mentioned by Kennet in his *Parochial Antiquities*, vol. i. p. 274.

Domesday book. It is true there is no mention in that survey of a church at Yeovil; but the better opinion now is that this omission is not conclusive, as, unless a church was endowed with land liable to be taxed, its existence was a collateral fact, immaterial to the direct object of the survey. Still, if the foundation had preceded the survey, the church and the twenty-two tenements would have appeared under the head of lands in Frankalmoign; and as they do not, we must, in my opinion, ascribe the date of the foundation to some period between the year 1095, when the manor held by William D'Eu escheated to the Crown, and the year 1154, when Henry II ascended the throne. This limits us to the daughters of Henry I, who had eight, one only, the Empress Maud, being legitimate; and if we adopt the general rule of construction, that the word 'daughter' means 'legitimate daughter,' we should have no hesitation in ascribing the foundation to that royal lady. She possessed the regal power for a short time, during which she did grant a charter to the town of Devizes; and as the people in the West were strong adherents to her cause in her contests with Stephen, we may not unreasonably suppose that for some special reason, she was induced to grant to Yeovil the great boon of an endowed and privileged church. It seems rather unaccountable that after a lapse of only about seventy years the name of so important a personage as the Empress should have been forgotten or omitted by the objects of her bounty, and we may surmise whether the designation in the verdict was not that by which the Empress was at that time known, for it is worthy of remark that the author of *Gesta Stephani*, a cotemporary writer, never calls her the Empress Matilda, and generally "The King's daughter." It is however, quite possible that William D'Eu's manor was given by Henry I to one of his seven natural daughters (two of whom we know were endowed with estates in the West), who may have afterwards dedicated it to the church. On this supposition her name may have

been really unknown at the time of the enquiry, or, if known, advisedly concealed.

The long conflicts between Henry III and the barons fomented the struggles of the English for freedom. The towns either assumed or obtained from their lords immunities which rendered them comparatively independent; and although the men of Yeovil, under the close control of the Church, could hardly hope to shake off their yoke, they evidently resolved it should not be more burdensome than ancient usage warranted. Accordingly, when we come to the reign of Edward I, we find without surprise a contest existing between the men of "The Tenement" and Robert de la More, their parson and lord, who complained that they had encroached on his rights of franchise. Of the particulars we are not informed. All we know is that the dispute was amicably terminated by an agreement entered into before the Justices Itinerant at Somerton, 34th Edward I; in which, for the first time, we hear the lord's men styled burgesses, one of whom, as his Provost or Portreeve, was to preside in his Courts and collect his rents. The right of appointing this officer was evidently one source of the differences that had arisen, and the agreement settles this by declaring that he should be elected by the burgesses, but sworn as the officer of the parson. In other respects the terms of the agreement follow the verdict of 1219. Still there was no lasting peace. In the reign of Edward III, Robert de Sambourne, Canon of Wells, became parson on the presentation of Richard, 13th Earl of Arundel, who had purchased the advowson of John Maltravers, and during his incumbency a fresh war broke out between him and the burgesses, which extended into the time of Richard II, and the struggle continued long afterwards. In short, from the 14th century to the 19th, there has been, more or less, a constant stream of litigation flowing between these burgesses and their lord, from which, as far as we can judge, they derived little or no benefit. They were more

successful in resisting the attacks of the Crown, whose claims to their property they completely defeated.

The advowson of the church, with the lordship belonging to it, passed out of the Arundel family into the possession of the Crown. Richard, 14th Earl of Arundel, by his will in 1392, directed it to be sold, and Thomas Fitzalan, 15th Earl, having no issue, did sell it to King Henry V, who bestowed it on the Convent of Sion, which he had founded at Isleworth in Middlesex. This house—the only one in England of the order of St. Bridget—was what was called a double monastery, consisting both of nuns and priests, but with a lady superior as abbess over both. By the rules of the order, silence, except during specified periods, was strictly enjoined—a hard task, no doubt, to some members of the community. To enable them to make their wants known, a table of signs was compiled, which has been printed in the *Excerpta Historica*, from the original in the Library of St. Paul's Cathedral, and it is curious to observe to what strange grimaces and devices these misguided devotees must have resorted, in order to carry out ‘the silent system.’ The church of Yeovil was soon, with the consent of the bishop, appropriated to this convent, and so remained until the suppression of monasteries by Henry VIII, when it again reverted to the Crown.

The existing church is a lofty and uniform building of the early Perpendicular style. There is no trace of any older work, excepting the Decorated arch at the entrance to the crypt, and the crypt itself; where, I may mention, are laid some heraldic tiles, which were found buried under the floor before the communion table. The crypt, I take it, belonged to that earlier church, which in a charter relating to lands in Yeovil, dated in 1226, is called the Great Church (*magna ecclesia*) of Givela; perhaps to distinguish it from the church of the manor of Kingston *juxta* Yeovil, now a sinecure, which we know existed before that date. The erection of the present church is generally ascribed to the munificence

of the ladies of Sion; but as there is no account of such a work in the voluminous accounts of their ministers or stewards, preserved in the records of the Augmentation Office, I am somewhat sceptical on the point. I am rather inclined to suggest Richard, 13th Earl of Arundel, to be the builder. He was the patron who presented Robert de Sambourne, in 1360, some fifty years before the foundation of the House of Sion; and as the Earl was possessed of fabulous wealth, Sambourne would be very likely to prevail on him to devote part of his riches for so pious an object. Sambourne was himself a great friend to his church, and founded and endowed a chantry in it. There is, indeed, some ground for attributing the erection of a portion of the church to him. By his will, made at Wells, in 1382, shortly before his death, he directs, if he shbould die at Yeovil, to be buried in the parish church there; and then, after giving £20 for the expense of his burial, and 40s. to his executors, he directs them to apply the residue of his estate "towards the work (*circa opus*) of the Church of Ievel, until it shall be finished," and if there was any overplus, it was to be spent in masses and other Divine offices. It is possible that the Earl of Arundel left the work unfinished at his death in 1376, and that Sambourne completed it.

You will observe on the parapet of the tower a small iron cross. I do not recollect to have seen such a one elsewhere. The orders of Knights Templar and of St. John of Jerusalem had the privilege of erecting crosses on their houses, as a warning, no doubt, to the tax gatherer, and perhaps the convent of Sion enjoyed a similar right. There was evidently some peculiarity in it, as we are told that the nuns of Sion, when they left England, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, took with them "the keys of Sion House and the iron cross at the top of the church there," by way of keeping up a right to their ancient possessions. It is not stated what became of the cross, but when one of the Dukes of Northumberland, the owners of

Sion House, visited the community at Lisbon, they said to him, "We still have the keys of Sion House :" to which he quietly replied, "Indeed, but I have altered the locks."

The subsequent history of Yeovil I may, if I am spared, enlarge upon hereafter. I must now hasten on to notice some of the places we are to visit.

Preston consists of two manors—Preston Bermondsey, which formerly belonged to the Cluniac Abbey of Bermondsey, and Preston Plucknet, so called from its early Lord, Alan de Plugenet. In this manor stand the church, the picturesque mediæval mansion, now a farm house, and a magnificent barn, with a fine open timber roof. There is a general impression, taken from Collinson, that this was a grange of the Abbey of Bermondsey, but it is erroneous; Preston Plucknet was always in lay hands. It belonged, in the reign of Richard II and his successor, to John Stourton, uncle of the first Lord Stourton, who was sometimes called Jenkin Stourton (a term, I am told by a lady of research, signifying Little John) and sometimes John Stourton of Preston, to distinguish him from other members of his family. He probably built the house and barn, and his residence here is noticed by Dr. Holland, a cotemporary of Camden, in his notes to the *Britannia*. John Stourton was a great landowner in this neighbourhood. He was the owner of Preston Plucknet, of Brympton and of Pendomer. He had three daughters, his co-heiresses—one by each of his three wives, amongst whom he divided these estates on their marriage. Joan carried Brympton to John Sydenham; Cicely, Preston to John Hill; and Alice, Pendomer to William Daubeney. He died in 1445 or 1446, and is believed to be the John Stourton who was buried in the priory church of Stavordale, which he had rebuilt and endowed with one-third of the manor of Thorn adjoining Preston.

Brympton, which you are to visit this afternoon, to my perhaps prejudiced eye, carries away the prize from all the mansions for which Somersetshire is famed. The little cruci-

form church and the picturesque so called chantry house, are interesting features in the picture, and the interior of the church deserves a careful examination; but as this and the other places in the programme have been already described in our journals, we must not waste our time in repetitions. On Thursday, after visiting Ashington church, where a few years ago you might have seen on the chancel floor an incised slab, of a belted knight, bearing on his shield the arms of Raleigh, we finish our excursions at the Hundred Stone, a small monolith standing on the summit of the hill, about one mile from Yeovil, and commanding a lovely and extensive view of the rich lowlands of Somerset and of the heights of Mendip beyond. On this spot the Courts Leet for The Hundred of Stone were formerly opened by proclamation, and although on that account it would have been more appropriate for the commencement of our proceedings, yet it is equally suitable for a finale, as it was the ancient place of execution for criminals convicted in the Lord's Court of Ievel. There, then, it will be my reluctant duty to bid you farewell, and to await your sentence on my many shortcomings; but whatever that may be, I can even now assure you that "I shall take a fond leave, and be loth to depart."

Professor BOYD DAWKINS, F.R.S., had great pleasure in moving a vote of thanks to their President, for his extremely able and interesting address. He thought those who had listened to it that morning would go home wiser than they had come. The President had brought out a very important point in dealing with the bearing of the local history on the general history of the country. It seemed to him that the work which societies such as this, to which he had the honour to belong, had to do, was to collect those local materials which, for the most part, were lying ready to be collected, and to shape them in such a form that they might really become useful and accessible to the future writers of history of England. There was not a place in the country which did not contain little

details, of some sort or other, which were worthy of being collected. They had heard that morning that the written records of that part of the country were a varied series of records of troubles and struggles, and that those struggles did not in the least degree represent the progress of civilization. Their work, therefore, seemed to him to lie in supplying that void ; and by their enquiries, and the use of the pickaxe and the shovel in working out the various habitations, camps, tombs, and Roman villas which lay around them, they might very easily find the materials for the filling of that gap. He alluded to the manner in which the researches which were being carried on in the ancient seat of civilization was revolutionizing the ancient history of Greece and Assyria, and said that what was being done in the ancient places on the Mediterranean might be done with respect to the district in which they lived in England. Their duty was to prepare, on a scale of at least six inches to the mile, a map of the county, in which every discovery bearing upon the ancient history might be rigidly and profusely recorded. In the neighbourhood in which they then stood he believed there was an enormous amount of information to be derived by a study of the place with respect to ancient history. They must remember that in the district around Yeovil there was an exceedingly long and exceedingly fierce conflict carried on between the Saxon invader and the Romano-British or the Celtic inhabitants, and he thought they could not fail to find all around them traces of the ancient inhabitants of the district, concerning whom history is silent. He did not believe the town of Yeovil derived its name from the river Yeo, as in nine cases out of ten such derivations were not correct, and it was only by going deep into the pedigree of the name that the real origin of names like that could be traced. In conclusion, he said he had much pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

The Rev. Professor EARLE, in seconding the resolution, said he had been much interested in what had been said

relative to the derivation of the word Yeovil. It occurred to him that it might possibly owe its origin partly to the river-name, which may perhaps have been the same as that of a well-known river in South Wales—the river Wye. Wye was British; in Welsh it was Gwy, and in the upper parts of the Wye a fall was called Rhaiader Gwy. He believed, with the President, that the name of the town was British, though, perhaps, with a Saxon termination.

The PRESIDENT briefly acknowledged the vote of thanks, and the meeting adjourned.

Time would not admit of visiting an old timber house in Middle Street—the George Inn, and the Castle Inn opposite, formerly a Chantry House. The party therefore proceeded direct to

The Parish Church of St. John.

Mr. B. E. FERREY, F.S.A., said the main part of the building was a good specimen of the best days of the Perpendicular period, but it was very evident that a church of an earlier date had once stood there. Under the eastern part of the chancel was a crypt, now used as a sacristy, which was probably of late Early English, or commencement of the Decorated period. The general plan was that often found in churches of the fifteenth century. There was the tower at the west end, a wide nave, aisles, transept, and a chancel of considerable length. One addition had been made in quite modern times, viz., the organ chamber. The tower was of good height. He had been asked why there were no pinnacles on the tower, whilst there were so many about the other parts of the building. The reason was that the tower was a specimen of the simpler type of Perpendicular, and there had been no intention that pinnacles should spring from it. Where pinnacles were intended, the buttresses were carried up much higher, and the composition treated in such a manner near the parapets that the pinnacles might spring out of it in an appropriate manner. In the tower before them, however, this had not

been done. With respect to the windows, these were originally furnished with perforated stone louvres, but had been filled with boards in modern times. The parapet of the tower was rather peculiar, and different from the ordinary type, consisting of narrow perforated panels, with cusped heads. The treatment of the arch at the west end was unusual, the jamb mouldings being carried down to the floor, thus placing the window and the door practically in a recess. The same pleasing treatment was apparent in the aisles, the windows being in recesses between the stone shafts or responds which supported the trusses of the roof. This arrangement of shafts was not unique; it existed at Yatton and other places. The church was admirably lighted with five-light windows of very great size on each side; one to each bay of the aisles. Owing to this unusual feature, the church had been appropriately called "The Lantern of the West." The nave was on a level with the chancel; another unusual feature in a church of such large proportions. Mr. Ferrey had been looking to see if the floor level had been altered, but there was nothing to indicate that. There was one noteworthy feature he would like them to see before leaving, which was the elegant vaulting of the entrance or lobby to the crypt. It would be worth their while also to go down and view the crypt itself, which was vaulted from a central pier. His attention had been called to the heads near the communion rails—the heads looking very much like brackets; and he was of opinion they were used at certain seasons of the Church, to support the rod upon which was hung the Lenten veil in the middle ages. He had seen a similar feature in another church in the county—Orchardleigh, near Frome; also in a church near Radstock. There was an aumbry or locker in the chancel, opposite the stairs down to the crypt. The roof of the nave was of a type very often seen in Somerset churches, i.e., a series of trussed ribbed rafters, and had a beautiful effect when seen in perspective. The font was a fine specimen of the Perpendicular period, but

he could not say positively it was the original one. The stone with which the main walls of the church was built was a very peculiar one. He had been told it was a local shelly limestone, and that the quarry from which it was taken had been worked out. The dressings are of Ham Hill stone.

Carriages were now in readiness, and the party drove to Aldon, the delightfully situated residence of the President, commanding extensive views of the surrounding country. Here the Members had been invited to luncheon by the President, and were most hospitably entertained by him in a marquee on the lawn. At the conclusion of the luncheon

Bishop HOBHOUSE, in a few well chosen words, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the President for his kind and liberal entertainment.

Mr. HUTCHINGS, in seconding the motion, said Mr. Batten had given them at the morning meeting a most admirable address, full of research, and now they were additionally indebted to him for his splendid hospitality.

The PRESIDENT having thanked the Members for their kind expressions towards him, accompanied most of the party to the beautifully wooded dell in his grounds, in which rise the celebrated "Nine Springs," and the romantic beauty and seclusion of the spot was much enjoyed. On returning, the carriages were again entered, and the party drove to

Brympton D'Evercy,¹

which was approached through a fine avenue of old oaks.

The owner, Sir SPENCER PONSONBY FANE, K.C.B., welcomed the party on the lawn, and said he was sorry there was no records of the place. The only written history was the very bald reference in Collinson, which he supposed they all had read. Mr. Chisholm Batten knew a great deal more about the place than he did. He (Sir Spencer) did not pretend to a knowledge of archæology, yet he yielded to

(1). See vol. xvii. p. 85, for an illustration of this group.

no one in his love for all that was beautiful and ancient. During the few years he had been in possession of the place he had felt it a sacred duty, as well as a great pleasure, to preserve the original features of the house, and he could promise them that nowhere would they find "the ruthless and destroying hand of the restorer."

Brympton Church.

Mr. FERREY said one of the remarkable features in the church was the mixture of work of so many dates. The most ancient part of the structure was Early English and early Decorated. He had been pleased to find many remains of early 13th century architecture, in the shape of incised sepulchral crosses, which were of great interest. The church had been very considerably altered; one of the most extensive and curious works being the welding together of the early Decorated north transept with the Perpendicular chancel aisle. Externally, there were even greater alterations to this portion of the building, parapets of the Perpendicular period having been added, also a bell turret of the same date. The latter was a curious specimen, but there was a rather similar one at Ashington church, a few miles off. The alteration to the southern transept was very peculiar. The arch opening into the nave was evidently built at the same period as the transept, but another opening had been made near it at a much later period. Stone rood screens, like the example here, are rare, though not unique, there being specimens at Broughton in Oxfordshire, and other places. The cusping to the heads of the panels had been barbarously cut away, which gave the screen an earlier appearance, but it was really of the Perpendicular period. There was also a stone bench-table on the west side of the screen, which was very unusual. Mr. Ferrey did not know of another instance where they were placed in this position, though the "return stalls" on the *east side* were usual enough. The monuments in the

church are very rich; the effigies in the north transept are of an earlier date than the Decorated period. With regard to the canopies, two of them are ancient, having an early Decorated character, and the other is modern. The subjects represented are "The Adoration of the Magi," "The Annunciation," and "The Crucifixion;" the latter being modern.

The Rev. T. C. NAISH drew attention to the incised crosses on the slates in the north transept.

The communion plate, presented in 1699, by Sir Philip Sydenham, the then owner of Brympton, was shown.

Mr. GREEN expressed his opinion on the dates of three of the effigies; two being, he thought, of the 13th century, and the lady in the centre of the chapel about 1430.

The party adjourned to the front of the Manor House, where

Mr. CHISHOLM BATTEN gave a sketch of the history of the western or entrance front of the building, and of the Chantry House, between it and the church. Some people thought that what is now called the Chantry House was the old Manor House, but Mr. Batten was of a different opinion. The Chantry House was built by the D'Evercys, who preceded the Stourtons and the Sydenhams, in the time of Edward III. There are two chantry chapels in the church, which correspond in architecture with the Chantry House. This house is a good specimen of a Decorated building. The west side of the Manor House was built, Mr. Batten thought, by the first Sydenham, John, who became entitled to the manor of Brympton through his grandmother Joan, a co-heiress of the Stourton family. The whole of the north wing of this west front is a most beautiful specimen of domestic architecture of the Perpendicular period, and extremely perfect in detail. The Royal arms on this north wing are very interesting, and worthy of considerable attention. Photographs have been taken of them, and the carved stone work examined carefully. He had formed an opinion that the supporters

were two lions.¹ The only Royal arms of that period with lion supporters were the arms of Edward IV, who occasionally used two lions, to show his descent from the Earls of March—a descent by which he occupied the throne.² There are signs of Jacobean work in the hall windows of this front. There is a battlemented porch on this side of the house, but it is within Mr. Batten's recollection when this porch was only a bay window, and when the entrance door was to the right of it. The porch has on it the date 1722.³ It was suggested that it was brought from Clifton Maybank, when that place was demolished. Sir Spencer Ponsonby Fane reminded him of this supposed fact, and added that some other remains of the house of Clifton Maybank could be seen at Montacute.⁴ Passing on to the south front of the house, Mr. Batten proceeded to say that this portion of the house was known to be built in the reign of Queen Anne, by Sir Philip Sydenham. The plans, however, must have been drawn at a much earlier period, as he knew no other building of that reign in which the windows contain mullions and transoms. The south front was more like a building of the Jacobean, or Charles style, and was not at all like a building of the time of Queen Anne, although it was undoubtedly built at that period. It had been suggested by Horace Walpole⁵ that the house was built from plans

(1). This is stated in a note to the paper on "Henry VII in Somersetshire," vol. xxv. p. 73.

(2). The left supporter, on most minute examination, appears to be a dragon ; bringing down these Royal arms to those of Henry VIII, who assumed in 1513 the lion uncrowned as the dexter supporter, instead of the greyhound, the dexter supporter used by Henry VII. The John Sydenham of Brympton mentioned in the paper referred to as the builder of Brympton was only three years old at the death of his grandmother, née Stourton, in 1473, in the time of Edw. IV ; and, when Henry VII came to the throne, John Sydenham was a great man. He became one of the most powerful men in Somerset, and with Luttrell, Speke, and others, welcomed Catherine, the bride of Arthur, Prince of Wales, at Crewkerne.—E.C.B.

(3). This date was probably after Sir Philip Sydenham sold Brympton to his cousin, as Mr. Fane bought it in 1730, after it had passed through two hands since Sir Philip's ownership. The clock turret over the alcove for horses in waiting is dated 1721 ; the clock bell, 1723.

(4). The west front stone screen at Montacute was brought from Clifton in 1786.—MS. diary of Edward Phelps, Esq., in Montacute House.

(5). *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iii. p. 275.

prepared by Inigo Jones, but Mr. Batten, among many others, had no faith in the statement.

The party then entered the mansion, and some time was agreeably spent in an examination of the many art treasures contained therein. Light refreshments were provided, and on returning to the west or entrance front of the house, some further discussion took place as to which of the two buildings was the original Manor House.

Mr. GREEN thought the now-called Chantry House was built in the 14th century. Some of the windows, he believed, were executed about 1380. The Chantry House had been used for stables recently, but it was evident, from the interior, that there was once a hall there.

Mr. FERREY thought the house occupied by Sir Spencer Fane was undoubtedly the original Manor House, and the other building was most probably a Chantry House.

Mr. HUTCHINGS also thought the smaller building was a Chantry, whilst Judge HOOPER thought it was originally the Manor House.¹

Upon the motion of Mr. CHISHOLM-BATTEN, seconded by Mr. HUTCHINGS, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Sir Spencer Ponsonby Fane for his hospitality.

Sir SPENCER, in reply, said he hoped there would not be such a long interval before they again paid Brympton a visit.

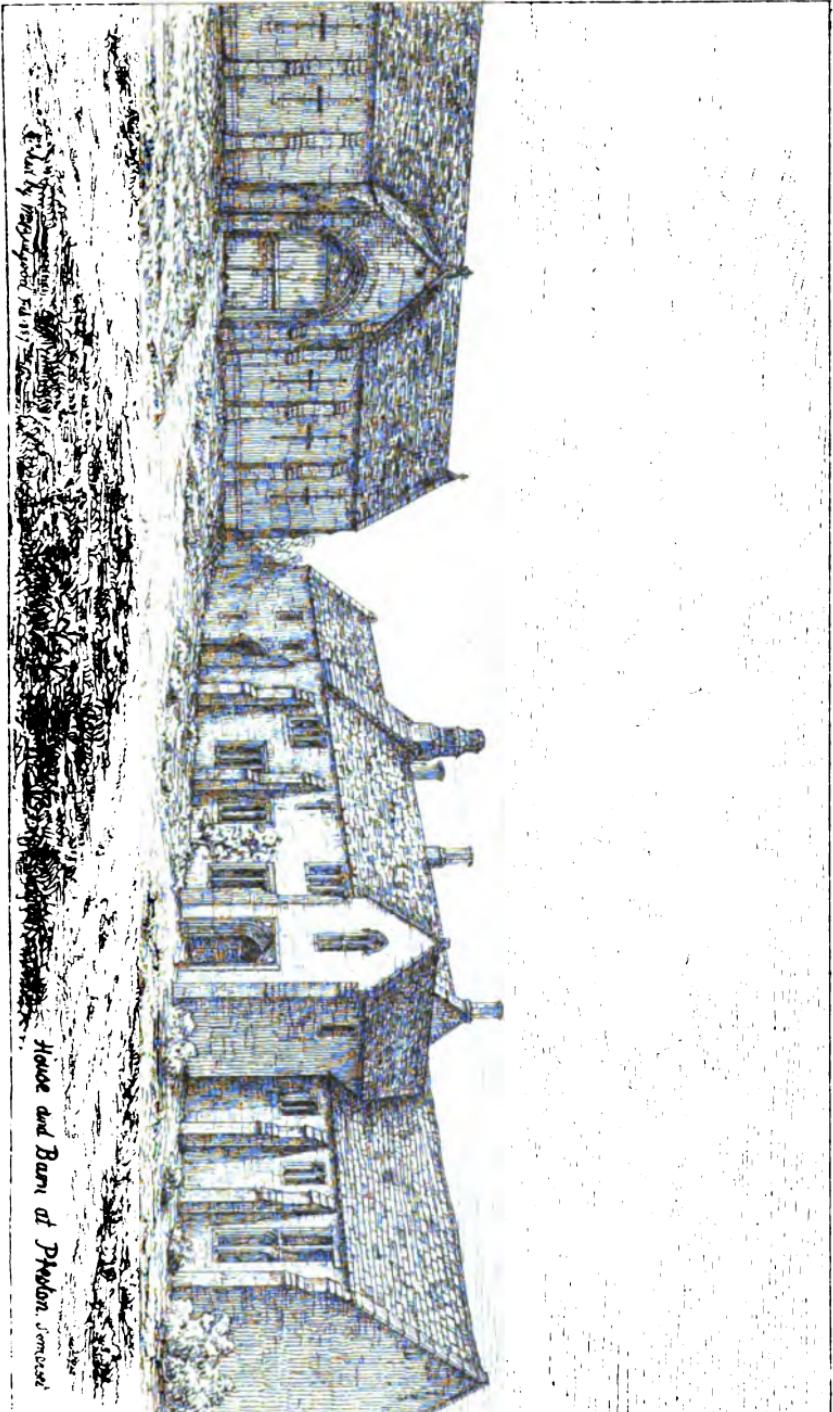
Preston Plucknett,

which the President had referred to in his address, was taken on the return journey.

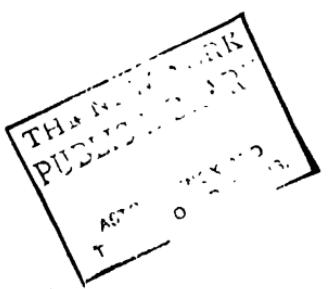
The Medieval House.

Mr. GREEN, in describing this mansion, said that the earliest part of it dated from the latter half of the 14th century. Owing to alterations made in the interior, many of the most interesting features had been destroyed; but in the

(1). See paper by Mr. J. J. Hooper, in *Proceedings* of this Society, vol. xvii. p. 86.



House and Barn at Photon, Somme



exterior an elegant octagonal chimney, with open work at the top, had been preserved.

Judge HOOPER said the house belonged at one time to the Stourton family.

The Barn.

Mr. FERREY made a few remarks relative to this barn, which stands close to, and at right angles with, the mansion. He said it was a fine specimen of the 15th century period. The roof was the original one; very probably of Spanish chestnut, and in good condition. Part of the old finial at the apex of one of the gables remains, and is an excellent example of the period. There is a bold projection where the principal entrance archway occurs, which, like the buttresses, has an ornamental appearance, besides being very useful as a means of strengthening the structure.

Yeovil was reached by six o'clock, and many Members dined at the ordinary, Lieut.-Col. MOUNT BATTEN presiding.

Evening Meeting.

At eight o'clock a meeting was held in the Town Hall, the PRESIDENT in the chair.

The Rev. J. W. HARDMAN, LL.D., read a paper on "The Hagiology of Somerset," which is printed in Part II. p. 59.

The PRESIDENT expressed his thanks on behalf of the Meeting to Dr. Hardman for his excellent paper, and called attention to the fact that Wulfric, a celebrated saint and hermit of the 12th century, lived in a cell in or close to Haselbury Plucknet, where he was visited by Henry I and his Queen, and afterwards by Stephen before he became King. His life was written by a monk of Ford Abbey, and a beautiful manuscript copy of it is preserved in the British Museum.

Mr. GREEN then read a paper on "The Manor of Yeovil," supplementary to the President's address. This paper is printed in Part II. p. 1.

Upon the motion of the PRESIDENT, a vote of thanks was offered to Mr. Green, for the diligence with which he had collected his materials, and the manner in which he had thrown light upon the subject of his paper.

Mr. GREEN then read a paper by Mr. Kerslake, on "Gifla," which is printed in Part II. p. 16. Mr. Green expressed his opinion that the derivation of the name was not from the river Yeo, which was a modern name.

The meeting then terminated.

Wednesday : Excursion.

The morning was delightfully fine, and at 9.30, the carriages being in readiness, a goodly number of Members left Yeovil for

Hamdon Hill,¹

which was regarded as the chief point of interest, not only of this day's excursion, but of the whole meeting. After a pleasant drive, passing by Odcombe, the birth-place of Tom Coryate,² the cortege entered the camp by "Bedmore Barn," the site of the discovery of the large hoard of Roman coins in 1882, and drew up at

The Quarries

belonging to Mr. Charles Trask. The party having assembled on the edge of one of the deep excavations, at the bottom of which the workmen were engaged in quarrying the celebrated "Ham-stone,"

Mr. TRASK was asked to say a few words about the quarries. He said that the marl stone of the upper Lias was found plentifully along the level land within half a mile of the foot of the hill, on the western side. Above this were the Oolitic

(1). Leland says :—" Hamden hill is a specula, ther to view a greate piece of the country therabout. . . . The notable quarre of stone is even therby at Hamden out of the which hath been taken stones for al the goodly buildings therabout in al quarters."

(2). See Mr. Green's paper, part ii. page 24, and Mr. Hooper's paper in vol. xvii. p. 77.

sands, more than 100 feet in thickness, and on these were the beds of Ham stone of the Inferior Oolite. Whether the stone was formed from the denudation of the Mendips—which we are told were once several thousand feet high—it was not for him to say, but it may be interesting to take a glance at the position of the Oolites in the district south of the Mendips, to help them to understand their position. First of all they had the Doulting quarries, visited by the Society two years ago. Then, coming south, beds of lower Oolite were found at Cadbury, at Maperton, near Wincanton, and at places about Sherborne. Further south, again, there were some workable beds of stone of a similar character at Powerstock, near Bridport; and there were also a few beds to the west of Ham Hill, near Hinton St. George; so that they stood almost at the centre of what was once, probably, an immense deposit of the Inferior Oolite. The quarry they were looking into was about 90 feet deep from the surface of the ground to the bottom of the stone. “The workable freestone at this spot,” says Mr. Charles Moore, “is 58 feet thick, and almost entirely composed of comminuted shells, united by an iron cement, and is a remarkable deposit; for though attaining so considerable a thickness, it does not appear to be represented in any other locality, and yields a very excellent stone, of a light brown colour, due to the presence of carbonate of iron, an analysis proving it to contain fourteen per cent. of metallic iron. The grey beds, which occur at the bottom of the quarry, and average about 10 feet in depth, yield the best weathering stone. They are separated from the yellow beds by a band about one foot thick, containing many pellets of iron” The vertical fissures, which occur at irregular intervals, run mainly north and south. The late Professor Daubeny gave some speculations as to the force required to cause these rents. At some places the beds were much tilted. The quarries at this part were much deeper than the old quarries, which reached up to about 200 yards of this spot, and extended over the west part of the

hill; but at no part were they more than about 20 feet deep in stone. The Ham stone tiles, with which so many of our old buildings are covered, were quarried from the north part of the hill. Instead of the ochre or sand beds in the quarry before them, there were at that part thin layers of hard stone, and these were worked to an even thickness by a "tile-pick." The working of tiles is now a lost art on the hill. It was not difficult to say when this stone was discovered, because it was laid bare at many points when the entrenchments were made round the hill; and the stone—as walling-stone—was largely used in the ramparts. It was also used by the Romans—some stone coffins having been found in the district. The stone was no doubt used in Saxon times, and there was abundant evidence still existing to show that it was largely used in buildings of the Norman period over a very wide district. Taking a circumference, Ham stone was found in old churches and other buildings, at Sherborne, Milborne Port, Blandford, Dorchester, Lyme Regis, Bridport, Axminster, Ford Abbey, Chard, Taunton; as far west as Tiverton; at Bridgwater; and to the north, at Lydford and Sparkford, where the Doulting stone district was met. The most extraordinary thing about the use of the stone in old times to such an extent was the difficulty of hauling it such long distances, at a time when there were no hard roads. Many groups of hut-circles had been excavated away in the soil over these quarries. They were all about five feet in diameter, and about five feet deep. Just twenty years ago he found the first hut-circle, and in it were nearly twenty human skulls and other bones, besides a quantity of sling-stones, horses' teeth, and bones of other animals. There were also some "querns" of Millstone-grit, which were now in the Society's Museum at Taunton. Some remains of Roman pottery, with burnt stones and earth, were found with the soil which covered the bottom of the hut-circle. These circles all had some such remains in them, but generally they were but few. Mr. Trask then referred to the historical

“stone” which existed on the hill about sixty-five years ago. It was a large mass of rock, and spoken of far and near as the “Ham stone.” Its size may be judged from the fact that the owner of the manor received about £100 as royalty from the quarryman who cut it up. Parties resorted to this stone in old times as they do now to the “Frying-pan.” This rock stood close to the road leading down to Stoke, near the boundaries of the three parishes—Norton, Montacute, and Stoke—and, he had no doubt, was one of the meeting places of the “folk-moot,” which were often held at some well known stone.¹

The Rev. H. H. WINWOOD read a paper on the geological features of the hill, written by Mr. Horace B. Woodward, F.G.S.² Mr. Winwood added that he had discovered a shell, which would prove that the stone was inferior Oolite, as it was only found in that formation. He thought it an error to call the sands Liassic sands. If they could not agree to call them Oolite sands, let them say they were Midford sands, and thus waive the question.

Professor BOYD DAWKINS gave an exhaustive and exceedingly interesting address, in the course of which he deprecated the use of long and difficult Latin names where unnecessary, and advocated the study of Geology being made as plain and simple as possible. Alluding to the formation of rocks, he asked those present to realise some of the deposits which go to make up stratified rocks, or rocks formed in strata. They may be divided into the deep sea formations and the ancient shore formations. In the first place, near high-water mark there was a bank of shingle, next the sand, and then the mud. In the two latter there was generally a mixture of shells, and remains of various other marine creatures, broken by the currents and the dash of the waves. There were also,

(1). This stone is mentioned by Tom Coryate. See Mr. Green's paper, part ii. p. 26.

(2). This paper will, we understand, be published in the *Transactions of the Bath Field Club*.

in the warmer seas, corals, more or less broken ; and coral reefs on or near the shore. On the other hand there were deep sea deposits, the "globigerina ooze" and the red clay, descending, the one to 2,200 fathoms, and the other to 4,000 fathoms. To which did the Ham Hill stone belong ? In the first place, the broken shells and the mixture of sand in the stone pointed out that it was formed not far from the ancient shore ; not deeper, say, than 150 fathoms. He did not agree with the theory that the materials which composed the rock had been derived from the breaking up of the Mendips. The hills of Devon and of Wales mark the coast line of the ancient land, against which the Oolitic stone of Ham Hill and the lower Oolites was accumulated. From this, to the east and south, the Oolitic sea extended, with coral islands here and there. The waters of the Oolitic sea teemed with all manner of life. There were sharks (*Strophodus*) and an infinite variety of shell fish, and large marine reptiles—Icthyosaurus and Plesiosaurus. The land was covered with pines, and the graceful foliage of the Zamia and Cycas. In the recesses of the forest lurked huge reptiles, rivalling the Rhinoceros in size—the Megalosaur and the Iguanodon ; while in the air the Pterodactilus—a kind of reptilian bat—performed the functions of birds of prey. Ham Hill, which stands out so boldly, is a monument of the denudation which has gone on in ancient times, and which is now going on so slowly that it escapes ordinary notice. There was a time, he believed, when it would have been possible to walk from Ham Hill to Glastonbury Tor without descending into a valley ; but the intervening rocks have been removed by the action of the sea, rains, and rivers ; and by the action of frosts and carbonic acid, until they now had the hill standing out as boldly as it does over the fertile plain which constitutes the garden of England.

The PRESIDENT moved a vote of thanks to Professor Boyd Dawkins for his lucid explanation of the origin and development of the strata of that interesting place. They

were particularly indebted to him for coming down to Somerset and giving them the benefit of his scientific learning, and he only hoped the Professor would see his way to accompany them on their excursions for years to come.

Professor BOYD DAWKINS acknowledged the compliment, remarking it was always with exceeding great pleasure he came down to Somerset, for he felt almost a Somerset man, although he had been transplanted to less favoured climes.

The Earthworks.¹

Mr. HUGH NORRIS (*Hon. Local Sec.*) then took charge of the party, and under his guidance they proceeded to inspect the ancient earthworks which form the magnificent Camp of Hamdon Hill. They were first conducted to the southern margin of the hill, where the main entrance was pointed out. This entrance is almost perfect; it had evidently been constructed with great skill, and was capable of being strongly defended.

Professor BOYD-DAWKINS drew attention to the manner of the increased protection afforded, viz., by the in-turning of one of the ramps, and the construction of a second rampart to guard it. With regard to the age of the fortification, the learned Professor said the date was clearly defined. The people who used this mode of fortification were the Neolithic people, the Non-Aryans, who preceded the Celts. They were a military people, and wherever they had a weak point to protect they were sure to defend it on strictly military principles—the same principles as would guide a general in the work of defence to-day.

Notice was taken of the very important nature of the earthworks in this direction, on the summit of which the party clambered towards the west front of the hill. During this short ramble the enormous strength of the wall and ditch became obvious to even the least instructed.

(1). See *Proceedings*, vol. iv, part ii, p. 84, for a plan of this camp.

Continuing along the western ramparts, Mr. NORRIS, in passing, drew attention to the mounds which cover the whole of this part of the hill, caused by the continual quarrying, which had gone on for ages, and which had entirely destroyed the original contour of the surface. Crossing the hill at its narrowest part, and entering upon the Romanised portion of the Camp, the party drew up at the eastern entrance, overlooking a magnificent tract of country, with the church of Stoke immediately beneath. Mr. Norris having given a brief description of this approach,

Professor BOYD-DAWKINS, in reply to an invitation, here offered some remarks on the above-named entrance, as well as on archaic earthworks in general; which, from his well-known intimate knowledge of the subject, were especially valuable. The Professor explained that camps of this kind were not only Neolithic and pre-Celtic in the first instance, but they had been used by the Celtic peoples, and others who succeeded them in the occupation of this country. The reason why they were so abundant on rising ground was due to the fact that in those days, long before the Romans came over, during the Neolithic, Bronze, and Iron ages, the country was divided into small communities, and each of these Camps was merely a place of refuge to which they drove their cattle and betook themselves when the country was up. The principal excitement of the people was obtained from eating, drinking, and fighting, and stealing one another's belongings. So it happened that after the crops were taken in, in the autumn time, after the shadows began to grow longer, the rule was for these communities to set to work fighting with each other. He believed this was the result of the monotony of their lives. At any rate, it would explain the large number of these camps, to which the villagers withdrew in times of danger. The camps were undoubtedly of high antiquity. He could not distinguish between the Belgic and the Celtic. The present camp may have been used by the Belgæ, but certainly long before

the Celts were known in Europe these camps were in existence. When the Romans came they seized the camps, and the Roman and other remains which had been found in them proved the correctness of these observations. Professor Boyd-Dawkins concluded his observations with a sketch of the contest which raged in the neighbourhood whereof these fortifications formed a centre, between the English or the West-Saxon invader and the Welsh, or the old Celtic, the Romano-British people, and commended the fortifications to the Members of the Society as a place than which there was none more worthy of being worked out in the country.

A pleasant half-hour's stroll brought the party to the north-east angle of the encampment, where a halt having been called in the far-famed "Frying Pan,"

Mr. NORRIS exhibited a diagram of the hill, enlarged from the map illustrating a notice of the Camp, by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, in the twenty-first volume of *Archæologia*, and offered some local explanations to the information already given. The part of the hill on which they were now standing, comprised a portion of the Romanized entrenchments. The Camp itself, as had been stated, was originally a British hill-fortress, of which the number in this country was very great, and indeed must be computed "not by hundreds, but by thousands." (Roach Smith.) The present example was not only important from its strength, and from the evident skill that had been expended in its construction, but it was one of the largest, if not the very largest, in this country, its circumference being quite three miles, and its enclosed area comprising an extent of more than two hundred acres. Whomsoever we may consider its first occupants, it was in all probability an ancient British *Oppidum*, appropriated by the warlike Belgæ, a century or so before the Christian era. It was, so to speak, the citadel, or place of refuge for the inhabitants of a large outlying district, and its value was undoubtedly enhanced by its neighbourhood to the river Pedred or Parret, which boundary (as its name signifies)

was crossed by an important British trackway, just two miles to the westward. When the Roman invaders held rule in Britain, cuckoo-like, they occupied many of these strongholds, made ready to their hands, if only they found the sites sufficiently important or commanding to suit their purpose. This hill-fort being close to the Fosse-way (which was simply the British trackway just alluded to, perfected by Roman art), and also hard by the river, was assuredly taken possession of; and an irregular, rectangular, oblong earthwork, sufficiently distinct at present to enable us to give something more than a mere guess as to its boundaries, was constructed. It occupied a good space on the northen spur of the hill; and it has its counterparts on Hod-hill near Blandford, at Clifton, and in other places one might name. The former of these Mr. Roach Smith quotes as "a model of Roman castrametation." The best authorities are somewhat divided in their opinion as to who really were the latest adapters of these irregular British camps. Some, as Sir Richard Colt Hoare, and Mr. Roach Smith, consider the rectangular earthworks alluded to, to have been altogether the work of Roman military engineers; others, as Mr. G. T. Clarke, and Mr. Franks, of the British Museum, feel assured that they were constructed by Romanized Britons, or, as Professor Boyd Dawkins has so well put it, by those inhabitants of this island, who had "become saturated with Roman traditions and Roman civilization."

The Roman occupation of Britain came to a close in the early part of the fifth century, after which this spot must have been occupied by the race just mentioned; and although there is not the slightest evidence that the Saxons ever made use of the hill as a stronghold, yet it is impossible (at least in the mind of the speaker) to divest oneself of the idea that this particular fortress played a conspicuous part in that struggle which ended in Saxon predominance and British utter subjection through all the country east of the Parret, as recorded in the English Chronicles under the date 658.

Now, in a spot that has been so long occupied in the way explained, it cannot excite any wonder that many "finds" or relics should, from time to time, have come to light; although such discoveries now are comparatively few and far between, for the very obvious reason that the whole surface has, from time immemorial, been either quarried or passed under a more or less skilled form of agriculture. To instance the antiquity of the quarries, it may be sufficient to state that some Roman coffins, of Ham stone, are to be seen in the Dorchester Museum.

The relics now brought to light, are chiefly unearthed when once more turning the rubbish heaps that have accumulated during the ancient quarrying process. A very few wrought flints, chiefly small, rude implements or flakes, are now and again cropping up, and sea pebbles, presumably used as sling stones, are very common on the hill. The speaker is in possession of a very curious core, not much above an inch long, evidently the remains of one of these pebbles, from which rude flakes had been detached. In the local Museum at Yeovil were several bronze celts, both of the usual hatchet form and socketed; also a socketed gouge, and one or two British coins of the degraded-horse type, alluded to by Dr. Evans, in his work on British coins. Whilst of a later date have been exhumed some very perfect and beautifully preserved fibulae, and an elegant little lamp of great rarity; also the still rarer remains of a lorica or shirt of scale armour, and portions of a British chariot, all of bronze, besides weapons and implements of iron, bone, and pottery; bones and skulls —human, as well as those belonging to the lower animals. Specimens of all these, and other relics, are to be seen, either at Yeovil, or in the valuable Museum of Mr. Walter Walter, at the foot of the hill. About forty years since, nearly a hundred iron swords were ploughed up on the plateau called Butcher's Hill, within the line of earthworks. They were straight, about 2 ft. 5 in. long, and one and a half inches broad;

both edges being turned in at the base for about three inches, so as to form a handle. Several of these weapons are in the Society's Museum at Taunton. They are supposed to have been swords in a state of unfinish, and placed together in sheaves to await completion by the armourers of the period.

There seems to have been no record of any Saxon remains being found on the hill, but in a Museum collected by the speaker's father there was the head of a formidable "brown bill," dug up here some fifty or sixty years since; possibly a relic of the great struggle which took place in 1069, between Robert de Mortaigne, the Conqueror's half-brother, and the brave Saxon churls of Somerset and Dorset; who, goaded by his tyranny, besieged the proud Earl in his Castle on St. Michael's Hill at Montacute.

Mr. Norris then drew attention to the coins that, from time to time, had been found upon the hill. In 1816, a large number of denarii and other small coins, dating from Aquilia Severa (about A.D. 220) to Tetricus, senr. (about A.D. 272), were dug up. Some of these are in the speaker's possession, and many more in Mr. Walter's Museum. In the years 1882-3, near the point where the party first entered the fortress, at a place called Bedmore Barn, were discovered by some farm labourers three big amphoræ full of large brass coins, chiefly belonging to what is called the Antonine period, *i.e.*, about the middle of the third century, and numbering six or eight hundred, at the least. The greater portion of those preserved are in the hands of Mr. Troyte-Bullock, of North Coker House; of Mr. Phelps, of Montacute House; and of Mr. Harding, of Montacute Abbey Farm. The two last-named gentlemen have also, in a nearly perfect condition, the vases in which these coins were found, and Mr. Harding is in possession of a quite perfect funeral bowl, exhumed in the same locality.

The speaker then directed attention to the slope once occupied by the stones described by Sir R. Colt Hoare, in the

following words:—"Not far from this (the Frying Pan) are some curious relics of antiquity, and such as, perhaps, do not

exist in our island elsewhere. They are low stones, fixed in the ground at certain intervals, and perforated; and are supposed to have served, originally, as picquets for the cavalry." (*Archæologia*, vol. xxi.) Sir Richard was possibly wrong in his supposition, but the object of these stones has never been satisfactorily explained. It is much to be regretted that, without exception, every perfect stone was some years

Ground Line.



22 in. high.
14½ in. wide at ground-line.
4 to 5 in. thick at ditto.

since wantonly removed, only two being now known to exist, and these are in the possession of gentlemen in the neighbourhood.¹

The amphitheatre in which they were now assembled, although not much bigger than a cock-pit, was, doubtless, a small arena, in which were celebrated, during peaceful occupation of the Camp, those athletic sports and military games, so dear to the heart of every Roman soldier. Such small amphitheatres were not so uncommon as to have escaped the notice of antiquarian explorers; that eminent authority, the Rev. Prebendary Scarth, having recorded quite a number of similar excavations in Camps like this.

In investigating these hill-fortresses, the great water question was frequently a puzzle to antiquaries. How did the

(1). Since the date of the meeting, several other stones have come to light. They are stated to have been mischievously dug up by persons at work on the hill, and thrown into the ditch below, whence three, at least, have been reclaimed; one of which, here figured, is now in the possession of the Hon. Local Secretary.

occupants of isolated camps obtain ready access to supplies of water for themselves and their cattle? In this case there exists an old covered-in well, a short distance behind the "Prince of Wales" inn, whence, within the speaker's remembrance, water was constantly obtained. This well, upwards of 170 feet deep, was reputed to be Roman; it is more probable, however, that it was of mediæval, if not, indeed, of later construction. The presence of very manifest earthworks at the foot of the hill, just north-east of the "Frying Pan," and close to the spot where the stream, called "High Lake," may be seen from the turnpike road, shews us where the military occupants of the Camp obtained this necessary of life; whilst evidence of early burials on the north-east angle of the hill, at the side of the narrow, steep road descending to the village of Stoke, proves how careful, under the marvellous Roman influence of which we have spoken, were the military authorities to institute strict sanitary regulations at this early period of our history.

Mr. H. W. HOSKINS, with reference to Mr. NORRIS's remark, that no Saxon relics had been found on the spot, asked if "Ham" was not the name of the hill?

Mr. NORRIS replied that certainly it was.

Mr. HOSKINS rejoined, "Then there is one Saxon word, at least, connected with the place."

Mr. NORRIS stated that he had elsewhere¹ given his reasons for demurring to the correctness of that belief, but that time did not permit of his re-opening the question on that occasion.

The Rev. Professor EARLE said "Ham" was clearly the Saxon for home, and he was of opinion, although there was no "Ham" on the hill, it applied to the village of Stoke-sub-Hamdon, which lay below it. There was no reason, in his mind, for concluding that the Saxons never occupied the ramparts, because no traces in the shape of relics had been found.

(1). The Camp on Hamdon Hill."—*Proc. of the Som. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc.*, vol. xxx., 1884.

It was quite possible to give too much weight to this negative evidence. They must remember that the Saxons were very poor, as compared with the Romans. They had nothing like the same accoutrement and commissariat; their outfit was, in fact, what they carried upon their backs, and consequently, they would be the less likely to leave traces in the shape of ornaments or weapons; whereas the Romans were so rich in money and manufactured articles, that they could hardly help leaving relics wheresoever they pitched.

The PRESIDENT then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Norris, for his remarks on this very important hill fortress; which proved that he was striving to follow in the footsteps of his father, whom he remembered as an excellent antiquary.

This was duly acknowledged, Mr. NORRIS expressing his deep obligation to Professor Boyd Dawkins for telling the assembled Members so much that he could not tell them, and for so readily affording his kindly aid when the speaker was drifting towards uncertainty or misconception.

The party then descended the hill to the village of Stoke, and partook of luncheon at the "Fleur-de-Lys" inn. This inn was probably originally the Manorial Guest House, and still possesses some features of interest, the doorway being of early 15th century work. After luncheon they proceeded to

The Beauchamp College,

now known as the "Parsonage Farm," occupied by Mr. Darby.

Mr. GREEN described the house as being a very old Manor House, of various dates—the earliest part 15th century. There is a pretty bell turret on the chapel.

The Rev. W. J. ROWLAND read the following notes regarding the connection of the Beauchamps and Gurneys with Stoke. The Chantry-house at Stoke-sub-Hamdon was originally erected when the Chantry was founded (in 1304, or shortly afterwards). Very little, if any, remains of the earlier buildings. The house which now exists, with its hall, domestic

apartments, gateway, etc., probably dates from the reign of Henry VII. So many alterations and adaptations have taken place, that it is by no means easy to explain the uses which the several rooms of the College once served. The Chantry precincts are entered through a fine Tudor gateway, beside which is a less pretentious entrance for those on foot, now blocked up. The hall, with a good 15th century collar-beam roof, is on the ground-floor, on the north side of the entrance. A floor of timber has been inserted about half-way between the ground-floor and the roof; apparently after the property came into lay hands, in the 16th century. In order to afford light to the upper chamber thus formed, the original walls of the hall have been pierced with windows of a late date. The little room over the porch is approached by a narrow stone staircase, leading from an ogee-arched doorway on the left of the entrance passage. The kitchen and outhouses appear to have been situated on the south-west of the hall. In the east wall of the room supposed to be the kitchen is a handsome ambry, or cupboard, of the 15th century. The little gabled room with the bell-cot has been supposed to be the Chapel of the community; but this is most likely an error, as the room runs north and south, and there would be no occasion for a Chapel, with the Chantry so close at hand. No traces are to be found in this room of either altar or piscina. The bell was probably used to call the priests to meals and to their several duties. The part of the buildings which faces the street has been in a great measure re-built since the reign of Henry VII.

The history of this religious house is somewhat as follows: Sir John de Beauchamp of Hatch built a Castle at Stoke in the reign of Edward I, in the precincts of which was a free Chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas, Bishop of Myra in Lycia.¹

(1). Only a few mounds of earth now mark the site of Beauchamp's Castle, though the name "Castle" is still attached to the locality. These mounds are situated about two hundred yards to the north of the house under notice, but on the opposite side of the road, and in a spot answering to Leland's description.

In the year 1304, Sir John de Beauchamp petitioned Walter de Haselshaw, Bishop of Bath and Wells, to be permitted to found a Chantry in his free Chapel of St. Nicholas, and to endow a College of five priests to celebrate masses for the souls of his father, brother, ancestors, etc. The Bishop granted this petition, and allowed the endowments belonging to St. Nicholas, together with the tithes of the parish Church of Stoke-sub-Hamdon, to be set aside for the support of the new College. One of the five Priests was to act as Prior. Five masses were to be sung daily. The arms of Beauchamp were to be embroidered on the garments of the priests, who were "to tarry together, and in one house sh^d eat and drink together, and sh^d lie in one chamber, unless sickness or any other reasonable cause sh^d arise." The College of priests had the privilege of refusing to keep horses, dogs, and hawks, for the benefit of the founder or of his heirs. In the 15th century the Manor of Stoke-sub-Hamdon passed into the hands of the Gournays, whence has arisen the mistake of calling the Chantry-house Gournay or Gurney House. Leland, who visited Stoke in the reign of Henry VIII, says: "Gurney was Lord of Stoke-sub-Hamdon, and there he lieth buried in a Collegiate Chapel by the ruins of his Castle." He thus describes the place:—

I saw at Stoke in a Botom hard by the Village very notable Ruines of a greate Maner Place or Castelle, and yn this Maner Place remaynith a very auncient Chapelle, wheryn be diverse Tumbes of Noble Men and Wimen. In the south west side of the Chapelle be 5 Images on Tumbes, on hard joynid to another, 3 of menne harneshid and shilded, and 2 of women. Ther hath bene a Inscription on eche of them, but now so sore defacid that they cannot be redde. I saw a shelde or 2 al verry of blew and white. Ther be yn this parte of the Chapelle also 2 Tumbes without Images. Ther is in the North side of the Body of the Chapelle a Tumbe in the Waulle without Image or Writing, and a Tumbe with a goodly Image of a man of Armes in the North Syde of the Quyer of the Chapelle with a sheld as I remember al verry, and even afore the Quier Doore but without it lyith a very grete flatte Marble stone with an Image in Brasse flattely graven and this writing yn French about it.

The inscription on the tomb of Sir Matthew de Gurney,

describing in French his military services, is given by Leland. This celebrated warrior married Alice, the widow of Sir John Beauchamp of Hatch, the fourth of that name. He died in 1406.

The Chantry House is thus mentioned by Leland :—

Ther is a Provost longging to this Collegiate Chappelle now yn Decay, wher sumetyme was good service, and now but a Messe said a 3 Tymes yn the Weeke. The Provost hath a large House yn the Village of Stoke therby.

The endowments of the Chantry escaped Lord Cromwell's Commissioners in the reign of Henry VIII; but in the reign of Edward VI fell to the rapacity of the Protector Somerset. A survey of the yearly value of the College, Provostrie, Free Chapel, and Parsonage of Stoke-under-Hamden, was made by Hugh Poulet and Thomas Dyer, in 1548; and a lease of the lands and tithe belonging to the Chantry and parish Church was granted to Mrs. Elizabeth Darrell for twenty-one years. In 1552 the property was leased to Mr. Thomas Strode, whose initials, with the date ("T.S. 1585"), may be seen carved in the wainscot of one of the sitting-rooms in the Chantry House. The Chantry lands and the tithe are now impropriated. The names of the fields are the same as in the days of old. The tithe barn is large, but inferior, architecturally, to many other Somerset barns. The mistake of calling the Chantry House "Gurney House" can be traced to Camden, who says, in his *Britannia*, "Stoke-under-Hamden, where the Gornays had their Castle and built a College," and the error has been strengthened by Parker, in his *Domestic Architecture in England*.¹

(1). Note by the PRESIDENT. This mistake was also made by Mr. Gurney, the author of *The History of the House of Gournay*, who paid a personal visit to Stoke, and embellished his work with several wood-cuts of the Provost's House and buildings round it, as representing the residence of Sir Matthew de Gournay. With regard to the site of the Beauchamp Castle, the evidence in support of the spot indicated by Mr. Rowland (near the residence of Mr. Bonville Weare) is strongly corroborated by a presentation of the Homage at a Court of Survey for the Manor of Stoke, held 28th August, 1616. In answer to a question whether the Lord had any Castle within the Manor, the Homage say, "There was, as they have heard, a Castle within the Manor, in certain ground called *Gardens*, but whether the Lord did dwell there they knew not, neither have they heard." This ground is now divided into three fields, called *Garden Closes* (Nos. 732-4-5 on the Tithe Map), lying immediately behind Mr. Weare's house (No. 604), and the adjoining orchards (Nos. 612-13-14) are called *Castle Orchards*.

MR. GREEN said some confusion in all histories had arisen from Leland's account, and from the utter disappearance of the Castle. The Castle of Stoke was built temp. Edward I, by Sir John Beauchamp, and a license to crenellate it was granted by patent, 7th Edward III. It would be in the Chapel belonging to this Castle that Leland saw the many rich tombs he describes. The Stoke property passed later to the Gurneys, the last being Mathew de Gurney, who died in 1406, without issue, when his estates fell to the Crown by a previous settlement. Annexed to the Duchy of Cornwall, Stoke afterwards passed in exchange to the Earl of Huntingdon, and after other changes of ownership was re-united to the Duchy, to which it now belongs.

The Dovecot, in a field at the back of the house, was visited. It is circular, and entered by a low door. There are recesses in the wall for 500 pigeons, or more. It is now in a dilapidated condition, the decayed roof having been only recently removed.

Stoke-sub-Hamdon Church.¹

MR. FERREY said, originally it was a Norman Church, with nave and chancel only. Subsequently, in the 13th century, transepts were added, and it thus became cruciform in plan. A peculiar feature consists in the position of the tower; which, instead of being at the west end, is on the north side of the nave. The lower part is clearly transition Norman; whilst from the bell-chamber stage to the parapet is apparently Early English work. But there are some peculiarities in the masonry and general character of the composition appertaining to the 15th century. The south transept is of rather later date than the tower. It is of the early Decorated period, though it is somewhat unusual in Churches to find one-light windows in any but the Norman and Early English periods. The roof of the south transept is, as nearly as possible, a copy

(1). Illustrations of this Church will be found in vols. iv. and xvii. of the Society's *Proceedings*.

of the original one, which was too decayed to be preserved. The chancel arch is a beautiful specimen of the Norman period, but the capitals are modern. The Norman chancel was, apparently, widened in the Early English period; the windows being of that style. The appearance of the lower portion of the side walls leads to that theory, and the old Norman corbel-table to the eaves has been re-used. There are two tempera paintings over the chancel arch, which appear to be 15th century work. In the porch over the doorway is a tympanum, which was opened in its present state in 1857; having been blocked up in masonry, which no doubt preserved it, to a great extent.

Mr. GREEN furnished an ingenious explanation of the allegory figured on the tympanum.¹ Some trouble was taken by Mr. Greenslade, a former incumbent, to get the meaning of this allegory: and with the assistance of a French antiquary, who had given much attention to such subjects, some conclusion was arrived at. First, there is Sagittarius. The zodiac on Churches is supposed to represent the World, a place of fatigue and unrest, as *contra* the Church, a place of repose and rest. Sagittarius, as the emblem of activity, here bends his bow on a lion, which appears as unsuspecting of the danger. The lion, as an emblem, is sometimes the Devil, sometimes the Saviour. Here he is the Saviour, on the same plane as Sagittarius (that is, on earth), the danger coming from the world; and it will be observed both are at the foot a tree. This tree would represent the Tree of Life. The lost words in the inscription are supposed to be *arbor vitae*; the *v* alone being now slightly marked. On the branches of the tree are the birds of the air—innocents, who flee the earth. One bird reposes, musing and contemplative, on the top of the tree; the others are pecking—noting that Wisdom is the Tree of Life to those who lay hold on her (*Proverbs*). The *Agnus Dei*, on the same level with the birds, apparently springs

(1). See an illustration in vol. xvii of the Society's *Proceedings*.

or leans towards them, as an expression of interest and care for their happiness: thus completing the theological idea. The story, then, may be read as intimating that the strong man of the world, ever armed, is ever assaulting, by temptations, the unsuspecting Christian.

Proceeding to the outside of the Church, near the west door, Mr. FERREY drew attention to a mutilated kind of stone hood, placed against the north wall, which created some interest, and could not be explained by any present. The carving is evidently of the 13th century period. The idea has been given that it was a portion of a sepulchre, but Mr. Ferrey could not believe it to be that, and in the whole course of his experience he had never seen such a canopy of so early a date. After examining the work, without coming to any conclusion as to its origin, the party proceeded to the north side of the Church, where traces of different styles of architecture can be very easily made out. For example, there are three small windows in close proximity to each other, all of different periods, viz., the Norman, the Early English, and the Perpendicular. From the east end, various alterations in the Church can be well seen. The pitch of the roofs has been lowered, the nave walls heightened, and battlements put up in the Perpendicular period. The east window is of the 15th century. The drip-course to the west end of the chancel appears to have been cut off, and does not extend the whole distance across; which will strengthen the belief that the chancel has been widened. There is a projection on the east wall of the tower (exterior), about which Mr. Ferrey confessed himself to be puzzled. Many abler men than he, however, have been unable to account for this singular projection, including Sir Gilbert Scott, who could form no theory respecting it. There is, perhaps, no Church in the diocese so thoroughly representative of the various styles of architecture, from the Norman to the Perpendicular date. There is a low-side window, sometimes called a leper's window, to be seen on each side of the chancel.

MR. NORRIS also made some remarks concerning the figures on the tympanum, in the course of which he alluded to an elaborate pamphlet thereon, written in 1867, by the late Rev. W. Greenslade, a former vicar. He also stated that during the restoration (in 1861) of the Church at South Petherton (the adjoining parish), two heavy arch-stones, bearing in beautifully sculptured *alto reliefo*, the figures "Leo" and "Sagittarius," were discovered. The style of these latter would indicate a late Norman date, presumably about the reign of King Stephen. He knew of no other examples in the neighbourhood.

Montacute House.¹

The party next proceeded to Montacute House, the seat of the Phelps family, where they were courteously received by Mrs. Phelps. This grand specimen of Elizabethan domestic architecture created considerable interest amongst those present.

MR. GREEN pointed out the prominent features of the building. There are nine statues in niches on the garden front, intended to represent the nine worthies. Three of these are Gentiles, three Jews, and three are Christians. The Gentiles are: Hector, the son of Priam; Alexander the Great; and Julius Cæsar. The three Jews are: Joshua, the conqueror of Canaan; David, King of Israel; and Judas Maccabæus. Finally, there are Arthur, King of Britain; Charlemagne; and Godfrey de Bouillon, King of Jerusalem. Speaking of the west front, Mr. Green drew attention to the screen, which was brought from the Horsey mansion at Clifton Maybank, about the year 1786, by Mr. Edward Phelps, then the owner of Montacute.²

(1). An engraving of this house will be found in vol. xvii of the Society's *Proceedings*.

(2). Note by the PRESIDENT. It was probably this gentleman who adorned the entrances to his mansion with the hospitable invitations taken from Pope's *Imitations of Horace*, Sat. ii :—

"And yours my Friends."

"Through this wide opening gate none come too early, none depart too late." And another line on one of the pavilions in the east court :—
"Welcome the coming, speed the parting guest."

The armorial glass in the windows attracted some attention, and a paper on this subject will be found in Part II, p. 90.

After wandering through the rooms, examining the pictures, china, and works of art, the party assembled on the lawn, where

Mr. GREEN drew attention to St. Michael's Hill, upon which it was stated a castle once stood; a statement which had been doubted. He then read an extract from the Quo Warranto Roll of Edward I, which states that the Prior of Montacute held or owned St. Peter's, *juxta the Castle of Montacute*; and the burg or market, with the tolls and fair of Hamdon, and the Castle and Chapel, with appendages. At the present time there are no signs whatever of any building having existed on the hill.

Mr. NORRIS here read the following extract from Leland:

The Towne of Mountegue hath a poore market and is buildid of stone as commonly al Townes therabou'e be. I redde in the Booke of the Antiquities of Glessenbyri that this Toun was caullid yn the Saxons Tyme Logaresburch. Sum thinke that ther was a great Castel and Fortresse at this Toune yn the Saxons Tyme. Sum say that the Counte of Moretone builded a Castelle there sone after the Conquest: but that a Castelle hath bene there, and that the Counte of Moreton lay yn it, it is without doute. This Counte chaunged the olde Name and caull'd it Montegue, bycause it stode on a sharpe point of an Hille, and syns that Name hath prevaylid. This Counte of Moreton began a Priory of Blake Monkes a 3 or 4 in numbre under the Rootes of Montegue Hill, enduing it with 3 fair Lordshippes, Montegue and Titenhull joyning to it. The 3 was Criche¹ a 10 miles from Montegue West South West. The Counte of Moreton toke part with Robert Curthose agayn King Henry the first, and after was toke, put in Prisone, and his landes attaintid: at the which tyme the 3 Lordshippes gyven to Montegue Priory were taken away, and then were the Monkes compelled to begge for a certein season. At the laste King Henry the first had pyte of them, and offerid them their owne Landes again and more, so that the wolde leave that Place and go to Lamporte, wher at that tyme he entended to have made a notable Monasterie. But the Monkes entretid hym that they might kepe theyr old House, and upon that he restorid them their 3 Lordshippes, translating his mynde of building an Abbey from Lamporte to Readynge. Then came one Reginaldus Cancellarius, so named by likelihod of his office, a

(1). Creech St. Michael, near Taunton.

man of great Fame about King Henry the first, and he felle to Relligion, and was Prior of Montegue and enlarged it with Buildinges and Possessions. And thus the Priory encreasing, and the hole Lordship of Montegue beyng in the Monkes Possession, the notable Castelle partly felle to ruine, and partly was taken doun to make the Priory. So that many Yeres syns, no Building of it remaynid, only a Chapelle was sette apon the very toppe of the Dungeon, and that yet standith ther. (*Itinerary*, vol. ii, fol. 52.)

Commenting on this account, the speaker remarked that the “King’s Antiquary” had here become somewhat ‘mixed’; confusing *Robert de Moretaigne*, the builder of the Castle on Mile’s Hill, with his son *William*, who founded the Priory at its “rootes.” The former was doubtless stationed here by his half-brother, the Conqueror, with a view to curbing the turbulent spirits—British and English—in the far western portion of his newly-acquired dominions. And hard work, at first, he seemed to have found it; for, as Professor Freeman had so eloquently told us in the seventeenth volume of our *Proceedings*, the down-trodden, but undaunted, men of Somerset and Dorset “rose with one heart and one soul,” to beard the lion in this very den of his. Alas! how unavailingly! for his friend, the fighting bishop of Coutances, first succeeded in raising the siege, and then followed up his success by a series of ruthless mutilations on the persons of the vanquished, too horrible to relate. If any one desired to picture to himself the form these cruelties probably put on, let him read the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle of the year 1137, and congratulate himself that upwards of nine centuries had elapsed since the atrocities, above alluded to, might have been witnessed from the very spot on which the party was now standing.

He further desired to call attention to the fact that, according to Collinson (vol. iii, p. 45), the name “Montagud” was given to the place in compliment to Drogo, the first Castellan of the fortress on the hill, and the confidential friend of Count Robert de Mortaigne; the “original cognomination” being derived from Montagu in Normandy, where Drogo’s family had possessions, and were seated, long before the

place in England received its name. The speaker also made reference to the legend of the "Holy Rood;" which, being discovered on the summit of the same eminence, was not long after *miraculously* removed to Waltham Abbey, and was the relic specially selected by King Harold, before which to perform his last religious rites, on starting to resist the Conqueror at the field of Senlac.¹

Before leaving, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mrs. Phelps, on the proposition of Professor BOYD-DAWKINS.

Montacute Priory

was next visited, and Mr. Harding, the occupier, afforded every facility for inspecting this interesting building.

Mr. FERREY said the building was a remarkably well-preserved specimen of the 15th century. It was evidently connected with some monastic institution, and might very probably have been the house of the Prior. The gateway was a very good example of the period, whilst there was a beautiful oriel window on the first floor. Inside the gateway there was some groining of good character, and an interesting Jacobean fireplace. On the building there was a mitre, with the initials "T.C." (probably Thomas Chard), the same as existed at Ford Abbey near Chard. There were turrets on either side of the archway, but they were not of the same height or breadth.

Mr. NORRIS would simply call attention to the fact that the beautiful bit of architecture before the Society must be taken as the existing representative of the original Priory, which was founded by William de Mortaigne, the Conqueror's nephew, in 1091. This was the noble who took part with Robert Curthose against King Henry I, as related by Leland. It was under his Castle of Tenchbrai in Normandy that the decisive battle was fought which made Henry supreme, and

(1). *Vide. Harl. MSS., 3776; and Cott. MSS., Inl. D. vi;* also, "The Legend of Montacute," in Pooley's *Old Crosses of Somerset.*

which led to the imprisonment of William, and the confiscation of the property of the Priory here, together with his own estates.

Attention was called to a perfect manorial dovecot standing in the Priory grounds, which differed from the usual shape in being square instead of circular.

Montacute Church.

Mr. FERREY said the Church was of Norman foundation originally. It was dedicated to St. Catherine, and, like that of Stoke-sub-Hamdon, no doubt originally possessed only a nave and chancel. The arch to the chancel, however, bears unmistakeable signs of being earlier Norman work than that of Stoke. Subsequently the Church seems to have been made cruciform, the arches opening into the transepts, showing a transition between Early English and Decorated. The organ loft on the north side of the nave was quite modern. The sculptured corbels supporting it are very curious, some of them being ancient, removed from another part of the Church, but others modern. One very curious and unique feature in connection with the Church was an abbreviation of the Ten Commandments, which occupy the panels on either side of the modern reredos. Mr. Ferrey had never met with such an example (which, of course, is post-Reformation work) before, and would like to know if there were any more of the kind in the district.

The PRESIDENT then drew attention to the monuments in the north transept, described by Collinson as "the effigies in stone of David Phelips, Esq., and Anne, his wife, who died in 1484; of Thomas Phelips, Esq., in armour, who died in 1588; Eliza Phelips, 1598; and of Bridget Phelips, 1508;" but without any reference to authorities; and perhaps he christened them according to instructions. Upon the one against the west wall (said to be David and Ann) there was no inscription until very recently—only a loose board standing against it,

with names and date painted as they now appear on the base. There was not, so far as his researches enabled him to speak, any evidence that there ever was a David Phelps, an ancestor of this family, much more that this was his tomb. The earliest member of it connected with Montacute, he had met with, was Thomas "Phelipp," who, in 1480, purchased a house adjoining his garden in Montacute. He died in 1500, and by his will he gives all his property to his wife, Joan; but, as he directs his body to be buried in the Priory Church (a distinct building from the parish Church), his monument would hardly be erected in the latter. A second Thomas (son, no doubt, of the former) also resided at Montacute, and both he and Agnes, his wife, were buried there—she in 1564, and he in 1565. Perhaps it might be their monument.

Looking at the canopied tomb, he questioned whether we saw it in its original state. It has evidently been much altered, and in his opinion the shield with the modern Phelps coat at the top and the panels at the back, on which the inscriptions are painted, are comparatively modern additions. But the general style corresponds with that of the commencement of the 17th century; and, not improbably, this monument was erected by Sir Edward Phelps to his father and mother, Thomas and Elizabeth, as stated by Collinson. There are, you will see, on the interior of the canopied roof, three armorial bearings:—1, an eagle's head erased; 2, a rose; 3, a lion rampant, gorged and chained. The first two are charges in the Phelps quarterly coat. The third might refer to a supposed alliance with Philips of Wales, who bore a lion rampant. There was however a little difficulty in this interpretation. According to his theory, the eagles' heads were first introduced by a marriage with a daughter of Phillips of Herefordshire (who bore three eagles' heads on a chevron), not long before 1591, in which year there was a coat "in Mr. Phillip's House in Montagu," of a chevron between three roses, impaling, on a chevron three eagles' heads erased.

Consequently, if the eagle's head indicated the Herefordshire match, the monument could not refer to the Thomas Phelips who died 1588, as his wife was a Smith of Long Ashton, and there is no suggestion that he was married more than once.

There was a Richard "Philipps" of Winterborne Whitchurch, who died in 1606, his wife (who, in a recent pedigree, is said to have been Mary Skerne) having pre-deceased him. By his will he directs his body to be buried in Montacute Church, and authorises his executors to remove his wife's remains from Langport to Montacute, and to spend £20 on a monument to them. Could this be the one? The arms of Skerne, or Skrine, were—three castles, quartering a lion rampant; with a castle for a crest. You have a lion, but how can you account for the absence of the castle, which would naturally have the precedence over the lion. Richard Philipps was one of the marshalmen in Somerset in 1588, and had served in Spain, and therefore entitled to be clad in some kind of armour.

Coming last to the single effigies, until the inscription, "Bridget Phelips, 1508," was painted on it a few years ago, there was no attempt to identify it. Bridget Phelips was the wife of Sir Robert Phelips. Her son Edward was born in 1614, and she did not die until 1634 or 1635. From the identity of the head-dress and the pattern of the cushion with those of the lady in the canopied tomb, it was evident, the President thought, that both figures came out of the same atelier; and if the canopied tomb was erected by Sir Edward to his father and mother, he would suggest that this was his tribute to the memory of his wife, presuming that she was the lady who was buried at Montacute, 18th April, 1590, and registered as "Margaret, wife of Mr. Edward Philipps."

After a long, but interesting day, the party returned to Yeovil by six o'clock.

Evening Meeting.

The Chair was taken by Mr. GREEN, in the absence of the President.

Mr. GEORGE ESDAILE, of Manchester, read a paper on "Evidences of the Occupation of Bath by the Twentieth Legion," and illustrated his arguments by means of a number of diagrams and drawings, which added much to the interest taken in the subject. The paper will be found printed in Part II, p. 48.

The CHAIRMAN said the subject Mr. Esdaile had brought before them was one of considerable interest. He had endeavoured to prove that a legion of Roman soldiers once occupied the site of the present city of Bath. This theory had been altogether denied by some, who contended that Bath was never occupied as a military station, but that it had always been what it was at present—a city of pleasure and idleness, renowned for its baths, which, no doubt, had existed from time immemorial. He did not think Mr. Esdaile's conclusions would be generally accepted, but that was no reason why they should not be brought forward. Mr. Esdaile would no doubt leave it to others to disprove.

Some further discussion took place, to which Mr. ESDAILE replied, and a vote of thanks was passed to him, on the motion of the CHAIRMAN.

The Rev. J. B. HYSON gave some account of the old parish books of Tintinhull, which had recently been found. The MSS. were of various dates between 1433 and 1678, and a paper on the subject is printed in Part II, p. 68.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Hyson, on the proposition of the CHAIRMAN, who took the opportunity of making some remarks on the question of prices then, as compared to modern times. He also pointed out that although Cromwell might have been in the neighbourhood of Tintinhull at the

time recorded, it could only have been as an officer of the army, and had then no more to do with the management of an army than a captain of the present day.

Mr. GREEN then read a paper on "Tom Coryate, and Forks," which is printed in Part II, p. 24.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Green terminated the proceedings of the evening.

Thursday : Excursion.

The Members left Yeovil by the 9.22 train for Martock station, where carriages were in waiting to convey the party to

Martock Church.¹

Mr. FERREY said this noble Church was rightly considered to possess one of the finest naves in the county of Somerset. The proportions of the building were considerable: the tower being 24 feet square; the nave 83 feet long, and 28 feet wide; the chancel 53 feet long; the north aisle 20 feet wide; the south aisle 17 feet wide; the total width from wall to wall, 65 feet. These figures relate to the *internal* measurements. The tower was a very fine one, being 85 feet high. The architect had brought out the buttresses and constructional details of the tower in an elegant manner into the nave. By that treatment he had contrived to make an ornamental feature, with niches on each side, and had given great effect to the tower arch. The way in which the spandrels of the nave arcade were decorated reminded one of the Norfolk and Suffolk treatment, as at Lavenham Church. When the clerestory was examined, this resemblance became more striking. The latter, with its niches, reminded one also very much of the beautiful Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Taunton. Unlike the latter example, however, the niches did not now contain

(1). An engraving of the nave will be found in vol. iii, p. 40, of the Society's *Proceedings*.

figures, although there was no doubt they originally did so. The substantial string-course under the clerestory helped to bind the piers and the other parts into one beautiful and harmonious whole. The roof of the nave was one of the noblest in the county, although there were very fine examples of carved roofs at Queen Camel and Somerton; but they were not so large or grand as this one. Turning to the chancel arch, one was almost surprised at its excessive plainness, after the rich ornamentation of the nave arcade. But there was originally a beautiful rood-screen, which was pulled down many years ago, and its remains are now scattered about in different parts of the county. So there was a reason for the simplicity of the chancel arch. As in other Churches in Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset, the rood screen was not merely confined to the chancel arch, but extended the whole width of the building. The other roofs were modern, but exact reproductions of the old ones which existed before the restoration of the Church, in 1860. There had, however, been an earlier roof to the aisles, with principals, carried on stone respond shafts. The groining of the noble south porch was of a beautiful description. The porch on the north side was built in 1860. Although the Church was mainly of the 15th century, there were traces of an earlier structure. The east wall of the chancel was evidently of the 13th century. A very peculiar feature in the east wall was an aumbry, on a level with the floor behind the altar. It was probably used for the deposit of relics or sacred vessels. Mr. Ferrey had never seen another aumbry in such a position. The pulpit was modern, being designed by Mr. Christian, the architect who carried out certain works in the Church quite recently. Mr. Christian had succeeded in working into the pulpit specimens or suggestions of the various styles of work contained in the Church; and so well has the detail been carried out, that it will be, perhaps, difficult to say in 150 or 200 years' time, that the present pulpit was not the original one. This was the idea of

the Vicar, the Rev. Prebendary Salmon. In conjunction with many other Churches of the Perpendicular style, this building was stripped of all its internal fittings some 150 or 200 years ago; consequently, there are now no mediæval screen, bench-ends, tombs, or anything inside of a decorative description left. In this respect the building presented a great contrast to some smaller Churches in Somerset, which had fittings of antiquarian interest, but the general features of which were not nearly so fine as this.

Mr. BUCKLE pointed out indications of what he thought was the line of the original roof of the 13th century. He believed there had been an Early English tower, and that the present one was built at a later period than the nave.

Mr. FERREY observed that the buttresses were older, and in passing out of the Church drew attention to the font, which was of the early Perpendicular period. He then described the tower from the exterior. Although fine, it was almost eclipsed by the grander nave. The proportions were excellent, and it was a good specimen of a Somerset tower. There were two shafts beside the western doorway, which must have originally carried figures. He had no doubt that the east window was the original one, which existed in the 13th century Church. The junctions of the label mouldings had been treated in an ornamental manner. He saw no reason why the buttresses to the east wall should not have been carried up the usual height. The whole of the Church was built of Ham Hill stone.

Mr. F. T. ELWORTHY drew attention to the staircase near the west doorway, which was a most unusual position.

The PRESIDENT pointed out an apparent distinction between the eastern and western portions of the south aisle. The battlements and other details of the western portion were quite different in style and construction to those of the eastern, and he suggested that the latter may have been originally an arm of a transept, or perhaps a Chantry Chapel, and after-

wards lengthened and altered into an aisle. The Church, at a very early period, belonged to the Norman Priory of St. Michael, and in 1226 was granted by the Abbot to Joscelin Bishop of Bath,¹ who annexed the vicarage and a portion of the tithes to the Treasurership of the Cathedral. The remainder of the tithes, subject to certain charges, was conferred by the Abbey on its daughter Priory of Otterton, Devon; and on the dissolution of alien Priories, was given by Henry V to the Abbey of Sion in Middlesex. After the general dissolution of religious houses, the inappropriate rectory was granted to, or in trust for, Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, whose descendants retained it down to modern times.

The Mediæval House.

The party then proceeded to a house occupied by Mr. Chubb, cooper.

Mr. CHISHOLM-BATTEN said the building the company were then inspecting, as described by Mr. Parker, in his *Domestic Architecture*, was one of the most remarkable buildings in England; because, as regarded the stone-work, it was a perfect specimen of a Manor House of the 14th century. In explaining the details of the building, Mr. Chisholm-Batten pointed out a ceiling, and also some windows, of the 15th century. Two brackets in the hall, similar to those at Tickenham Court, near Clevedon, were conjectured to be for carrying lights. It was evident that alterations had been made to the building in the 15th century; unmistakeable proof of which later work could be seen in the buttresses (always a good guide), some of which were at least a hundred years later than the original ones.

On the party reaching

Tintinhull Church,

Mr. FERREY said this was an excellent specimen of the

(1). See some extracts from ancient charters relating to this Church, in vol. xix of the Society's *Proceedings*, p. 94.

13th century, but later additions had been made to it. There was a very interesting south porch, of the 15th century; the vaulting being very remarkable in its arrangement. The tower was in an unusual position for a Somerset tower, being on the north side of the nave, instead of at the west end, and was built about 150 to 200 years since. There was a window near the pulpit which now opened into the tower, but there was no doubt that it was originally an external window of the 13th century. The roof of the nave, before the recent restoration, was a plain, plastered one. As the tower was built after the other parts of the building, it would account for the presence of some corbelling at the level of the nave roof cornice. The chancel arch was unusual in its design for a Somerset Church. It was of the Decorated period. The way in which the shafts carrying the arch had been corbelled out was very picturesque. The base of the original stone rood screen still remained, with the piscina of an altar against the west side—an arrangement not unusual in large churches, but uncommon in small ones. The architects of the 15th century had been very conservative in the manner of inserting their characteristic windows, leaving the Early English jambs and arches intact. On the south side of the chancel was a very beautiful double piscina, of the 13th century. The pulpit was a good specimen of the Jacobean date, and it was pleasing to note the sounding-board still remaining, as, unfortunately, was not the case in many other instances. The font was of the 15th century, and some carved bench-ends were of the date 1511. There were also some encaustic tiles of the 14th century.

The PRESIDENT thought it would be appropriate here to remark how desirable it was that lovers of antiquities should keep a record, however imperfect, of the objects of interest they met with in churches and old buildings. He was in this Church, in August, 1833, and made a rough drawing of three heraldic tiles on the chancel steps: on the first were the Plan-

tagenet royal arms, three lions or leopards ; on the second, a lion rampant within a bordure bezanteé ; and on the third, three chevrons, for Clare. He did not visit the church again until about a week ago, when, on looking at his notes, he found No. 2 was missing ; and he should be glad to know what had become of it. The arms were those either of Richard, King of the Romans, brother of Henry III, or, more probably, of his son Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, the chief lord of the adjoining manor of Ilchester, who married a daughter of Richard Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and died in the year 1300. The introduction of his arms here strongly confirms Mr. Ferry's account of the date of the chancel. Similar tiles were exhibited some years since by Mr. Hugo, from Glastonbury Abbey.

The Rev. J. B. HYSON, the Vicar, in reply, stated that when the Church was restored he gave special injunctions respecting the preservation of the tiles, but regretted to find, on returning from a visit, that the one in question was missing. He corroborated many of the statements made by Mr. Ferrey, and added that there was an entry in the old records of the double piscina having been repaired. The feast days of the Church fell upon the days of SS. Philip and James, and he thought the double piscina had been made in order to represent the two Apostles. The only alteration which had been made at the last restoration was the lowering of the wall which divided the nave and chancel by about one foot.

The old parish records, dating back to 1433, were exhibited, and Mr. Hyson read some extracts relating to the carving of the bench-ends, and other matters, which will be found fully dealt with in his paper on the subject in Part II, p. 68.

Some discussion took place as to the derivation of the word Tintinhull.

The Rev. Professor EARLE pointed out that the "hull" might apply to "hill" or "hall." He had formerly, before he visited the place, thought of the former, but now he in-

clined rather to the latter, namely, "hall," which seemed to be countenanced by the Domesday spelling, Tintehalle. As to the former part of the name, he imagined it might be one of those which owe their initial letter to the remnant of the preposition *at*; as, for example, Tackley, means At Oak Leigh. Supposing this to be the case, it remained to account for the two syllables—*inte*—and the only parallel he could think of was that of Inkberrow (Worcestershire), which in early deeds is written Intebergan. As Intebergan had changed to Inkberrow, so also Tintehalle, as this place is called in Domesday, has changed, in at least one durable monument, to Tyncnell; for in this shape the name appears on a brass in the Church to the memory of a rector who died in the year 1464.

Tintinhull Manor House,

the property of Viscount Arbuthnot, and in the occupation of Mr. Hallett, was next visited.

Mr. Green pointed out that a part of the building, which originally belonged to the Napper or Napier family, bore the date 1675. There were several examples of style in the house, the earliest room being Elizabethan.

The VICAR drew attention to the old

Church House,

in which the common bakings and brewings of the parish formerly took place. He believed the original walls and stone roofing existed, although somewhat modernised.

Luncheon was supplied in a barn, kindly lent by Mr. Hallett, and prettily decorated by some ladies of the village for the occasion.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, a cordial vote of thanks was carried by acclamation to the Rev. Mr. Hyson, for the assistance he had rendered the Society, and for the valuable remarks he had made at the Church. The President said that he was specially pleased at the exertion the village authorities at Tintinhull had made to welcome the visit of the

Society. They had not been much indebted to the authorities elsewhere for any such genial reception, and this attention was therefore more gratefully acknowledged.

The Rev. J. B. HYSON, in acknowledging the compliment, said that it had afforded himself and the villagers generally much pleasure to welcome the Society to Tintinhull. The people of the village had entered heart and soul into the arrangements, and the Churchwardens had manifested great interest in the occasion.

From Tintinhull, the Members proceeded through Ilchester, to

Limington Church.¹

Mr. FERREY said this was a very interesting specimen of the Decorated period in the main, although later additions had been made. The tower was of the early Perpendicular style, and a representative of an unusual type of Somersetshire tower, being very plain and severe in its treatment; one of its most remarkable features, which Mr. Ferrey thought was almost unique, consisting in the small, circular windows in the bell chamber stage. These had quite a Flamboyant feeling, and this Continental style of architecture was almost contemporaneous with our Perpendicular. The north transept roof was also very unusual in its treatment, no timber being apparently used in its construction. The roof was externally formed of a series of flat coping stones, placed very near together, terminating at the top in little gablets. Stone roofs were to be found to Churches in Ireland and in Spain, but in England were very rare. Internally this transept had a stone barrel vault, with moulded ribs at intervals.² There were also windows on the east and west sides, with peculiar tracery of the Decorated period. Above the window of the north elevation was a niche, which no doubt originally contained the

(1). An engraving of this Church will be found in vol. vii of the Society's *Proceedings*.

(2). The peculiarity of this roof is noticed by Bloxam, in his little work on *Gothic Architecture*, p. 204.

image of the patron saint to which the north transept or chantry chapel was dedicated. Its north front was much more ornamentally treated than was usual in a transept. With regard to the interior, the tower arch was of the early Decorated period. The roof of the nave was quite modern. The rear arches of the nave windows were very beautiful, and of the Decorated style. The arches on either side of the chancel arch were at present mere panels, and do not, as in some other Churches, open into the chancel. Near the pulpit, on the north side of the nave, there was an arch, which no doubt originally led to the rood-loft. The chancel, as far as could be seen, was of the Perpendicular period entirely. There were also some elaborately carved bench-ends, one of which bore the arms of Bonville and Harrington, with the initials "W." and "C." interlaced—*i.e.*, William [Bonville] and Catherine [Harrington], but heretofore mistaken for "Wolsey, Cardinal."

Mr. GREEN described the effigies in the north transept: the two side by side as being of late 13th century, and the lady alone of about the year 1300. It had been stated that the other effigy was that of Sir Richard Gyvernay, who founded a chantry at Limington. The costume of this effigy was remarkably fine. The chantry was founded in the time of Edward III, but it had been suggested that the costume of the effigy was of the time of Edward II. Mr. Green was of opinion that this figure dated from about 1360.¹

The PRESIDENT made some remarks respecting the early Lords of this Manor, which are reserved for a future volume; and pointed out a mistake that was prevalent, of confusing the family of Givernay with that of Gournay of Stoke-sub-Hamdon. The late Mr. Bucker fell into this error in his *Ilchester Alms House Deeds*, and mentions this effigy as probably "that of a Gournay." The Gournays had no connection with Limington.

(1). See vol. vii for engravings of these effigies.

Mr. CHISHOLM-BATTEN made a few remarks on the connection of Cardinal Wolsey with the Church. He read the entry from the Bath and Wells Bishop's Register of the institution of the Reverend Thomas Wulcy M.A., to the Rectory of Limington, on the presentation of the Marquis of Dorset, the Queen's half-brother, in October, 1500. Mr. Chisholm Batten adverted to the story told in Collinson's account of this parish, of Wolsey being put in the stocks by Sir Amias Paulet, for getting drunk at a fair. Sir Amias Paulet was a man of great power in the west at this time. He built the present Manor House at Hinton St. George, and was much employed by King Henry VII, and appointed Steward of the Bishopric by Bishop Fox. The story was not well authenticated. Lord Dorset lived till September 20th, 1501. In November, 1501, Wolsey was of sufficient importance to obtain from Pope Alexander VI a dispensation to hold a second preferment with this rectory. (Rymer's *Fœdera*, Nov. 3rd, 1501.) Although inducted to the rectory of Limington, the speaker was of opinion that Wolsey did not, for the purpose of induction, visit the place, being inducted by proxy. Nor did he think that Wolsey ever entered into residence at Limington. He was an active resident Fellow of Magdalene College, Oxford, until 1502, when he became domestic chaplain to Archbishop Dean of Canterbury, whose obsequies he is recorded to have performed in February, 1503. He then became domestic chaplain to Sir Richard Nanfan, who held high office at Calais in 1503, and, through Sir Richard, was introduced to Bishop Fox and Sir Thomas Lovel, by whose assistance he became chaplain to King Henry VII himself.¹

Although not in the programme, a halt was, at the sug-

(1). Wolsey was Senior Bursar of Magdalene College, Oxford, when presented to Limington; elected Dean of Divinity of his College in 1500; and through Archbishop Dean's assistance, obtained the Pope's dispensation, of November, 1501. It is most improbable that an old courtier, like Sir Amias Paulet, should have inflicted an indignity of this kind upon a protégé of such powerful men at Court as the Marquis of Dorset, and Dean, the Primate and Lord Keeper.

gestion of the PRESIDENT, made at ASHINGTON, to glance at the little Church and Manor House adjoining.

Ashington Church

is a small structure, consisting of a nave, lighted by elegant Perpendicular windows, and a chancel of the early Decorated period, the sides of which are pierced with very small pointed windows, having trefoil-headed rear arches in the interiors, widely splayed. Surmounting the western end stands a bell turret of the same character, but not so elegant as that at Chilthorne, supported by a massive tabled buttress in the centre of the wall. On the floor of the chancel, within the communion rails, there was visible, until the recent restoration, an incised monumental slab, of an armed knight, which, from its peculiar characteristics, attracted the attention of antiquaries; but it is now overlaid with the tessellated pavement, and consequently no longer to be seen. Engravings of it are, however, to be found in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xc, pt. ii, p. 209, and in the *Journal of the Arch. Inst.*, vol. viii, p. 319. In the latter publication it is described as follows:—"The upper portion of the figure alone remains: it is rudely designed, but the costume is very curious. Around the margin of the slab may be traced a few letters of the inscription, so imperfect, that they are not here shown: they suffice merely to indicate that it was in old French, and that the characters used were the large uncial letters commonly found on tombs of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The curious *chapel de fer* worn over the *cervelliére* of plate, does not occur in any other sepulchral portraiture hitherto noticed: the spear held in the right hand is very unusual: the *coudiére* and the curved shield, by which the left shoulder is surrounded, deserve notice. The hand grasping the sword is much damaged. The arms, a bend fusily, have been supposed to be those of Ralegh, but they were borne by other Somersetshire families. There was, however, a connexion between that family and the possessors of

Ashington, about the time to which this effigy may be assigned. Sir Matthew Furneaux, lord of the manor, and sheriff of Somerset, 34th Edward I, married Maude, daughter of Sir Warine de Ralegh, of Nettlecombe. The basin-shaped helm appears not unfrequently in illuminations of that period, for example, in Roy. MS., 2 B. vii. It may be seen also in the curious subjects from the Painted Chamber (*Vet. Monum.*, vol. v. pl. 30, 32). The singular obtuse projection at the top is unusual. This part of the design on the slab is not damaged, and the blunt peak of this singular "Mambrino" head-piece seems to have been originally represented precisely as here given."

Ashington Manor House

has been sadly mutilated and reduced since 1820, when an engraving of it appeared in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, which has been reproduced in etching, and forms the frontispiece to the present volume, as an interesting memorial of an Elizabethan mansion. The drawing is of the south front, but the whole of the eastern half of the building, including the porch gable, has been swept away, and nothing remains but the western portion, with the large, handsome bay ; which, judging from the drawing, was an alteration and enlargement of the original structure. But the western front exhibits remains of a much earlier house, against which the Elizabethan front was built. It is crowded with windows ; some of them of the time of Henry VII, if not before, with a narrow, flat-arched doorway, of coeval date.

After a hasty visit, the party proceeded to

Mudford Church,

which Mr. FERREY said was a good specimen of a 15th century Church. On the east side of the priest's doorway, in the south wall of the chancel, was a curious little opening, now blocked up, having bars, and which was generally called a "low-side" or "leper" window. The Church was of con-

siderable proportions, and it struck one as being remarkable that there were no aisles to it—it being rare to find an aisleless nave of such length and size. The north transept was very late Tudor, whilst the arch opening into it from the nave was of still later date. The old pews were lowered some years since. They were of the Jacobean period, as was also the pulpit. The bench-ends have been carefully preserved, and were good examples of the style. The Church of Mudford belonged to the Priory of Montacute, and bore the arms of the Courtenays, Lords of one of the Mudford Manors, who, no doubt, assisted in its erection. The tower was a fine specimen of the best period of the Perpendicular. On its west wall were the remains of what was once a representation of the Crucifixion. It was somewhat unusual to see this on the western portion of a Church, but it was to be found at Yatton Church, and elsewhere.

The Hundred Stone,

where the Courts of the Hundred of Stone were formerly held, was the last place visited.¹

In modern times the Courts were only opened here in the early morning, by proclamation, and then adjourned to Yeovil. The Bailiff invariably, according to ancient custom, refreshed himself and his attendants with a bottle of generous port, the stone being also "wetted" with a glassful poured into the hollow made for receiving it, and which still remains.

The usual vote of thanks was then given to the President, on the motion of Mr. W. DAUBENY, and seconded by Mr. F. T. ELWORTHY.

The PRESIDENT acknowledged the compliment, and called on the Members to express the obligations of the Society to the Local Committee for the pains they had taken in making arrangements for the meeting.

(1). See the President's Address.

In the absence of Mr. Norman, who had performed the duties of Local Secretary, Mr. TITE returned thanks.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Hon. General Secretary, Mr. GREEN, and the proceedings then terminated.

The Local Museum.

Collections of fossils from the neighbourhood of Yeovil; by Mr. MONK and Mr. F. MONK.

A collection of fossils and flint implements; by Mr. REYNOLDS.

A case of fossils; by Mr. OSTLER.

Lower stone of a quern, found at Merriott; alabaster figure of the Virgin and Child, found in the walls of Kingston Church, near Ilminster; and some palæolithic flint implements, from the gravel beds of the valley of the Axe; by Mr. MUNFORD.

Two sling stones of chipped flint, small earthen vessel, and three iron implements, from Jordan Hill Cemetery, Weymouth; beads found at Sandsfoot Castle, Weymouth; sling stones, coins, and other antiquities, found at Ham Hill; mediæval tiles from Martock and Cerne; engraving and model of St. John's Church, Yeovil; stone amulet, found at Sturminster Newton; by Mr. C. W. NORMAN.

Thirty Roman coins, found at Ham Hill, and the urn in which they were found; also a small funereal urn; by Mr. C. HARDING.

Two flagons of blue and white delft, with silver-gilt mountings, and cover; in shape similar to the silver flagons usually found among Church plate; inscribed, "Ex dono Thomæ Rocke, Geñ., Anno. 1684"; by the Rev. J. A. LAWRENCE, Rector of Closworth.

A copy of *The Western Flying Post*, 22nd August, 1748; by Mr. A. J. STANTON.

Some articles of old silver; by Mrs. HELLIER.

A very large specimen of a Bellarmine or Greybeard; by Mr. F. WARREN SMITH.

Old wine glass; said to have belonged to Bishop Ken; by Rev. C. J. H. LOCKE.

Coins and local tokens; by Major ALDWORTH.

Some fine specimens of English china; by Mr. SUMMERS, Mr. OAKLEY, and Mr. Cox.

Several finely-wrought, silver-mounted pistols, swords, etc.; by Mr. SHEPHERD.

Autograph letters of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, dated Hague, April 1st, 1702; by Mr. ARNOLD COLES.

Large print of Montacute House; by Mr. J. G. RAYMOND. Harpsicord, 1750; by Mr. PRICE.

Palæolithic flint weapon, from Broome, near Axminster; British coin of degraded horse type, found at South Petherton; bronze torque, found on Chillington Down; perfect late Celtic fibula, of bronze, found near Somerton; bronze celt, of the Irish type; fragment of leaden Roman coffin, found at Ilchester; elegant bronze ornament (human face, inlaid with silver), found at Ilchester (belonging to Rev. L. H. P. Maurice, of Northover); penny of William the Conqueror, Ilchester mint; penny of William the Conqueror, Salisbury (or Sherborne?); encaustic tiles from South Petherton Church; mediæval bronze seal, dug up in South Petherton, "Hugo de Pencriz;" swivel of gipsire, from Somerton; mediæval heater-shaped badge, for horse wear, from South Petherton (brass, with butterfly device in gilt and enamel, ? family of Muscamp); mediæval spur, dug up in South Petherton; small figure of "Osiris," found at Chillington (?); by Mr. HUGH NORRIS.

The following historical collection from HAM HILL was exhibited by Mr. HUGH NORRIS:—

Five flint chippings; two peckers (?) of flint; two sea

pebbles; core of a sea pebble, from which flakes had been chipped; bone spear-head. British coin, socketed celt, and gouge, all of bronze; two ordinary celts, of bronze; human thigh bone; portion of British chariot, of bronze; bones and teeth of domestic animals.

Pieces of broken pottery; small bronze lamp; perfect bronze fibula (bow-shaped); iron spear-head; short dagger, of iron; scales of lorica, alternately bronze and tin-plated. Elegant horse-shoe-shaped bronze fibula; bone brooch or belt fastening; five bronze ornaments—bosses or brooches—probably portions of dress or horse trappings.

Description of Plates Illustrating Hamdon Hill Relics.

The specimens delineated have been selected as representative of the successive periods of occupation of the camp, and form but a small proportion of the antiquities that have from time to time been discovered there.

PLATE I.

FIG. *(Probably all Celtic or British.)*

1. Rude "core," formed out of a polyhedral sea pebble.
 - 2-3. Flint implements.
 4. Spear-head (?) made of the tine of a red deer.
 5. Bronze British coin, of the "disintegrated horse" type, (*vide Evans' British Coins*).
 6. Portion of a British chariot; *bronze*, (*vide Archaeologia*, vol. *xxi*).
 - 7-8. Socketed gouge and celt, found in an interment; *bronze*.
 9. Ditto spear-head; *bronze*.
 - 10-11. Plated bronze ornamental fastenings to a belt or some portion of military dress, or horse trappings.
 12. Ditto, found with the above. The face illustrated is of polished bone, riveted to a support of bronze.
- (N.B.—A large number of articles, somewhat similar to
- New Series, Vol XII, 1886, Part I.*

10 and 11, is to be seen in the Museum of Antiquities at York, labelled as having been found at Fremington Edge, in Swaledale, and as probably forming the stock of a travelling artizan.)

PLATE II.

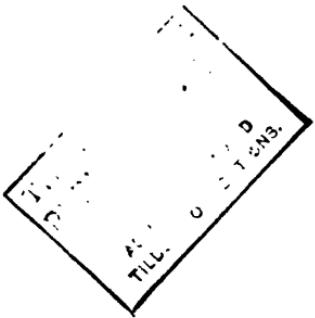
(*With one possible exception, all Roman or Romano-British.*)

1. Scales of a lorica, alternately bronze and tin-plated on bronze. These are really in two pieces, and are here represented as overlapping, to show their arrangement when the mailed garment was perfect.
2. Small bronze lamp; very rare.
3. Barbed ivory or bone hair-pin.
4. Bronze horse-shoe-shaped fibula; beautifully perfect.
5. Back of harp-shaped bronze fibula.
6. Perfect ditto ditto
7. Bronze cock or tap for vessel holding liquid.
8. Iron spear-head. (*Possibly Saxon.*)
9. Iron dagger.

PLATE III.

(*With the exception of Fig. 9, all Roman or Romano-British.*)

- 1-2-3. Iron ring and implements found in an interment. The finder states that the ring was around the vertebrae of the neck of the skeleton; the hook and adze being placed over the breast. The hook is rare.
4. Iron sword, of which a large number was ploughed up on a part of Hamdon called "Stroud's Hill," in May, 1845. Weapons of this type are Roman, and were frequently placed in bundles or "sheaves," whilst awaiting completion by the armourer.
- 5-6. Chain and (?) clip, probably used in lifting stones or other heavy material.
7. Remarkable iron horse-bit; the ordinary curb-chain being substituted by a curved bar of iron, and the





1



2



3



4



7



9



5



6



8



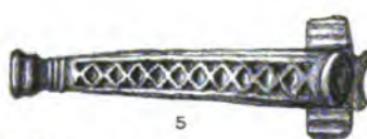
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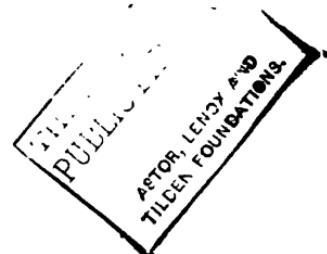


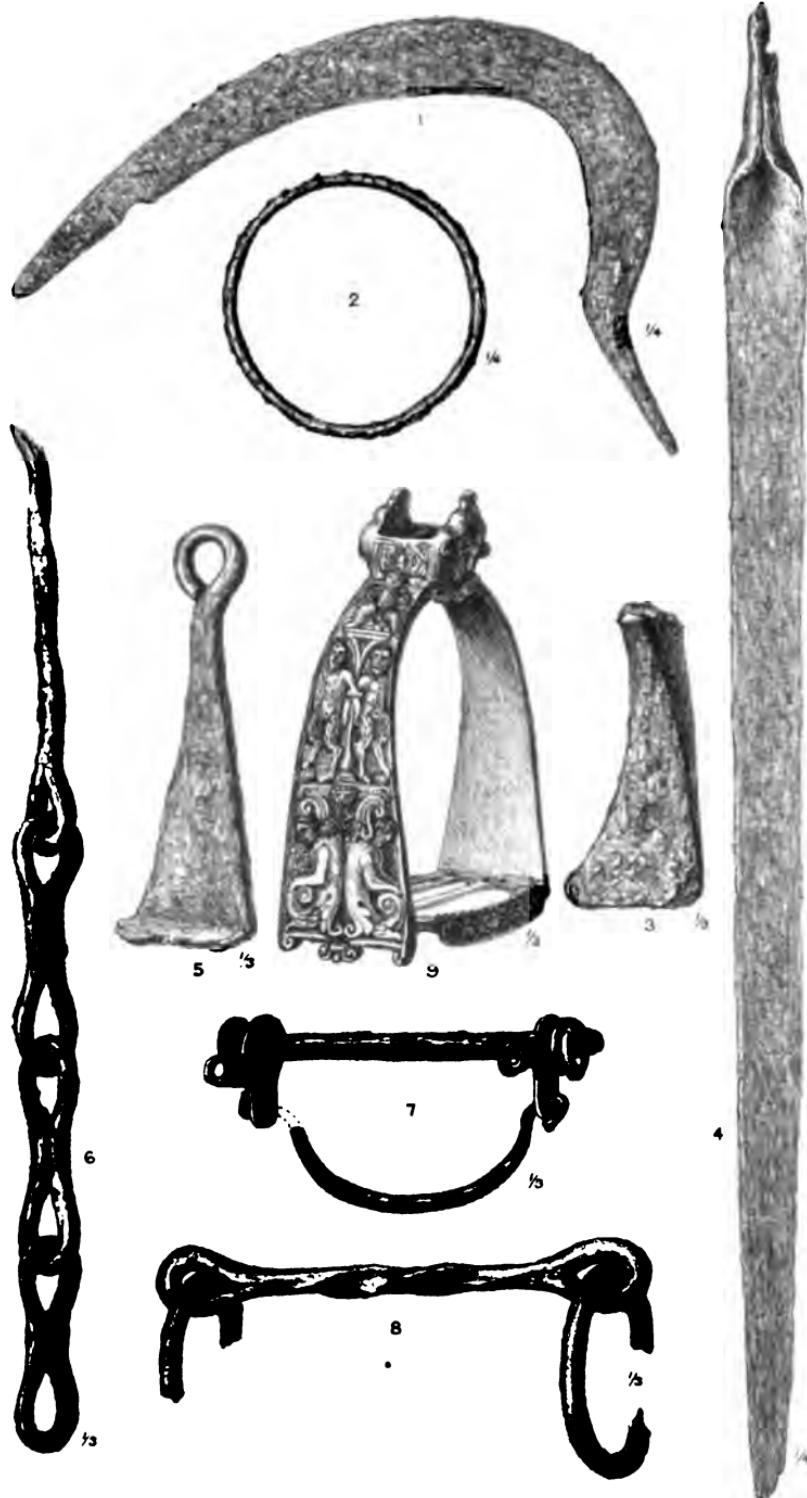
11



12







W. SIDDGOOD DEL ET LITH.

ANTIQUITIES FROM HAMDON HILL.



SEARCHED
INDEXED
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SEARCHED
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cheek pieces for fastening the bridle, etc., being of bronze. This relic is believed to be of extreme rarity.

8. Iron bit, of larger dimensions.
9. Elaborately chased, bronze-gilt stirrup; dug up about fifty years ago, in the Roman Camp, and presented to the Society's Museum by the late Mrs. FARQUHARSON, of Langton House, Blandford, in 1872.

N.B.—All that is known of this relic is here given. The donor (a daughter of the late John Phelps, Esq., of Montacute House) being dead, no further history of its discovery can be arrived at. Mr. Roach Smith considers its date to lie anywhere from the reign of Henry VIII to James I.

Of the above relics:—

Plate I, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 9; Plate II, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9; Plate III, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8; are from the collection of Mr. WALTER W. WALTER, of Stoke-under-Ham.

Plate I, Nos. 10, 11, 12; Plate II, No. 4; are in the possession of Mr. CHARLES TRASK, of Norton-under-Ham.

Plate I, Nos. 7, 8; belong to Mrs. TURNER, of East Stoke.

Plate I, Nos. 1, 6; Plate II, Nos. 2, 6, 8; are in the collection of Mr. HUGH NORRIS, of South Petherton.

Plate III, Nos. 4, 9, are in the Society's Museum at Taunton.



Additions to the Museum and Library.

MUSEUM.

Old earthenware bacon-toaster; from Mr. R. WHITE.

An old deed, *temp.* William III, relating to the pasturage of the parish of Huntspill, and the letting off of the feed for different beasts; from Mr. E. E. BAKER.

Nine notes of the Confederate States of America; from Mr. H. R. TREADWELL.

Several documents relating to the parish and Church of St. James, Taunton; from the Rev. G. KINGDON.

A diamond from the Kimberley mines, South Africa; from Mr. A. CHAMBERS.

Three specimens of Australian opal; a one pound note of the Totnes bank, 1810; an old silk shoe; from Mr. FRANKLIN.

Old spoon, dug up at the top of High Street, Taunton; Group in plaster, by Townsend (Cromwell and Ireton reading an intercepted letter); from Mr. HAMMOND.

A Calendar of Prisoners for Lent Assize, Taunton, 1803; cannon-ball, found at Ruishton; a sedan chair, 18th century; from Mr. A. MAYNARD.

A pair of large shoe buckles; from Mr. JACOBS, Bickenhall.

A Leeds plate; from Mr. LAWRENCE.

Piece of copper ore, from Loads Farm, Kingston; from Mr. SURTEES.

Ancient hour glass; the Royal Arms, 1660, from North Newton Church, and a map of Neroch Forest; from Mr. JEBOULT.

Bronze spur, dug up in a garden in St. James's Street, Taunton; from Mr. CHAPMAN.

Two pieces of copper ore, from South Africa; from Mr. O. W. MALET.

Medal of Admiral Vernon; from Mr. CLEMENT SMITH.

A specimen of the Awheto caterpillar, from New Zealand; from Mr. B. H. BOUCHER.

Iron axe-head, found at Bishops Lydeard; from Mr. CECIL SMITH.

LIBRARY.

Western Antiquary, vol. v, pt. 12, and index; vol. vi., pts. 1 to 12; from the Editor, W. H. K. WRIGHT.

A Deserted Meeting House and Burrying Ground (Membury); from Mr. R. DYMOND.

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries, pts. 31, 32, 33, 34, from the Editor, Rev. BEAVER H. BLACKER.

Walford's Antiquarian, nos. 54 to 61; from the Editor, Mr. E. WALFORD.

Picturesque Wales.

England's Gazetteer, 3 vols., 1751; *Description of Latium: or, La Campagna di Roma*, 1805; *History of the Hospital of St. Margaret, Tuunton*; *Memorabilia Cantabrigiae*, 1803; *Royal Kalendar*, 1796; *Remarks on several parts of Italy in 1701-3*; from the Rev. I. S. GALE.

Retrospections: Social and Archaeological, vol. 2; from Mr. C. ROACH SMITH.

What I believe.

Custom and Tenant Right; Self Culture; Fuller's Computing Telegraph; from Mr. FRANKLIN.

Important Spots in Somerset; from Mr. L. PEARCE.

Vindiciae Pietatis: or, a Vindication of Godliness, by R. A. (Alleine), 1664; from Mr. BARNICOTT.

Worlebury; from the Authors, Rev. H. G. TOMKINS, and Mr. C. W. DYMOND.

A Commentary or Exposition upon the XII Minor Prophets; from Mr. RADFORD.

Notes on Somerset Rubi; from Rev. R. P. MURRAY.

Antiquarisk Tidsskrift, 1861-3; from Mr. SLOPER.

On the Daubeney Family and its connection with Gloucestershire; from Mr. GREENFIELD.

Maidenhead Naturalists' Field Club Report, 1884-5; Notes on the Manors of Birts Morton and Pendock; from Sir J. MACLEAN.

A Week in the Yorkshire Dales; from Mr. H. GRAY.

Memoranda, Historical and Genealogical, relating to the Parish of Kelston, part 1; from Mr. BARNICOTT.

Ditto, parts 3 and 4; from the Rev. F. J. POYNTON.

Wicliff's Latin Works, 6 vols.; *Memoir of Teena Rockfort Smith;* from Mr. STANDERWICK.

Commentary on Antonine's Itinerary, 1658; *Antonini Iter Britanniarum Commentariis,* 1709; *Bluett on Duelling; The Abbey of St. Alban;* from Mr. SURTEES.

The Horrors of Warfare: a Poem by John Foster of North Curry; A brief Account of the Earthquake near Axmouth, Devon, 25th December, 1839; from Mr. A. MAYNARD.

Stag Hunting in Devon and Somerset; from Mr. JAMES TURNER.

Transactions of the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society, parts 1 and 2; *Report, 1886.*

The Visitation of Herefordshire, 1569; from the Rev. F. W. WEAVER.

Yorkshire Philosophical Society's Report, for 1886.

Historic Towns: Bristol; from the Author, Rev. W. HUNT.

Harmonies of Tones and Colours—additional notes; from the Authoress, Miss F. J. HUGHES.

History of the Sarsens; from Professor T. RUPERT JONES, F.R.S.

Notes on Ancient Norwegian Wooden Churches; from Mr. F. F. TUCKETT.

On a Romano-British Interment discovered at Farmborough ;
from Mr. A. E. HUDD.

Life and Anecdotes of Jemmy Wood ; Life of the Rev. Sir James Stonehouse ; Devonshire Courtship ; Little Red Book of the Church in Ireland ; Axiomata Pacis ; Benefactions and Endowments of Bristol ; Miscellanies, by J. Addington Symonds, M.D. ; The Irish Tourist ; The Gloucester and Bristol Diocesan Kalender, 1874, 1875 ; Leading Events in the History of the Port of Bristol ; The Bristol Guide ; Letters and Memoir of Richard Reynolds ; Independency in Bristol ; Curtis's Poems, 2 vols., 1820 ; Statuta Universitatis Oxoniensis, 1868 ; Poems and Letters of William Roberts of Bristol, 1811 ; Things New and Old, 1839 ; The Duke of Wellington, by Maurel, 1853 ; Rise and Progress of the new Orphan House, Bristol, 1855 ; Nicholls's Pleasant Trips out of Bristol, 1874 ; Tristrails' Reminiscences of College Life in Bristol ; Evans's Chronological Outline of the History of Bristol, 1824 ; The Beauties of Saurin, 1799 ; Boultnbee's Six Cheltenham Sermons, 1855 ; Newland's Apology for the Established Church in Ireland, 1829 ; Smith's Connemara, past and present, 1853 ; from the Rev. B. H. BLACKER.

Seller's Heraldry ; Somerville's Poems ; Murray's Travels in North America, 1839, 2 vols. ; Baxter's Saints' Rest ; Price On the Picturesque ; Hedge's Electric Lighting ; Elijah the Tishbite ; The Temple Church ; Blaine's Veterinary Art ; Hallam's History of England, 3 vols. ; Lives of the Three Norman Kings of England, 1613 ; Wheaton's History of the Northmen ; Shore's Notes on Indian Affairs, vol. i ; Thierry's History of the Conquest of England, 3 vols. ; A Hunter's Experiences in the Southern States of America ; Thirty-eight years in India ; Notes on the North-west Provinces of India ; Notes on the Revolt in the North-west Provinces of India ; Vivisection ; Richardson's Dictionary—Persian, Arabic, and English ; Shakespeare, 5 nos. ; Annals of the Indian Rebellion, 6 odd nos. ; Ancient and Modern ; The Caves of South Devon and their

Teachings; a bundle of various pamphlets, guides, and catalogues; *Proceedings of the Somerset Archæological Society at Chard*, 4to; also, *Proceedings*, vols. 1, 2, and 14 to 30; *Memoir of Thomas Chard*; from Mr. O. W. MALET.

Received in Exchange for the Society's Proceedings:—

Royal Archæological Institute, nos. 169 to 172.

British Archæological Association, vol. xlii, pts. 2, 3, 4; vol. xliii, pt. 1.

Society of Antiquaries of London, vol. xi, nos. 1, 2.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, vol. viii.

Royal Irish Academy, *Proceedings* (Polite Literature), ser. ii, vol. ii, no. 7; (Science), ser. ii, vol. iv, no. 5. *Transactions* (Polite Literature), vol. xxvii, nos. 6, 7, 8; (Science), vol. xxviii, nos. 21 to 25. *Cunningham Memoirs*, nos. 2, 3.

Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland, nos. 64 to 69.

Associated Architectural Societies, *Reports and Papers*, 1885.

Sussex Archæological Society, vol. xxxiv.

Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History, vol. v, pt. 5.

Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society, no. 67.

Plymouth Institution and Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society, *Report*, vol. ix, pt. 2.

Kent Archæological Society, vol. xvi.

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, vol. x; vol. xi, pt. i; *Analysis of the Domesday Survey of Gloucestershire, and Wills in the Great Orphan Book*, no. 5.

Powys Land Club; *Montgomeryshire Collections*, pts. 39, 40; and vol. xix, no. 3.

Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society, vol. ix.

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The Hertfordshire Natural History Society, vol. iv, pts. 1 to 5.

Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society, *Transactions*, vol. vi, pt. iii.

Royal Institution of Cornwall, nos. 5 to 29 ; and vol. ix, pt. 1.

Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association, pts. 36, 37.

Buckinghamshire Architectural and Archaeological Society, *Records*, vol. v, no. 8.

Geologists' Association, *Proceedings*, vol. ix, nos. 5, 6, 7.

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Essex Field Club, vol. iv, pt. 2 ; *Essex Naturalist*, nos. 1 to 4.

Cambridge Antiquarian Society, *Publications*, no. 22 ; and *Report*, no. 26 ; *Report*, 1884-5.

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Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S., *Report*, 1884, pt. 2.

Essex Institute, Salem, Massachusetts, U.S., *Bulletin*, vol. 17.

Society for the promotion of Natural Sciences, Vienna, nos. 25, 26.

Northamptonshire Natural History Society, *Journal*, nos. 24 to 29.

Clifton Antiquarian Club, *Proceedings*, vol. i, pts. 1, 2.

Davenport Academy of Natural Science, Iowa, *Proceedings*, vol. iv.

New England Historic Genealogical Society, *Register*, no. clxi ; and *Proceedings at the Annual Meeting*, January 5th, 1887.

Purchased :—

The Visitations of Hertfordshire, 1572 and 1634 (Harleian Society).

Pipe Roll Society, vols. 5, 6, 7.

Cartularium Saxonum, pts. 17 to 20.

Report on the Manuscripts of Wells Cathedral.

The Village (Croscome).

Life of Joseph Alleine, 1677.

Lives of Richard Savage, Sir Francis Drake, and Admiral Blake, in one vol.

Life of Fielding (Lawrence).

Sketches of Intellectual and Moral Relations (Pring).

Key to Domesday and the Dorset Survey (Eyton).

British Archaeological Association, *Journal*, vols. 1 to 9.

Associated Architectural Societies, *Reports and Papers*, 1856.

Marriage Licenses, 4 vols. (Harleian Society).

Mediæval Nunneries of Somerset.

Life of Bampfylde More Carew, 1735.

Early English Text Society, nos. 81, 84, 85, 86.

Ellacombe's Church Bells of Somerset.

Hutchins's *History of Dorset*, 2 vols., 1774.

Glossary of Architecture, 3 vols.

Whitaker's Almanack, 1887.

Registers of St. George's, Hanover Square (Harleian Society).

Palæontographical Society, vol. 40.

Buckler's *Larvæ of British Butterflies and Moths*, vol. ii
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Proceedings
of the
Somersetshire Archaeological and
Natural History Society,
1886, Part II.

PAPERS, ETC.

On the Manor of Yeovil.

BY E. GREEN, F.S.A., Hon. Sec.

THE first difficulty met with when searching out the history of Yeovil is the many ways in which the name has been spelled, entailing necessarily special research under each form. Thus, there are Evill, Gifle, Givle, Gyuele, Jevele, Juvele, Yeuls, Yeuels, Yevele, Yeuile, Yeveley, and Yeovil. As there are other places similar in name to some of these ways of spelling, the difficulty is thereby increased.

At the time of *Domesday*, 1086, Ivel was held in three parts; no definition of those three parts, nor any notice of Kingston or Hendford is intended here. The purpose now will be strictly confined to that part which was, and descended as, Yeovil manor proper. Not long after *Domesday* it was owned by the family of Say; and in 1205, on the death of Hugh de Say, it fell to Lucius de Say, his eldest son. Lucius,

being a minor, was given to the care of William de Cantilupe.¹ On the 8th November, in the same year, this arrangement was somewhat changed, and the manor was regranted to Gilbert de Say, to hold "as long as it shall please us."² Lucius presumably died young, and the manor passed to his sister Margaret, and remained with her until 1216, when a further change occurred. A precept was issued in that year for an enquiry as to whether Margaret, daughter of Hugh de Say and wife of Robert de Mortuo-mari, had exchanged with Thomas de Arden the manor of Gifle for the manor of Southorn (Oxon), and if so, it was to hold good, and the said Robert and Margaret were to be seised of the manor of Southorn.³ Yeovil manor passed thus in 1216 to Thomas de Arden, and from that time or date it disappears as a private holding.

Next there comes to view a very curious and somewhat inexplicable deed; one with which the history of Yeovil seems to begin, certainly one upon which it very largely rests. This deed, a very perfect one, pretends to be a settlement or statement executed in Ilchester church, before many witnesses, whose names are attached, as between Walrond, parson of Gyuele, and John Matravers, Knt. It is dated the second year of Henry the son of John,—that is, Henry III,—and sets out that the church of St. John of Gyuele was anciently granted to the parson by a daughter of some King,—*contulit filia cuiusdam regis*,—as a manor in pure freehold, with all rents and altar gifts, assize of beer and bread, the usual Court and all fines imposed therein.⁴ In 1290, this deed, for some reason or for confirmation, was copied, and both original and copy remain for us to-day.⁵

The mention of a King's daughter here throws doubt on the assertion contained in the document. It could not be the

(1). *Close Rolls*, 6th John, M 14.

(2). *Ib.*, 6th John, M 12.

(3). *Ib.*, 17th John, M 3.

(4). *Q.R. Deeds*, various, No. 897.

(5). Augmentation Office, *Cartas Miscell.*, vol. iii. No. 147.

daughter of Henry III, who, crowned in 1216, did not marry until 1236. It would be further curious and puzzling, even had he a daughter, how she, between 1216, when the manor passed to Thomas de Arden, and 1219, the date of this deed, could have "anciently" given the rights claimed. Except for the mention of this King's daughter, it would have seemed that between 1216 and 1219 the manor had passed from Thomas de Arden to John Matravers, the party to the deed; and then from John to the parson; especially as the advowson or right of presentation to the parsonage remained with Matravers, and with his successors.

Be all this as it may,—whatever the game here played may have been,—from this date and under this curious document a unique position arose, and the parson for the time being, by right of his church and parsonage, became Lord of the Manor, assuming all the usual, and even more than the usual, manorial rights. Thus, when the enquiry as to owners of property was made throughout every hundred in 1274, Walter Mankrewers, rector of Gyvele, was returned as having withheld his suit due to the King for four years past, the damage or loss to the King being two shillings per annum.¹ As the warrant or right for doing this was declared to be unknown, this first enquiry was followed by a second in 1278, to gain further particulars, when the jury declared or found that Master Walter Matravers claimed view of frankpledge, fines, assize of bread and beer, gallows, tumbrell and pillory, and waifs and strays, and that he claimed these by prescription, as belonging to his church of Gyvele, of which he was parson. The jury found also that he had the tolls and the markets.² The Ilchester jury returned that Walron le Tyeys had caused a market to be held at Gevele, which damaged the market at Ilchester to the value of forty shillings. This was probably the Walron, party to the curious deed of 1219, and shows the

(1). *Hundred Rolls*, vol. ii. p. 131.(2). *Quo Warranto*, roll 58.

first market at Yeovil to have been established not long after that date.

It may be noticed here that Thomas de Arderne held also the manor of Kyngeston in Yeovil, which he passed to John de Wygeton¹ in 1216, the same year that he exchanged Southorn for Yeovil. Kingston and Yeovil, however, as before mentioned, are here kept distinct.

The above verdict, it would appear, was not absolutely accepted by the burgesses of Yeovil. The various rights, some being extraordinary (such as the gallows), were claimed as existing by prescription; that is, or should be, by long custom, time out of mind; yet that custom here would seem to have been only for fifty years, since the document of 1219. Except for that time, if Ardern's manor were our Yeovil, there was neither patent nor title; and the position, by those who would not accept it, would be considered a case of usurpation. Disputes consequently arose,—warm, strong, and continuous,—disclosing a very uncomfortable state of things. The first peace made resulted in a concession which established a Portreeve, who, as being elected by the burgesses, would be a check on the power of the lord. There is, or was, in the manuscripts at Montacute an agreement made at Somerton, before certain justices there assembled, as between the burgesses of Yeovil and Robert de la More, parson and lord of Yeovil, in settlement of certain differences which had arisen between them. It is dated 34th Edward I, 1305, and therein the parson, on his part, agrees that every one of his burgesses, without distinction, may be *praepositus* of the borough. That the said provost shall be elected by the burgesses, and received and approved by the parson: that he shall be sworn to the parson, and be answerable to the same for all rents, fines, or profits arising from the Court: and that every one of them should do suit at the Three-weeks' Courts, or at the portmote of the parson. It

(1). *Feet Fines*, 14th Edward I.

was further acknowledged, on the other side, that the parson by right of his church, had view of frankpledge twice yearly, at Michaelmas and at Hockday, with all the profits. This document is signed by de la More on his own part, and by twelve burgesses on behalf of the town, and is sealed with the seal of the Commonalty.

A *Præpositus—Provost or Portreve*—may have existed before this deed of 1305; his position however being by permission, as appointed by and depending on the lord's will, as assistant to the usual steward in cases between party and party; not in cases affecting the property of the manor.

As the advowson and right of presentation to this very manorial rectory remained for some time in the Matravers family, its descent for some years may here be traced, as helping to explain some allusions that will occur. In 1339, Michaelmas, 13th Edward III, Roger Matravers, by deed in a settlement with Hyneford manor, gave the advowson of Yeovil to John Matravers, sen., and after him to John, jun. In 1344, 18th Edward III, Roger separated the right from Hyneford, and gave it to John Matravers absolutely. So it descended through four generations—John the son of John (i), the son of John (ii), the son of John (iii), the son of John (iv). The last, having no issue male, passed the advowson by gift to John, Earl of Arundell, who had married his daughter Alianore.¹

In 1329, John de Risington was rector, by the gift of the "noble man, the Lord John Mautravers," and at the instance of his patron, he received or obtained a license of absence from his cure for two years, for the purpose of study.² This curious circumstance, that a parson goes to his studies after obtaining a cure, is sometimes met with in these early days. The cure here meaning something worth patronage, such a case may be understood. In 1342, John de Risington was

(1). *Excheq. Q.R., Miscell.* $\frac{21}{3}$

(2). *Register of Bishop Ralph.*

still rector, and in that year granted a license to Robert de Sambourne, to give twelve burgages in Jeuele, which he held of him as *de jure* owner of the church (that is, of the manor), to support three chaplains ; one to be called the arch-presbyter, to celebrate for the salubrious state of John Mautravers and Agnes his wife, and the said Robert, and "myself," whilst they all lived, and for their souls after migrating from this ; and the souls of the father and mother of the said Robert and "mine and my successors," and all the faithful defunct, for ever : rendering all mortuaries and heriots to the arch-priest, and to the parson of Yeovil the lord's services or rents due. This document is dated at Charlton Makerel, 20th October, 26th Edward II ; and the seal, which bears the legend—*Caput sci Johis Baptiste de Ivell*—is perfect.¹

In 1355, Robert de Sambourne, "chaplain," under confirmation and seal of the Earl of Arundell, gave to John de Risington and his successors an additional twenty-seven pounds rents ; twenty-one marcs to go to the three chaplains "singing perpetually at the altar of the Trinity," reserving only from the balance to the said Robert, the founder, one hundred shillings and a robe, or two marcs per annum, for his life.² The lands were in Yewel, Kyngeston, La Marsh juxta Modeford, and Chestermour.³

During the time of this John de Risington we get evidence of continued discontent, and even of rebellion against him or his proceedings.

In 1349, 25th November, the bishop made his visitation at Yeovil, when the whole town seems to have risen in protest. The liberty of the church was violated by the congregation of a great multitude of people, who, like armed conspirators, invaded it with bows and arrows, bars of iron, stones, and other divers arms, and insulted and attacked the priest, thirsting for

(1). *Cartæ Antiquæ*, Aug. Office, L 28.

(2). *Ib.*, F 12, L 29.

(3). *Ing. Post Mortem*, 22nd Edward III, (2nd Nos.) No. 3 ; 24th Edward III, (2nd Nos.) No. 31.

blood ; and not content with this, they did sacrilegiously and unjustly spill human blood in the said church ; and not content with this, they sacrilegiously and with great tumult, not regarding his divine office, and like the devil incarnate, injuriously abused the bishop with contumelious words ; and this tumult they continued until dark.¹ For all this some were presently excommunicated, and some did penance in various churches around.

In 1360, the position not being apparently improved, John de Risington exchanged to Meriet with Robert de Sambourne, who was duly presented to Yeovil by Richard, Earl of Arundell.² Six years later the feud broke out again, resulting now in a suit at law, the prominent question being the right of the parson to the shambles, claimed on his part to be on land part of the manor ; and by the other side, to be on land part of the highway or common field belonging to the commonalty of the town. Sambourne may have produced a document extant, of 40th Edward III (20th May, 1366), pretending to be a patent or confirmation to him of the profits arising from the stallage called the shambles, situate in the highway or common fields of the town ; which, it was stated, he had acquired the right to hold in Mortmain without the King's license.³ He also claimed a market every Wednesday, as having existed through the time of his predecessors beyond the memory of man.⁴ As Sambourne was considered to have acquired this claim by craft and cunning,—*arte et ingens*,—and had acknowledged that he held it without license of the King, and against the statute of Mortmain, another power was brought to bear on him, and the King's escheator, who was always on the look out, seized the shambles, and kept them on behalf of the King, asserting that the ground was on the highway.⁵ The case consequently came on again in Trinity Term, when

(1). *Bishop Ralph's Register.*

(2). *Drokensford's Register.*

(3). *Cartæ Antiquæ*, Augment. Office, H 92.

(4). *County Placita*, Somerset, No. 29. (5). *Ib.*, Somerset, No. 117.

the jury found everything in favour of Sambourne, and that as parson of Yevel he was lord by right of his church, and that the waste was part of his manor, and not on the highway nor in the common fields.¹

But the burgesses being still inclined to grumble, Sambourne adopted a somewhat spiritual mode to bring them to obedience. Under threat of what penalties we know not, he obtained from them a curious document, dated at Yeovil the Saturday after Trinity, setting out that whereas certain burgesses in the name of the commonalty, had made divers unlawful and unreasonable slanderous complaints to the very honourable lord the Earl of Arundell, and to the very honourable lord the Sire Robert de Sambourne, parson of Yevel and lord of the town, touching his seigneurie and the rights of his church, to his great damage and against all good faith and loyalty:— “We, the said burgesses, repenting of these suggestions and untruths, hereby repel the same from the depths of our hearts, and affirm all the rights of the said Sire Robert in the seigneurie, with all the profits belonging.”²

In 1392, 15th Richard II, another suit about land mentions that John Latton, formerly Provost, had acquired for himself and his successors a messuage called the Tolfield, but without the license of the King, and contrary to the statute of Mortmain. That Alice Gryse gave a messuage to Wm. Montfort the then Provost, and to his successors, on condition of a payment to the chaplain of the chapel of St. Mary; and John Hopkins, thirty years before, gave a messuage to William Jamys, Provost, and his successors, on condition that four shillings were paid annually to the same chaplain. Thomas Barstaple forty years before acquired a messuage for himself as Provost, and for his successors. Several others are named in the same way. It was also stated that the Provost held a

(1). *Coram Rege*, Trinity, 40th Edward III, M 17; 46th Edward III, Trinity, roll xii.

(2). *Cartas Antiquae*, Augment. Office, N 5.

Court every day to try transgressions and debts, and that he took the fines and paid them over to the rector. That the place called the Tolfield formerly belonged to the vicar, but was acquired by Robert Bays, as Provost, for himself and his successors, as was supposed. That the Provost and Commonalty held certain burgages in common under a common seal, and had so held them from a time to which the memory of man runneth not, as appeared in the deeds and muniments of the town, bearing the common seal. That the parson held a fair (*nundinas*) every Saturday afternoon, without a license, and that the townsmen came to the ground on Sunday morning to buy and sell, the sellers paying for their stallage to the Bailiff.¹ Thus the status of both parties seemed now sufficiently determined ; the Portreve being strengthened as representing the property of the Commonalty.

The Arundells continued to present to the Rectory until the year 1415, when Thomas, the then Earl, granted the advowson to King Henry V, with two acres in the field called Huwysh, and duly gave possession on the 1st July.² Why this was done does not appear, but it resulted in a change at Yeovil, which reduced the parsonage to a vicarage. In 1420 Henry granted the church, and consequently with it the manor, to the Abbey of Syon, in Middlesex ; the grant was, "Deux acres du terre ove les appurtenauntz en Yeuile ove l'advowson de l'esclise," and a "portion" in Mertok.³ The Abbess, after the manner of her kind, in 1423 petitioned Parliament, that in case of a subsidy being asked for, Syon should not be taxed, "ne ascun chose des dismes, quinzismes, parcell dez dismes, ou quinzismes, dymy dismes, ou dymy quinzismes, ne soit leve, pour Dieu et en oevre de charite." But this was "en null maner affirme, approve, ne conferme," but, "soit ouste de la Bille et hors trete."⁴

(1). *County Placita*, No. 30.

(2). *Carta Miscell.*, vol. x, Nos. 52, 161.

(3). *Ib.*, vol. xi. No. 18. *Rolls of Parl.*, vol. iv. 243 a.

(4). *Rolls Parliament*, vol. iv. No. 266.

The Abbess, as owner of the manor, became inappropriate or secular rector of the church, and consequently disputes arose, and differences had to be settled regarding the vicarage.¹ In 1438 the Bishop succeeded in settling a dispute between the Abbess and the Vicar, about the revenues, when it was agreed that the rector should take the tithes of corn, etc., and the principal mortuary fees; the vicar to take the altar fees, the tithe of hemp grown either in field or garden, and of flax grown outside gardens, and the mortuary fees of those who died, not being burgesses or tenants of the rector. The vicar had also two houses in Quedam Street.² There seems to have always been a vicar; certainly as far back as 1316, when such an appointment was made by the rector.³

So matters rested until the Dissolution, when the whole property fell to the Crown. It was then granted to the Queen in dower, again falling to the Crown on death or divorce. In 30th Henry VIII, on the 12th July, 1538, the farm of the manor, the lands and the rectory, and the chantry called the Trinity, were leased to Sir John Horsey, Knt., for a term of years, the gross value being £45; from which outgoings were deducted, £2 2s. 2½d.; leaving net value, £42 17s. 10½d.⁴ In 1588, 30th Elizabeth, Sir John Horsey received a continuing lease, paying certain annual reserved rests.⁵ The freehold continued with the Crown until 42nd Elizabeth, 7th February, 1600, when the advowson was separated from the manor, and in consideration of the payment of £1,615 3s. 11½d. was granted, with all belongings, including reserved rents amounting to £26 18s. 8d., to Thomas Freke and Henry Sterr.⁶

As to the manor, by patent, in 1610, all the lordship of Yeovil leased to Sir John Horsey, formerly part of the jointure

- (1). *Cartæ Miscell.*, vol. iii. No. 99.
- (2). *Liber Albus*, Wells Cathedral. fol. 323 d.
- (3). *Drokenford's Register*.
- (4). *Cartæ Antiquæ*, Augment. Office, T 13.
- (5). *Patent Rolls*, 30th Elizabeth, M 29 (14).
- (6). *Ib.*, 42nd Elizabeth, pt. 2, M 33.

of Queen Katherine, including an annual rent of £18 1s. 8d., was granted to George and Thomas Whitmore of London, gentlemen;¹ and then, on the 20th November, 1611, the Whitmores sold to Sir Edward Phelipps, Knt., Master of the Rolls, all that the lordship of Yeovil, with the tithes, heriots, and fines of Court, etc., in free and common socage, not *in capite*, nor by military service.²

The new owner did not find himself free from trouble, and a lawsuit was the consequence; there were also other suits about this time, all bearing on the rights or the struggle of the Portreve and burgesses, as against the lord. The first case was at Michaelmas, 9th James I, 1611, and was a question concerning the boundaries of Yeovil parish or borough, and Hendford Matravers, and whether the Portreve within his bounds took certain tolls, and as to the fairs and markets.

The Portreve produced a copy of a charter of the fairs and markets; the original, he believed, was in the custody of the burgesses. John Hacker, *alias* Baker, commonly called great John Baker, used the weights as Bailiff to "Mr. Penny, Esq." of East Coker; and little John Baker took the profits of the markets and fairs, as Bailiff of the manor under Sir John Horsey, deceased. One witness stated that the tenants of Hendford were within the "parish" of Yeovil, went to the same church, joined in presentments and highways, and in the relief of the poor. Another said that Henford was without the "borough," was no part of Yeovil, and was the property of Lord Compton, and before him of Sir John Spencer. The middle of the street, where the water "doth use to run," was reputed to be the bounds of the borough. Rother cattle, horses, and sheep were usually brought to St. Botolph's fair, which was kept on both sides of the street; part in Yeovil and part out, and some part in Kingston. The horse fair was usually in Kingston. St. Leonard's fair for rother cattle was held in the

(1). *Patent Rolls*, 8th James I, pt. 7.

(2). *Close Rolls*, 9th James I, pt. 43.

field called Huishe in Henford. The Portreve had nothing to do with Hendford.¹

In 1614, the Portreve was again attacked as to his rights to toll from the common beam or weights. The depositions were taken at Yeovil, 4th April, 1614, and state that there were four markets every week—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, for meat, and Friday a general market. The common beam had been kept by the Portreve, and no one disturbed this until the former suit, four years before. The charge was a penny for a "draught."² *Contra* this, it was asserted that the Portreve, although he was chief judge of the Borough Court, sat with the Steward who was chief judge of the Manor Court Leet held within the borough from "three weeks to three weeks," and was sworn yearly before him, and so as Portreve he had no rights here, the question being one touching the manor. In 1619 there was another similar suit, but more particularly concerning the Borough Courts, and the status of the Portreve. Twenty interrogatories were put on behalf of the lord, Sir Robert Phellips, who had refused to accept Joseph Starr, the Portreve elected by the Corporation. On behalf of the town, as defendants, there were twenty-two interrogatories, intending to show the custom of electing the Portreve and that the Portreve governed the town, and to determine whether any parson owner of the manor had ever forced, or had the right to force his own nomination against the usual election by the burgesses.

The difference seems to have arisen from the action of the Portreve, who had, under the town seal, appointed William Starr to be Steward of the manor. This never having occurred before, William Starr, as Steward, acting under an order of Sir R. Phellips, as Lord, refused to accept James Starr, who was elected by the burgesses as the new Portreve.

It was acknowledged on both sides that Yeovil was an

(1). *Exchequer Depositories*, No. 31, Somerset.

(2). *Exchequer Depositories*, Easter, 13th James I, No. 19.

ancient corporate town, and had been so time out of mind ; and from the depositions, the general position and the customs of the manor can be realised.

It was found that there belonged to the manor parsonage of Yeovil, or the owner for the time being, a Court held in the borough every three weeks, for trial of causes between party and party. Sir John Horsey and his son, formerly "farmers" or leaseholders of the manor, sent their under-stewards, usually every three weeks, to keep their Courts. The perquisites or profits belonged to the parsonage, some allowance being made to the juries for their dinners at the law days.

There was a manor Court Leet kept within the borough twice every year, the profits being taken by the owners for the time being.

Time out of mind there had been a Portreve and certain burgesses, and if any burgess died or departed the town, the Portreve and the rest chose from the freeholders as many as they thought fit to be burgesses. By usage and custom none could be a burgess unless he had a freehold within the borough.

At the Leet, or law day, about Michaelmas, the jury presented the names of two burgesses, one to be Portreve ; and at St. Thomas's day next following the Steward came to the Borough Court with the old Portreve to swear the new Portreve ; the one of the two nominated, but not selected, being put first for the next year. The Lord of the Manor had assize of bread, ale, beer, and wine.

The hall where the Three-weeken Courts and the Leets were kept was in the borough. The shop under the Hall was held by a grant from Sir Robert Phelps, who received the rent. Under the shop was a room called the Blind-house, wherein stood the stocks, and where malefactors and offenders were committed and punished. All these rooms belonged to the manor or parsonage.

The Portreve, as chief magistrate, and the Constables had

the government of the town. Prisoners were not discharged without the knowledge of the Portreve.

The Portreve inflicted usually : upon drunkards and quarrelers, by stocking ; upon rogues and petty larceners, whipping ; upon scolds, theucking stool.

The Portreve had the keeping of the borough or Three-weeken Court books, and kept them locked in a chest, but the Court belonged to the manor. The Stewards of the manor made warrants to the Bailiff to arrest, and the Portreve set his seal and took sixpence above the usual fees for every warrant. No warrant was made without the Steward, confirmed by the Portreve. The Portreve sat in Court as a freeholder of the manor, to give judgment ; the Steward, with the other burgesses were assistants to him. The Portreve was permitted to sit as a free judge, but the Steward held the Court.

The *Court Rolls* were kept in a chest in the Town Hall, which belonged to the parsonage, as the parson once owned all the houses thereabouts adjoining the churchyard ; but the keys of the chest were usually left with the Portreve. When the Steward came to keep the Three-weeks Court, the Portreve delivered him the "kaie or kaies," and when the Court was over, they were returned to the Portreve.

There were two seals belonging to the Portreve and Burgesses. The Steward sent warrants to be sealed by the Portreve, with one seal. The other seal was used for sealing leases, or for matters concerning the town, and was kept in a chest in the custody of the Portreve under several locks.

One witness deposed in these proceedings, that there had been in the Portreve's keeping a writing, sealed with the broad seal of the Exchequer, made in the time of King Henry VII, to the then Abbess of Syon, granting certain Liberties, such as, to be freed from subsidies and King's silvers, tonnage and poundage, assizes and sessions, and from sheriffs, coroners and escheators ; with power to keep a Court of Record once every three weeks. This writing had been handed to Sir Edwd.

Phelips when he purchased the manor and parsonage, and with it was also a *Court Roll* of 17th Henry VIII, in which roll were the fines and perquisites of court for that year.¹

During this struggle local matters became neglected. The Three-weeken Courts ceased after St. Thomas's day, "because it was not agreed who should be Portreve." The Bailiff who was always sworn before and considered himself an officer of, the Portreve, being now displaced by Sir Robert Phelips, as lord of the manor, became confused, in doubt, and negligent, and allowed a prisoner to go to a play or interlude, from which he very naturally never returned. In a former suit on this point with Sir Thomas Phelips, the judge of assize before whom the case was tried, referred it to Sir John Horsey, who "settled the controversy." The decision apparently being that the lord was the "chiefest man" in the borough, the Portreve "accounted inferior" to him. This would seem to be entirely in accordance with the deed of 1305, and with the usual manorial customs from which that deed originated. But the struggle for liberty, the dual power, with the dual action arising therefrom is very curious, as also, remembering his early origin, is the quiet attempt of the Portreve after a fight of some centuries, to supersede or annihilate his old enemy the manor steward, by simply making an appointment of his own.

(1). *Exchequer Depositions*, 17th James I, Michaelmas, No. 33.

Gyfla.

BY THOMAS KERSLAKE.

A VERY early catalogue of above thirty Anglo-Saxon settlements in the southern half of this island has long engaged the attention of our political antiquaries. It consists entirely of Teutonic names, or of names which had already fallen into Teutonic forms or usage; but it shares with the earlier Celtic list of British cities, usually printed with Nennius, in that, whilst the majority of the names in both are the merest riddles as to what places are meant, a small number in each can be fairly guessed, and a few can be positively recognised.

This Anglo-Saxon list has been several times printed, from more or less corrupted copies; by Sir Henry Spelman, in his *Glossarium*,¹ in Gale and Fell's *Scriptores*,² and by Mr. Kemble.³ But a much earlier and evidently a more accurate copy was lately discovered by Mr. W. De Gray Birch, and printed in his *Cartularium Saxonum* (No. 297); also, supplemented by an exposition attempting to localise the names, in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*.⁴ Mr. Birch attributes the writing of this copy to the tenth or eleventh century, but justly considers it to represent a document of an earlier date, and we shall presently see an additional reason to consider it to have been derived from a record of the early part of the eighth century, by an example of what must have been the condition at that time of one of the territories mentioned, to qualify it for a place in such a contemporary catalogue.

Among the names in this Teutonic list is one which can not

(1). *Voc. Hida.*

(3). *Saxons in England*, vol. i. p. 81.

(2). Vol. iii. p. 743.

(4). Vol. xl. p. 28.

only be recognised with certainty, but of which I believe I am able to fairly indicate the extent of the district intended. This is "Gifla," numbered fifteen by Mr. Birch. Spelman prints it "Eyfla;" Gale and Fell print "Cifla," but suggest "Gyfla;" but they all confess no knowledge of the place meant. Mr. Kemble prints "Eysla," but three other manuscripts printed by Mr. Birch read "Gyfla," which is no doubt the true reading. The name had already otherwise been well known, as "Gifle," from that gazeteer of old Wessex topography, King Alfred's will; but this both Mr. Kemble and Mr. Thorp had previously explained as "Gidley," and so the real rendering had been hitherto diverted and lost from general knowledge.

Mr. Birch, however, comes nearer home, when he suggests "Yeovil." But when he goes on to call it "the supposed Roman station Velox," he seems rather to have meant the town of Ilchester or Ivelchester, and we shall see that it does mean a large pagus or tract of country in which both these places are situated. In either case he appears to forget that this Teutonic list is not, like the older Celtic one, a list of cities or towns, but of districts; Sir H. Spelman calls them "regiunculæ." Mr. Kemble includes the list in his chapter, "The Gá or Scír." "Gá" is probably one of his German importations. The only resting-place for this word in any English record is this very list; in which six of the names end with "ga." But there is no reason to value this as a significant annexed word at all, but simply an ordinary termination. Fifteen other names end in "na." All end in "a;" so that all that is peculiar to the six that end in "ga" is that "g" happens to be the penultimate letter, which is "n" in fifteen other names, and other consonants in the rest.

If, however, we had found the other word, "Scir," in any title or rubric of this Anglo-Saxon list, we need not have been surprised, for this would have been at home in an English record. But, even with respect to this word, it has been con-

tended that our word "Shire" is distinctive of those English counties that had not been original territories or "regiunculæ," afterwards constituents of larger territories or kingdoms; but that it indicates later divisions or *shares* of such larger territories that had been already established. Long before our constitution of shires there is reason to believe that "scirs" had a different and independent existence. Shearings off they may have been, but from the possessious of the invaded Celtic peoples—colonies, conquests, or encroachments; not always even hostile, though afterwards aggregated by the advance of the Anglo-Saxon aggressive central powers, incited by the imperial instinct. Hallamshire is one of the many examples of the survival in local usages of the names of some territorial arrangements older than our divisions of greater centralisations into our shires. Another example is the name "Triconsir," in King Alfred's will. In printed books this has always been interpreted as meaning "Cornwall;" but it only means that part or "scir" of Cornwall which had been inherited by Alfred, of which the name still remains, in a reduced form, in the name of the two hundreds of "Trigg." It is remarkable that this is the very part of Cornwall which had long been exceptionally English; having, as I have elsewhere shown,¹ been *sheared* off from Celtic Damnonia, by Æthelbald of Mercia, A.D. 743; and this, perhaps, accounts of Alfred's possession of it, by heritage, under the West-Saxon absorption of the territories and royalties of Mercia.

At all events, this is a list of this sort of "scirs," or insulated colonies or first settlements of the Teutonic invaders or immigrants among the hitherto partially subjugated Britons. Our immediate concern is with the one of its recorded districts which appears as "Gifla" in the more ancient copy; and it is here selected for notice because it is believed that the first Saxon occupation of the territory so named can be actually dated, A.D. 658.

(1). *Vestiges of the Supremacy of Mercia*, 1879, pp. 15—19.

In the Anglo-Saxon chronicle is this annal :

"An. DCLVIII. In this year Cenwalh" (or Kenwalch)

"fought at Peonnum with the Wealas" (Damnonian Britons), "and made them fly as far as Pedrida" (the river Parret).

All preceding writers, who have attempted to place this "Peon," have at once jumped at a guess at some one of the many places which have retained the Celtic name of "Pen." But it is most unlikely that the Saxons should have converted this short *e* into a diphthong. They were not in the habit so to treat the British "Pen," in names wherein they found and adopted it. They also had more substantial uses for diphthongs than to waste them where they were not due. I have already, in a treatise, formerly under the notice of this Society,¹ shown good reasons, now somewhat strengthened by this mention of the district of Gyfla among the Saxon colonies, that the "Peon" of the battle was Poinington Down, north of Sherborne, the last natural fastness, westward, of the high range of hills that divides our Dorset, already occupied by the West-Saxon invaders for a hundred years, and our Somerset, which by this battle they penetrated for the first time. This eminence looks down, westward, upon the extensive valley through which flows the river Yeovil, Ivel, or Yeo, and including the towns of Yeovil, of Ivelchester, Yeovilton, and one or two other places in which the river-name may be traced. But near the mouth of the valley the river Yeovil joins the river Parret, near Langport; so that the fugitives here first encountered that river, and it is here that the pursuit was checked, and that day converted the district of the Yeo valley from a British possession to the West-Saxon colony of "Gyfla."

The flight and pursuit must have been for about twelve or fifteen miles, and the valley in which the pursuers now found themselves is one of those which are so characteristic of Somerset: a long and broad alluvial level, or drained estuary

(1). *A Primæval British Metropolis*, pp. 45—64.

or frith, confined by semi-mountainous ranges of hills, admirably suited for such an intended colony. Having expelled the occupants, the continued occupation of such a region was the obvious sequel. Not only was the capacious basin in which they found themselves all that could be desired, but any of you who may now make the short journey from Yeovil to Sherborne, even by the present capital oblique road, may have some experience of the greater difficulty of the retreat than what the precipitate advance had been. At the eastern end of the basin the steep western escarpment is crowned by the plain which had been the battle field ; at the western extremity was the contingency of the Parret to which the chronicle assigns the cessation of the pursuit. I will not here enter upon the proof of the enormous errors of ethnology and history that have been repeated from each other, until they have become textual, by all established writers, and which arose out of a wrong understanding of this mention of the river Parret. I have to some extent done this in the treatise already referred to.¹

It has been said above that, by this conquest of A.D. 658, Somerset was "penetrated for the first time." It is, indeed, the first Teutonic occupancy of any part of Somerset proper. It is true, the earlier conquest of the Gloucestershire Cotswolds, by Ceawlin, A.D. 577, included Bath ; and as Bath is placed in Somersetshire in modern *Gazeteers*, even the older school of "best authorities"—such, for instance, as Mr. Sharon Turner—had, for the sake of the turn of a sentence, included "a part of Somerset" in that conquest. The late learned and ingenious Dr. Edwin Guest, without any warrant or justification from the original authority, the annal in the chronicle, or any other, extended the conquest, spite of the Avon, of Wansdike, and the mountain group of the Mendips, beyond all these formidable barriers and impediments, to include the part—probably about one-third—of the present

(1). *Primæval British Metropolis*, p. 62.

county which lies north of the small North-Somerset Axe; and his premature extension has since passed without question into all the received histories of England. But the conquest on the Gloucestershire Cotswold range had for an incidental result the pillage of the three Roman cities—Bath, Cirencester, and Gloucester—which lay at three of its feet, and does not indicate any extent of the territorial annexation. But that Bath—which is alone by itself north of the Avon, and always racially distinct from the south of that river—is included in the Somerset of our day is an accident, probably arising in the eleventh century, out of changes in Church territory, and in direct violation of both natural and ethnic frontier. I have shown, at the place last cited, that this northern part of Somerset has distinct traces of a late continuance of Celtic Christianity, and your own Society lately produced another striking one, that the *alias* of “Lantocai” for Leigh-upon-Mendip is still in use. There are several names of British saints quite likely to have passed into “Tocai;” but the prefix “Lan,” is at any rate an indisputable mark.

There are also similar indications that Dr. Guest has exceeded his authorities in extending the Cotswold conquest westward to the angle of Gloucestershire that lies between the Severn and Avon. This is a quite separate high range of limestone table-land, divided from the Cotswolds by the wide forest bottom, since known as Kingswood Forest. In the times concerned, a forest must have been one of the most effectual of natural checks to an invader. Every tree must have been a fortress, even when garrisoned by only one or two defenders. This part of Gloucestershire must have continued Celtic until included in the advance to the Avon, of Mercia against Wessex, above a hundred years later. Of the late Celtic occupation of this region, besides some hagiographical traces in dedications, the charters of Worcester show the Mercians dealing with the whole of it as conquerors deal with newly appropriated lands, and some of these charters of this

eastern shore are remarkable examples of the peculiar rentals in kind, which have been noticed by Mr. Seebohm at Tickenham, on the Welsh side of the Severn.

Just beyond the confluence of the Yeo with the Parret is the Isle of Athelney, which, not until more than two hundred years later than the time upon which we have been engaged, earned its greater renown under King Alfred. Cenwalh has the reputation of having founded Sherborne monastery, close to Poinington, where the battle had been fought. There is also some reason to suspect that he founded a religious college of some sort at Athelney, where the conquest ended, since forgotten by eclipse of later events. William of Malmesbury¹ superciliously notes that, even as late as the twelfth century, there were a few poor monks at Athelney, who still continued to sing to the stars the praises of St. Eielwin, their patron, whose still continued endowments they counted, instead of sanctity: and that it was believed that he was the brother of Cenwalh. Was Eielwin the Atheling of Athelinga-ey? Alfred found the name already there, so that the name cannot have arisen from his own Athelings.

The realising of the date of the settlement of an English people in a particular locality may have other subordinate points of importance. For example, within this region of Gyfla is a place, the name of which includes the constituent “ing,” about which Mr. Seebohm says the last word has not yet been said. This sort of historical contribution may therefore be valuable even to the positivisms of philology, for within this colony is a “Lymington,” of which a most learned etymologist² lately said, “As to Lymington, it is the town of Lymings, a tribe also commemorated by the village of Lyminge, in Kent.” For this to be true, it would be necessary that this tribe should have been common to the Jutish settlers of the fifth century and the Gewissæ of the seventh. I have

(1). *G. Pontificum*, Rolls edition, p. 199.

(2). *Notes and Queries*, 6th series, vol. viii. p. 113.

already contended¹ that the “-ing” of English names is most often an adoption of the Celtic “*yrys*” or “*inch*,” found already on any spot so named, as being a river island or peninsular shore: and I think Lymington on the Yeo fairly satisfies this condition. Lymington is the place where Wolsey is said to have sown his wild-oats, and to have consequently watched his vigil in the “enchanted castle” of Sir Hudibras. This Yeo valley also produced another celebrity: Thomas Coryat, “the Odcombian leg-stretcher,” who walked through Europe to China, and back, with a single pair of shoes. The shoes were said to have been hung as a memorial trophy in the church of Odcombe. I once performed a “leg-stretching” pilgrimage to that fane, but failed to see or hear of the shoes. In Coryat’s work he always names Yeovil “Evil.”

(1). *Notes and Queries*, April 21, 1883.

Tom Coryate; and Yorks.

BY E. GREEN, F.S.A. (*Hon. Sec.*)

THE village of Odcombe has been made famous as the birth-place of Thomas Coryate. Born in 1577, in the reign of our great Queen Elizabeth, a son of the then rector, Thomas in due time went to Oxford, and his studies being finished, he seems to have entered the service of Prince Henry as a comic attendant. Sweetmeats and Coryate made up the last course at all entertainments. He was the courtiers' anvil, says Fuller, to try their wits upon ; and sometimes the anvil returned harder knocks than it received. He next conceived the idea that he would become the greatest traveller ever known, or, as he later puts it himself in a letter to his "right worshipful neighbour, Sir Edward Phellips : I doubt not but that your Honour will congratulate the felicity of our Somersetshire, that in breeding me hath produced such a traveller as doth for the diversity of the countries he hath seen, and the multiplicity of his observations, far outstrip any other whatever that hath been bred therein since the incarnation of our Saviour. Following up his plan, Coryate made two journeys ; the result of the first being a thick quarto book, printed in 1611, which he entitled :—

Coryates' Crvdities, hastily gobbled up in five moneths travells in France, Sauoy, Italy, Heluetia *alias* Switzerland, some parts of high Germany, and the Netherlands. Newly digested in the hungry aire of Odcombe, in y^e County of Somerset, and now dispersed to the nourishment of the travelling members of this kingdome.

Other matter was added or inserted, without pagination, necessitating a second title, which reads :—

Three crvde veines are presented in this booke following (besides the foresaid Crvdities) no lesse flowing in the body of the booke, then the Crvdities themselves, two of Rhetorickē and one of Poesie. That is to say, a most elegant oration, first written in the Latine tongue by Hermannvs Kirchnervs, a Ciuill Lawyer, Oratour, Cæsarean Poet, and professor of Eloqunce and Antiquities in the famous Vniuersitie of Marpvrg in the Langrauiat of Hasia, in praise of Trauell in generall. Now distilled into English Spirit through the Odombian Limbecke. This precedeth the Crvdities. Another also composed by the Author of the former in praise of Trauell in Germanie in particular, sublimed and brought ouer the Helme in the Stillitorie of the said Trauelling Thomas. This about the Center or Nauell of the Crvdities.

Then in the Posterne of them looke, and thou shalt find the Posthume Poems of the Author's Father, comming as neere kinsmen to the worke, being next of blood to the Booke and yonger brothers to the Author himselfe.

As will be perceived by these title-pages, our hero was a facetious, comical fellow, a "bold carpenter of words and phrases." He was, too, a good companion; his manners and behaviour being always studied to make merry. But also was he a scholar and an antiquary, and his book is by no means without value, quaint as it may be, as containing the laboured observations of an educated traveller nearly three centuries ago.

Setting out from Dover at ten o'clock in the morning, 14th May, 1608, he arrived at Calais about five in the afternoon, having "varnished the exterior of the ship with the excrementall ebullitions of his tumultuous stomach." He then begins his observations, from which, omitting the usual descriptions of towns and buildings, the following notes are extracted, either as relating to curious customs or to habits or fashions now passed away.

Leaving Calais town, he went on to Paris, and then passing on he saw "a very doleful spectacle," the bones and razged fragments of clothes of a murderer remaining on a wheel; the bones miserably broken asunder and dispersed upon the wheel in divers places. A little farther he saw ten men hanging upon a goodly gallows of freestone; their bodies being consumed, only their bones and rags remained. Here he saw

wooden shoes for sale. At Lyons he observed that the windows were generally of white paper; but some few had glass on the upper part, and white paper below.

Getting to the Alps, he notes and wonders at the many small cultivated plots,—not bigger than little beds,—high up the mountains, and he concluded that the corn must be set with the hand, as had been then lately recommended for England in a book not long before published. In Savoy he noticed a lake, the waters being so swift no fish could live therein, as they were dashed against the big stones which were in it, many of the stones being even bigger than the “great stone upon Hamdon Hill in Somersetshire, so famous for the quarre which is within a mile of Odcombe, my dear natalitiall place.”

Arriving in Italy, he noticed the high beds in use; and records as a manorial or lordly custom, that when passing (not entering) Susa, at the town’s end he was searched for money, for if he carried more than was “warranted or allowed,”—he does not tell us how much was allowed,—the surplus was confiscated to the lord. He observed the pretty and delicate straw hats; and gladly met a merry Italian, who lived cheerily, having for his motto, “Courage, courage; for the devil is dead!” Here he saw a strange kind of corn, called Panicke, having very large leaves, growing like a herb, green as a leek; the grain, as large as a bean, was used for bread by poor folk, and for feeding quails. The children, he noticed, wore breeches so made that their hinder part was naked; a plan, he concludes, adopted for the “more coolenesse of the ayre.”

Milan he found in possession of Spain. At Cremona he writes:—“Here I will mention,—although it may seem frivolous, yet will be a novelty,—that many do carry a thing which they call in the Italian tongue umbrelaes. These are made of something answerable to the form of a little canopy, and hooped inside with divers little wooden hoops, that extend the umbrella in a pretty large compass. They are used especially

by horsemen, who fasten the end of the handle to one of their thighs." At Cremona he ate fried frogs,—the head and fore-part cut off,—so very "curiously dressed, they did exceedingly delight my palate." Mantua was his especial delight, as being the birth-place of Virgil. Here he saw a mountebank for the first time. Leaving Mantua at eight a.m., he arrived at Sangona (twenty miles) at one o'clock. The flies being so very troublesome,—every dish at dinner being covered with them,—the inhabitants carried wooden flaps to beat them away. He observed here, as in other parts of Italy, that immediately after any corn was carried, "about four-and-twenty hours or so," the stubble was turned in, and another crop sown. He saw wheat sown on the 19th June. At Padua, where he was "entirely drawn away with the pleasure of the rarities and antiquities," he saw Livy's house, which he esteemed precious; and saw also, for the first time, a stew, stove, or hot baine,—the only one he saw in Italy; but in High Germany he found such frequent use of them that he "lay not in any house but it had a stove."

Now he comes to the "most glorious, peerlesse, and mayden" city of Venice. Criticising the Piazza, which was paved with brick, he would have preferred it paved with diamond paviour of "free stone," as the hall of his Honourable and thrice worthy Mæcenas "Sir Edward Phelipps, in his magnificent house at Montague, in the county of Somerset, within a mile of Odcombe, my sweet native soil;" or with squared stone, which "we call ashlar, in Somersetshire." He notes the prison and "the marveilous faire little gallery inserted aloft in the midst of the palace." He saw a horse in Venice, whereat he "did not a little wonder." He got into the Ghetto, amongst the Jews; many of them, he much regretted, "goodly, proper men;" "elegant and sweet-featured." The women were "as beautiful as ever" he saw, having "marveilous" long trains like Princesses, borne up by waiting women, and generally so gorgeous in their apparel, jewels and gold, and precious stones,

that "our English Countesses do scarce exceed them." Meeting here with a Rabbi who spoke Latin, Tom "insinuated himself" into conference with him, and talked of Christ, and, in fact, commenced an argument; until the Rabbi "seemed exasperated against me," and many "vehement speeches" passed between them. Tom now became aware that forty or fifty other Jews had gathered round; and noticing that some had put on an insolent swagger, he withdrew himself little by little towards the bridge, with intent to fly, fearing the possibility of a compulsory circumcision. But by good fortune the English Ambassador, passing in his gondola, espied him, and rescued him from these "unchristian miscreants," who would have "given me just occasion to forsware any more coming into the Ghetto." In Venice he for the first time saw women act on the stage. He noticed the "wonderful plenty" of melons, advising however their cautious use, as being sweet to the palate, but sour to the stomach. He saw, too, many tortoises, having seen but one before in England. There was one custom or fashion which especially annoyed him: the common use by women, both in the house and abroad, of a most uncomely thing worn under the shoes, called a chapiney, made of wood and covered with leather of sundry colours—some white, some red, some yellow or gilt, or curiously painted; "frivolous, ridiculous instruments." Many were even half-a-yard high. The more noble the dame, the higher her chapineys. He saw one lady wearing them have a dangerous fall down some stone steps, but he "did nothing pity her." These things were very high-heeled shoes, invented, some said, to keep the ladies at home, it being so very difficult to walk in them; in fact, this usually was managed with assistance, by placing the hands on the heads of two servants, who walked by the side. The quiet habits of the men,—sober black,—met his approval, as against the many colours, "more than there were in the rainbow,—light, garish, and unseemly,"—used in England. Venice was the place for mountebanks, and in his notice of these, one,

"who gave most excellent entertainment" by his songs, made "a pretty kind of music with two bones betwixt his fingers." Tom's delight with Venice was so great, that when leaving he moralises, with the conclusion that had an offer been made to him of four of the richest manors in Somersetshire,—wherein he was born, he adds again,—not to see Venice, he would choose to see Venice; as the sight of her beauty, antiquities, and monuments, had by many degrees more contented his mind than those lordships could possibly have done.

Up to this time our hero had travelled, for the most part, either on horseback or by the usual wheeled conveyance of the country; but now, leaving Venice, he turned homewards, and made the whole journey on foot—going down the Rhine, however, by boat.

As may be supposed, Coryate often notices and criticises Popish ceremonies, which he saw for the first time. At Brixia, there happened to be a dedication of a new image of the Virgin, when a great many "toyes," "a great multitude of little waxen idols,—some only arms or thighs,"—were brought to the church. A "marvailous itching desire to finger one of them," to show in England, came to him; but how to do it was the difficulty. Standing in a corner, quietly, he "very secretly conveighed" his fingers into the basket where the images were laid, and secured one; a proceeding, he adds, had it been perceived, that "might have cost me the lying in the Inquisition longer than I would willingly" have done.

At Bergamo, it being fair time, he could not get a bed, so was "faine to lye upon straw" in a stable, at the horses' feet. Even this favour was obtained only through the courtesy of a priest he had met; who left him, promising to return in the morning to visit the antiquities of the place with him, but "he was prevented by one who owed him a grudge, who shot him in his lodging with a pewternell." Coryate's knowledge of Latin constantly brought him in contact with these strangers, and observing the difference in pronunciation, he became in-

quisitive for the reason of it, and eventually concluded the English way to be wrong, and that he would abandon it.

He now passes into Switzerland, where he noticed the cheapness of all provisions; and that every one had "a light down or very soft feather bed laid upon him at night, which was very warm, and nothing offensive for the burden." At Higher Baden (Hinderhove) he noticed the custom of the sexes bathing together naked; the young ladies having their hair very curiously dressed, and with pretty garlands on their heads, many being of fragrant and odoriferous flowers. He remarked the large number of baths,—sixty altogether; and later, at Lower Baden, he records there were as many as three hundred; "marvailous" in comparison with the fewness of our baths at Bath, in "my country of Somersetshire," where there were no more than five.

Like a good Somerset man, Coryate calls the Rhine, the Rheene; and when passing by it, near Worms, he had an unpleasant adventure. In Italy he had oftentimes "borrowed a point of the law," and refreshed himself with grapes from the vineyards," which the Italians, "like good fellows, did wink at." In Germany, trudging along, he now did the same thing, "pulling two little clusters," and proceeded on his journey "securely and jovially." Suddenly he was attacked by a "boor," who came upon him with a halberd, and, in a great fury, swaggering most insolently, his eyes fierce with anger, he violently pulled off Tom's hat, abusing him in "Almaune" words, which he understood not. Tom was no fighting man, and having only his "weak staff," brought with him out of Italy, resistance seemed useless, so that he was in deadly fear lest he should be made food for the worms before he entered the city of Worms. He therefore simply stood before his assailant mute as a "Seriphian frog or an Acanthian grasshopper," until a thought struck him, and taking heart of grace, he "discharged a whole volley of Greek and Latin shot upon him," supposing such a show of learning would pacify him.

But it rather the more exasperated the man, and matters were looking very serious, when three other travellers by chance came by, and one being able to speak Latin, the matter was explained, and Tom's hat redeemed on payment of twenty-pence. On another occasion he met two other "boors," who, being ragged and ill-favoured, "strooke no small terror" into him, especially as he perceived they were armed. Fearing they would rob him of his gold, quilted in his jerkin, and then cut his throat, he conceived the idea, his own clothes being thread-bare and mean, to undertake "a politic and subtile action;" and just as they all met he took off his hat "very courteously," and holding it in his hand very humbly, like a mendicant, begged money of them with signs and gestures, in a language they did "but poorly recognise, even Latin." Thus he not only saved himself secure, but obtained enough tin money to "pay for half his supper, even four-pence half-penny." Tom saw the great tun of Heildeberg, and gives us a drawing of himself standing on it, exhilarated with two sound draughts of Rhenish. As he passed down the Rhine, he tells us of the castles and towns, and noticing that one bank has many of these, and the other side hardly any, he concluded, after long rumination, that the Romans built the cities as a defence against the Germans on the other side. Then there were the customs towns, where he was stopped for toll: if any boat dared to pass, presently a piece of ordnance was fired at it. Again he noticed the many gallows and wheels, "more than ever he saw in so short a space," especially near Cologne, on account of the many robbers thereabouts, who, if taken, were "excarnificated" and tortured on these wheels, their bones broken and divided remaining a "doleful spectacle." Speaking of the Archbishop's palace at Cologne, he does not think it equal to many English houses; "superior to it there is in mine own county of Somerset, even the magnificent house of my most worthy and right worshipful neighbour, Sir Edward Phillips, Master of the Rolles," in the town of Montacute.

Whilst diligently writing his notes in Cologne Cathedral, a canon seeing that he was a stranger, and that he "loved antiquities," invited him with a "courteous and civil importunity" to his house, where he entertained him with much variety of good cheer, a civility which "yeeldeled me a recompence for my labour in writing." Passing still down the Rhine, he eventually embarked at Flushing, 1st Oct., at four p.m., and arrived at the Custom House, London, 3rd Oct., at four p.m., having enjoyed a very prosperous gale all the way. The journey out and home, from Odcombe to Odcombe, was 1975 miles.

As already noticed, he left Venice on foot, and he tells us he "walked a foote, with only one pair of shoes, from Venice to Flushing," some 900 miles. These shoes were hung up in Odcombe church, and are said to have remained there until 1702. It is to be regretted they were removed, or, being removed, that they were not preserved.

Tom Coryate's shoes hang by the bells,
At Odcombe where that beldam dwells,
Who first produced this monster.

Being at home again, Coryate busied himself with his notes in his hungry native air, two years being thus occupied before the *Crudities* were ready. There was extant in 1808, and printed in that year in the *Censura Literaria*—an original letter of Coryate's, addressed to "The Right worsp^{ll} S^r Michael Hixes, Knight. From my Chamber in Bowelane, 15th Nov., 1610, begging Sir Michael to use his interest with the Lord Treasurer for the necessary license to print, "for which not only myself, but many notable members of the Commonwealth will doubtless render no small thanks." Tom appears, in a moment of his usual merry mood, to have in some way committed himself at Sir Michael's table, as he apologises, and begs that it should not be imputed to "any voluntary malipartnesse, but rather to the merry prompting" of a "certain jovial blackbearded gentleman" who sat next him, who

was so much “given to liberty of speech, and to exercise an exquisite strain of wit, even on his dearest friend.”

Besides the additions to the *Crudities* mentioned in the second title, some encomiastic and panegyric verses were inserted, the “elegant inventions of the chief wits and poets of the time.” This addition was made by the “strict and expresse commandment” of the Prince, and to it, probably, the book owes much of its notoriety, although as being the first giving any account of the several places visited, it must have had then, as it has now for us, a special interest. When presenting a copy to Royalty, Tom could not resist the chance for making orations. That to the Prince begins—“Most Scintillant phosphorus of our British Trinacria.” To the King he spoke of the book as “Spunne into a threed by the wheele of my braine in my native cell of Odcombe, in the County of Somerset.” The Queen was the “Most resplendent gem and radiant Aurora of Great Britain,” by whose patronage the book would be current through all kingdoms, and make the name of Coryate the Traveller, and Odcombe, his natalitiali parish, known to all posterity. From the Duke of York, who was the most “glittering Chrysolite of our English diadem,” he asked to be entitled His Grace’s Traveller; and then he related curiously how he had overcome his adversaries in Yeovil, who thought to have sunk him in “a bargain of pilchards,” as the wise men af Gotham tried to drown an eel. This was in allusion to a law-suit between him and Joseph Starre, respecting a debt of a hundred marks due from Starr, who put the matter in Chancery. To this proceeding Tom wrote—“An Answere to the most scandalous, contumelious, and hybristical Bill of Joseph Starre, of Euill, Linen draper, wholly conflated and compacted of palpable lies, deceitful prestigiations, injurious calumniations, eluding evasions, and most fraudulent tergiservations”—much complaining that Starr not only thus “coacervateth a farrago of lies,” but traduced him about the smallness of his voyage of only five

months. The lies Tom could perhaps have overlooked, but after such risks and dangers as he had passed through, the traducing was more than he could bear from a "vilipendious linen draper."

These orations he printed in a little volume, entitled:—

Coryat's Crambe or his Colwort twise sodden, and now served in with other macaronicke dishes, as the second course to his Crvdities.

Then came, also in a separate form, the poems preceding the Crudities, with the title of:—

The Odoombian Banquet: dished foorth by Thomas the Coriat, and serued in by a number of Noble Wits in prayse of his Crvdities and Crambe too.

Asinvs portans mysteria.

There are about sixty pages in the book, each with one or more short poems, some intending praise, others, with a "free and merry jest," are, perhaps, satirical. Some one now criticised these proceedings, and ventured to assert that of the Crudites not four pages were worth reading. Chastised by the "censorious rod of this malevolent traducer and hypocritical momus," Tom asserted in the *Cramb* that at least five hundred out of the six hundred and fifty-four pages were good; and to clear his credit from this "base lurking, pedantical, tenebrious Lucifuga," he asked, "let any one, if he can, show larger annotations for quantity or better for quality gathered in five months, since the incarnation of Christ." Having made this demand, he appeared satisfied that no contrary answer could be given, and so he claimed "with all perspicuity and plainness to overthrow, pessundate, and annihilate all fained objections."

But Tom was not destined to have all praise, especially was he met by John Taylor, known as the Water Poet, a facetious, satirical, writer, in whom Coryat had his match. Taylor printed:—

The Sculler Rowing from Tiber to Thames, with his boate laden with a hotch potch, or Gallimawfy of Sonnets, Satyres and Epigrams. With an addition of Pastorale Equivoques, or the Complaint of the Shepherd.

In this poor Tom was so “nipt, galled and bitten,” that he vowed revenge. To make amends, as he said, Taylor next issued a little pamphlet:—

Laugh and be Fat; or a Commentary on the Odcombian Banquet. This was a criticism by means of paraphrase of the various verses, each, as in the *Banquet*, under the author’s name.

Four of the original poems were from local men; one from Robert Phillips, one from George Sydenham of Brympton, one from John Paulet of Hinton St. George, and one from John Harrington of Bath. The first demanded,

If that an ass
Could have observed so much as he did pass.

Taylor wrote:—

An ass, I am sure, could ne’er observe so much,
Because an ass’s business is not such ;
Yet if an ass could write as well as run,
He then, perhaps, may do as thou hast done,
But ‘tis impossible a simple creature
Should do such things (like thee) above his nature.

Mr. George Sydenham’s lines are,

Vpon the cloying Crvdities chewed in the braines of the author,
and cast up in the press of the printer, by the sole travell and proper
charge of Cordate Coryate, my conceited countryman and neighbour.

Mr. John Paulet’s lines, Coryate,—through vanity, not per-
ceiving the satire,—considered so flattering that he wished to
exclude them. They are addressed:—

To the Darling of the Muses and Minion of the Graces, my dear
countryman and friend, Mr. Thomas Coryate of Odcombe.

Some call thee Homer by comparison ;
Comparisons are odious, I will none,
But call thee (as thou art) Tom Coryate,
That is, The Man the world doth wonder at.
Whose brain pan hath more Pan than Braine by odds,
To make thee all Pan with the semi-gods.
Which pan, when thy fleet wits awandering go,
Is rung to keep the swarm together so.

Taylor’s paraphrase runs:—

Now here’s another in thy praises ran,
And would entitle thee the great god Pan.
No warming-pan thou art, I plainly see,

No fire-pan, nor no frying-pan canst thou be.
 Thou art no cream-pan neither, worthy man,
 Although thy wits lie in thy head's brain pan.

Mr. John Harington wrote :—

Thou glorious Goose that kept the Capitol,
 Afford one quill, that I may write one story yet
 Of this my new come Odcombe friend, Tom Coryet.

Taylor met this with :—

The Goose that guarded Rome with sensless gaggling,
 Is here implored t'assist the Gander's straggling.
 A pen made of her quill would lift thee soon,
 As high as is the thorn-bush in the moon.

This attack was more than Tom could bear, so that

Made madder than before,
 He did storm and chafe, and swear and ban,
 And to superior powers amaine he ran,
 Where he obtained "Laugh and be Fat's" confusion,
 Who all were burnt.

About a year had now elapsed since the publication of the *Quinque-mestrial Crudities*, and content, perhaps, with his influence at Court resulting in the burning of *Laugh and be Fat*, Coryate determined to satisfy his desire to make a longer journey and to see more of the "goodly fabric" of the world. He accordingly left London on the 20th Oct., 1612, and arrived at Zante 13th Jany., 1613. The ship in which he sailed was called the "Samaritan." Says Taylor :—

He only for her name did choose
 In detestation of the faithless Jews,
 For they by force would have surprised him
 T'excoriat Coriat and t'have circumcised him.

His first letters home have not been published, but a report arrived or was spread that he had been drowned in the Mediterranean. John Taylor was again ready with :—

Odcomb's Complaint: or Coriat's Funeral Epicedium or Death Song, upon his late reported drowning. With his Epitaph in the Barmuda and Vtopian tongues: and translated into English by John Taylor.

No sooner news of Coriat's death was come,
 But with the same my Muse was strooken dom,
 Odcombian, Grecian, Latin, Great Thom Asse
 Being dead.

Other lines in the *Complaint* he heads :—

A Sad, Joyful, Lamentable, Delightful, Merry-go-sorry Elegie, or Funeral Poem, upon the supposed Death of the famous Cosmographicall Surveyor, and Historiographicall Relator, Mr. Thomas Coriat of Odcombe.

These begin :—

Oh for a rope of onions from St. Omer's,
That I might write and weep, and weep and write,
Odcombian Coriat's tuneless last good night,
And weep in tears of Claret and of Sack.

This report of his drowning was in due time found to be untrue, when Taylor was at him again in :—

The Eighth Wonder of the World; or Coriat's escape from his supposed Drowning.

Taylor denied that in these writings he intended either harm or injury ; but, addressing Coryate, he asserted that :

His love had evermore been such,
That in thy praise I cannot write too much,
And much I long to see thee here again
That I may welcome thee in such a strain;
Let Eolus and Neptune speed to blow thee back,
That we may laugh, lie down, and mourn in Sack.

From Zante, Coryate sailed in an English ship to the Trojan shore. After revelling in the ruins of Troy, he sent a long description, “given in a Trojan spirit for the profit of the studious antiquary, and to resolve and thaw the stupidest stoic.” A companion seeing how eagerly and carefully he had been searching out the antiquities, in a merry humour drew his sword, and Tom kneeling in due form, he knighted him as the first English Knight of Troy, saying impromptu :—

Coryate no more, but now a Knight of Troy;
Odcombe's no more, but henceforth England's joy.

Some musketeers who accompanied them, then fired two volleys, all to the surprise of the wondering Turks looking on, who expected to see Tom's head come off. To the impromptu of his friend, the new knight answered :—

This noble knighthood shall Fame's trump resound,
To Odcombe's honour, maugre envy fell,
O'er famous Albion.

At Constantinople he was annoyed by the musquitos : "sat on his tail" like a Turk; and saw a pelican for the first time. He also noted that the Turks did not salute as in Europe, but had a prayer, "that their enemies may have no more rest than a Christian's hat." Leaving Constantinople in an English ship, in a snow-storm in January, he next passed to Lesbos, skirting the coast to Alexandria. Then he went to Scanderoon, where he landed, and rode to Aleppo. Here he met the Consul, Master Bartholomew Hagget, "his countryman, born at Wells," who accompanied him on his first excursion. March 15th, 1613, he set out on foot, on his "horse with ten toes," for Jerusalem, where he was tattooed on the left arm. From Jerusalem he walked on, "but with divers pairs of shoes," passing through Persia, to Asmere, having been robbed on his way by a Spahi. The journey altogether occupied fifteen months, the cost being but three pounds, for which he fared reasonably well every day, and even of this sum he was "cosened" of ten shillings ; so that his actual outlay was only two pounds ten. The distance traversed was two thousand seven hundred miles ; and for this exploit Tom dubbed himself the Odcombian Leg-stretcher.

From Asmere he sent home letters in 1616, which were printed, with the title :—

Thomas Coriate, Traveller for the English Wits, Greeting. From the Court of the Great Mogvl, Resident at the Towne of Asmere, in Eastern India.

In one letter he says that England will one day say that Odcombe may be truly so called for breeding an odd man ; one that had not his peer in the whole kingdom. Having been away now three years, he had learned four new languages, and had resolved, so insatiable was his greediness to see strange countries, to spend yet seven years more before returning. In India he saw an elephant for the first time, and sent home a drawing of himself riding on one. At Asmere he found ten English men, "resident upon terms of negotiation" for the

"right worshipful Company of Merchants in London, that trade for East India." He particularly requests to be remembered to his uncle Williams; this to be done with convenient terms and "pathetical perswasions," that he might not forget his poor peregrinating kinsman, but remember him with some gratuity. Another letter in this pamphlet is addressed to the "Right Worshipful Fraternity of Sireniacal Gentlemen that meet on the first Friday of every month, at the Mermaid, in Bread Street." It begins:—"Right generous, jovial and Mercurial Sirenaicks," and proceeds to say it would be per vacaneous on his part to tell of the incredible distance he had traversed, and prays them to exhilarate the bearer with the purest quintessence of the grape which the Mermaid yieldeth. Then he signs himself:—"Your generosities most obliged Countryman, the Hierosolymitan, Syrian, Mesopotamian, Armenian, Median, Parthian, Persian, Indian Legge-stretcher of Odcombe in Somerset." He desires to be remembered to each one by name and so shows us his friends, all lovers of literature, the goodly company he met at the Mermaid. There was that famous antiquary, Sir Robert Cotton; Ben Jonson, the poet; John Bond, his countryman; Samuel Purkas, and Inigo Jones; and Mr. Geo. Speake, his countryman, who was "to be found either in the Middle Temple," or "in some barber's shop neere."

Another letter was to his mother, "Mrs. Garthered (Gertrude) Coriate, at her house in Evill—to be forwarded by carrier from Gerrard's Hall." A second lot of letters was printed in the same form, entitled:—

Mr. Thomas Coriat, to his friends in England, sendeth greeting: from Agra, the Capitall City of the Dominion of the Great Mogoll in the Easterne India, the last of October, 1616.

This contains a portrait of him riding on a camel.

John Taylor now appeared again, and paraphrased this tract under the title:—

Master Thomas Coriat, to his Friends in England, sends Greet-

ing : from Agra the Capitall City of the Dominion of the Great Mogoll in the Easterne India.

Printed according to the true Copie of the Letter written with his own hand, in the Persian paper, and sent home in the good Ship called the "Globe" belonging to the Company of East India Merchants.

With an addition of 200 verses, written by J. T., that, like a Gentleman Vsher, goes before his pragmatal Prose, in commendation of his Travels.

It was Coryates constantly occurring, "big-swollen, strange-tired, travelling words," and the pedantic use of unnecessary Latin and Greek, that brought upon him much of this ridicule. Thus Taylor attacked him again in :—

Three Weekes, three daies, and three houres observations and travel from London to Hamburgh, in Germanie: amongst Jews and Gentiles, with descriptions of Townes and Towers, Castles and Cittadels, artificial gallowses, Natural Hangmen : And dedicated for the present, to the absent Odcombian Knight Errant, S^r Thomas Coriat, Great Britain's Error and the World's Mirror.

The address is—" To the Cosmographical, Geographical describer, Geometrical measurer, Historiographical Caligraphical Relator and Writer, Enigmatical, Pragmatal, Dogmatical observer, Engrosser, Surveyor, and Eloquent British Grecian Latinist or Latin Grecian Orator, the Odcombian Deambulator, Perambulator, Ambler, Trotter or untired Traveller, Sir Thomas Coryat, Knight of Troy, and one of the dearest darlings of the blind Goddess Fortune." Then he proceeds to give an oration after Tom's manner and style, beginning :—" Most worthy Sir, as Quintilian in his Apothegms to the naked, learned, Gimnosopists of CEthiopia very wittily says—'Potanto Machayo Corbatio monomosco kayturemon Lescus, ollipufftingere whingo ;' which is, Knowledge is a main antithesis to ignorance, and pains and travel the highway to experience. I being therefore well acquainted with the generous urbanity innated or rooted in your humanity, in these days of vanity I dedicate out of my affability, debility, ability, imbecility, facility or agility, this poor pamphlet to your nobility, in all servility and humility; not doubting but the fluent secundity of your wisdoms profundity, in your head's

rotundity, will conserve, reserve, preserve and observe what I and my industrious labours deserve."

We have no further account of Coryate from his own hand, but through another traveller—Terry—we learn that Tom being at Mendoza, during a conversation suddenly swooned. Thus unwell, and in low spirits, he was troubled by the sad thought that possibly his journals with the long laborious accounts of what he had seen may never reach England. He feared not death, but, travelling now as he did entirely alone, he dreaded the possibility of dying in a place that would be unknown, and so of being buried in obscurity, without record. He was urged not to proceed on his walk to Surat, three hundred miles distant, but he refused, and lived to arrive there; with what trouble, toil, and suffering we can never know. Here he was kindly received by the English residents. Suffering now from dysentery, by chance he overheard the word sack, when he cried pitifully, "Sack, sack, is there such a thing as sack? I pray you give me some sack." He drank moderately, we are told, but his illness continuing, he lived but a few days, and his travels ended on the 17th December, 1617.

John Taylor was obliged to give him a farewell in:—

The Praise of Hemp-seed, with the Voyage of Mr. Roger Bird and the writer hereof in a boat of brown paper, from London to Quinborough in Kent.

As also a Farewell to the matchlesse deceased Mr. Thomas Coriat.

Here he says:—

Oh famous Coriat, hadst thou come again,
Thou wouldest have told us news direct and plain,
Of men with long tails, faced like hounds;
Of spiders greater than a walnut shell,
Of the Rhinoceros thou wouldest us tell.
Hemp-seed did bear thee o'er the raging foam,
And oh I wish that it had brought thee home.
But farewell Thomas never to return,
Rest thou, in peace, within thy foreign urn.

One observation made by Thomas, hitherto purposely passed,

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may now be shortly noticed. On coming into Italy,—even at the first Italian town,—“I observed,” he writes, “a custom that is not used in any other country which I saw, neither do I think it is that any other nation doth use it. The Italians at their meals always use a little fork; while holding the knife in one hand they cut their meat out of the dish, they fasten their fork, which they hold in the other hand, upon the same dish; so that should any one unadvisedly touch the dish of meat with his fingers from which all the table do cut, he will give offence to the company as having transgressed the laws of good manners. This form of feeding is generally used in all places in Italy, the forks being for the most part of iron or steel, and some of silver, but these only used by gentlemen.” Hereupon he thought good to imitate this “forked cutting of meat” during his travels, and on his return home. For this he was once quipped by his friend, Lawrence Whitaker of Yeovil, who, in a merry moment, called him Furcifer, “for only using a fork at feeding, and for no other cause,” he naively adds. The joke here is that furcifer would mean really a fork bearer, but in a secondary sense may mean a villain who is only fit to be hanged.

It may be observed, he says positively that in no other country had he seen this custom; so that neither through France on his outward road, nor through Germany on his return, did he see it. It does not seem quite clear how much the forks were used for carving and how much for feeding, as, if used for a second help, every one would have had to stick his used fork into the general joint.

When exactly forks thus came into use in Italy must be left open here, but it was at an early date. Notwithstanding that Coryate did not see forks used in France, a writer, in 1589, notes that in that country they never touch their meat with their hands, but with forks, stretching out their necks over their plate. The last words point clearly to our present usage of them, and not only to their use for carving.

In England, in the wardrobe account of Edward I, 1297, there is mentioned a fork of crystal. In 1313, Edward II had three forks of silver, for eating pears. In 1423, 2nd Henry VI, the King's inventory contains: one fork of berill and silver gilt, worth five shillings; also a silver fork, parcel gilt, and a silver fork, gilt in three colours, weight $9\frac{1}{2}$ oz., valued at 11s. 6d. per oz. All these forks, whether of crystal, agate, or silver, were for eating fruit.

The first mention of the use of forks in England is, curiously enough, by a literary friend of Coryate, one of the crew of the "Mermaid." Ben Jonson, in his comedy, *The Devil is an Ass*, published in 1616,—just when Coryate was writing from India,—makes a character speak of his project of the forks; when another enquires—"Forks, what be they?" The answer is—"The laudable use of forks, brought into custom here, as they are in Italy, to the saving o' napkins." The early custom was to carry the fork to the ordinary in a pocket case, and this the gallant party drew out with some show of pride and fashion, for which he was laughed at, as may be supposed, and known as "your fork-carving traveller." Still their general introduction was a long and slow process, for Heylin, in his *Cosmography*, 1652, speaks of them as still a novelty, which came from Italy, "taken up of late" by some of the "spruce gallants." It is not even certain they were used by William III. Not until after 1700, the time of Queen Anne, do we become sure, and curiously, for long after this date the household inventories do not mention forks, although spoons and other articles, as of old, appear regularly. The earliest known forks of silver bear the Hall mark for 1696. A very interesting example of what must be one of the earliest of our forks, is figured in the *Archæologia of the Society of Antiquaries*, vol. xv. It is of silver, made to open and shut, and the end of the handle draws out as a toothpick. It bears a name, and possibly the birth-day date, 2nd April, 1610.

A curious notice of our habits, some time after forks were introduced, is noticed by D'Arssay, a French author, in 1782, who says:—"That in England the knife was commonly employed to convey food to the mouth, and that for this purpose it was made broad and round at the end." John Chinaman claims, that in remote ages they had in China no chopsticks, but used knives and forks. The chopsticks he considers better, however; nor does he want a knife at table, as he sits down "to eat, not to cut up carcases." Another idea from the east will show us that opinions may differ. A Malay gentleman, dining with an Englishman, on the question of fingers *versus* forks, argued that the use of forks was a dirty practice. "What do I know of this fork?" he asked. "It has been in a hundred or more mouths—perhaps in the mouth of my greatest enemy. The thought is repulsive to me."

These notes will sufficiently show, whatever may have been the case in France or Italy, that our domestic dinner fork was not known or used in England until the return of Coryate in 1608. We may, perhaps, venture to picture him rushing off from the Custom House to the Mermaid in Bread Street, to quaff many a goblet of sack with his confreres, and then, full of vanity and conceit, producing his new fangled instrument at supper, to their no small amusement and to the general merriment.

But Tom was not inactive at home before he commenced his travels, and from two *Orations* which he printed we get a glimpse of the man; and, at the same time, of the outing, or holiday, known as a Whitsun-ale. It was the custom in those days to provide funds for church purposes by a big brew of ale, and then, making a holiday, to profit by the sale. Thus it happened that in 1606, the stock at Odcombe church being exhausted,—all but sixteen shillings,—the churchwardens solicited Tom to "set abroach his wits," and invent some conceit to draw a good company to Odcombe. He accordingly planned and arranged that a hundred men should meet him at

Odcombe cross on Whitsunday, duly furnished with muskets, and armour, and music ; himself, as Captain, to be mounted on a milk-white steed. This being done, they marched off for Evill, and were met by the way by two "cohorts" from the town,—one masculine, the other feminine,—and all descended by Henford to the cross, where they had a kind of velitation or light skirmish ; but merely umbraticall and imaginary. Tom now ascended the cross to a point of advantage, and standing under a canopy, brandished his sword two or three times, and then spake his oration to some two thousand people, many being from the parishes adjoining. He told them they came not for war, but in a league of friendship ; determined to spend their money for the benefit of their church, hoping a similar courtesy for the church of Odcombe. He then compared Church-ales to certain Roman feasts and customs of old, as good for breeding love between neighbours, being, kept with moderation, without excess or abuse, or drunkenness and brawling. Yet, he added, be not slaves to your money,—a base excrement,—but spend it without winching. After a long and puzzling speech, full of classical lore, he pretended to—or, perhaps, did—perceive that he "cloyed their ears" with confused words and so he ended. It was this visit which is alluded to in some of the witty verses already noticed, and for which John Taylor wrote—

Ajax of the frothy Whitsun-Ale,
Well did high Odcombe boast her praise of thee,
When thou to Evill went'st in jollity,
And led'st an army forth with bows and guns,
To swill their Whitsun-Ale and crack their buns,
Where thou, on Cross advanced, didst spend more wit
Than man would think thou could'st recover yet.

In due time the Evilians went to Odcombe, when Tom was again the chief. Beginning his oration with a "whole volley of thanks,"—here, by arrangement, a volley of shot was fired,—he thanked them for coming to such a mountainous people. But, he continued, too much could not be said in praise of Odcombe, whose smoke was dearer to him than the fire of a

foreign place; whose air was piercing and of excellent subtilty ; whose wool was of the finest ; whose springs were sweet and wholesome, endued with orient and crystalline clearness. The men, too, valiant martialists like those present, could maintain right or repulse wrong. Now, however, all weapons were to be laid aside to give their friends an unfeigned welcome.

These traits show us the man ever the same. Over ambitious for praise and fame, he gave the wits their ever-recurring chance to hit him hard. "His head," says Fuller, "was like a sugar loaf, the small end in front," but the portraits given in his book and on the frontispiece do not imply this. It may be considered the contrary, and that, setting aside his inordinate vanity, he was a man of ability and learning, who had always scholars and lovers of virtue for his friends. He had a very covetous eye, never satisfied with seeing : and from his love for antiquities and his delight in seeing them daintily kept, he was known as the Tombstone Traveller. Just as in Turkey he "sat on his tail," or in Italy dubbed himself *Il Signor Thomaso Odcombiano*; so in India he adopted the habits of the country, and got so good a mastery of the language, that a certain laundress attached to the Embassy, who scolded and brawled from sunrise till night without ever meeting her match, was undertaken by Tom, who silenced her in her own language by eight o'clock in the morning.

Poor Tom's notes for his Indian journey have been lost. They fell into the hands of Samuel Purchase, who, in a volume entitled "His Pilgrimages ; a history of sea voyages, etc.," published in 1624, gives us "A Letter of Mr. Thomas Coryate, which travailed by land from Jerusalem to the Court of the Great Mogul, written to Mr. L. Whitaker ; to which are added pieces of two other, to entartayne you with a little Indian-Odcombian mirth. 'Most dear and beloved Friend, Master L.W.,'" etc. In a second volume, published in 1625, he tells us that Coryate's books, etc., came to his hands after the first volume was issued. He then gives us—

Master Thomas Coryate's trauels to, and observations in, Constantinople, and other places in the way thither, and his Journey thence to Aleppo, Damasco, and Ierusalem.

An account of his journey was also published in Dutch, as :

Reys Van Thomas Coryat, na Asmere ; zijnde de Hof-Stad van den Grooten Mogol. Van Jerusalem, na derwaards door hem met een Caravan ondernoomen, in het jaar 1615. Briefs-wijse opgesteld, en aan sijnen Vriend Mr. L. Whitaker gesanden. 8^{vo}. Leyden, 1707.

There is a poem in the “Zummerzet” dialect attributed to Coryate, in a little book—“The City of Bath described ;” by Henry Chapman, published in 1673.

Had Tom completed his plan and purpose and gone through China, his manuscript would have swollen into so many volumes that “paper would never afterwards have been scarce.” The loss to us, however, is as great in proportion. Notwithstanding that his intentions in this respect were never, and can never be, carried out, his ambition may be considered as fairly satisfied : his dear Odcombe in Somersetshire will ever be famous as his birth-place, and his own name associated with it will never be forgotten.

Evidence of the Occupation of Bath by the XX Legion.

BY GEORGE ESDAILE, C.E.

IN the following remarks I hope to lay before you evidence of the existence of the XX Legion in Bath, and to prove that the legion must have been quartered there for a lengthened period.

I would also bring to your notice, if time permitted, the whole of the incised slabs and altars inscribed with the name of the legion, from twenty-three places on the Continent—or, rather, from all the then known world, other than Britain—and from forty-eight places in Britain. Of the former, eighteen are from Spain, ten from Gaul and Cisalpine Gaul, and eight from Rome. Of the latter, some are from Scotland, and the remainder from England.

Wherever the XX Legion came from, we learn from Tacitus that it, and the II, IX, and XIV Legions landed in Britain about A.D. 43. The descriptive title of the XX Legion is very varied in style, as—

LEG. XX. Frequent examples in Gruter and in the *Corpus Inscriptionem*.

LEG. XX. VALEN. VICT. Gruter, 492-5.

LEG. XX. VICT. Gruter, Graevius and the *Corpus*.

LEG. XX. VAL. VIC. or VIC. VAL. } VALERIAE VICTRICIS } Gruter,

Graevius and the *Corpus*.

LEG. XX. GEM. At Castlesteads, Gruter, $\frac{1178}{12}$; and at Tarracone, $\frac{417}{5}$

LEG. XX. PRIMIG.

LEG. XX. HISPANICAE.

LEG. XX. GORDIANAE.

And these inscriptions have been found at the following places :

On the Continent, twenty-three :—

Aeso Terraco.	Brundisi.	Patavium.
Ager Novariensis.	Castellana.	Rome.
Aldiguelo.	Grimlichhausen.	Tarragon.
Aquilia.	Helvis.	Tergeste.
Arrisi.	Lingonum.	Trumpilini.
Baedica.	Nemausi.	Utera.
Beneventum.	Osunae.	Villa Mejia.
Brixia.	Parma in Liguria.	

In Britain, forty-eight :—

Abbotsford.	Chester.	Lanchester.
Ardoch.	Chesterholm.	Lanercost.
Baintbrig.	Chesters.	London.
Bath.	Colchester.	Moresby.
Beaumont.	Crawdundale.	Netherby.
Benwell.	Dundry.	Peelglen.
Bewcastle.	Dunnottar.	Red Abbey Stead.
Birdoswald.	Duntocher.	Ribchester.
Birrens.	Ellenfoot.	Riechester.
Blencarn.	Erskine.	Rough Castle.
Carraw.	Halton Chesters.	Stanwix.
Castle Cary, Scot.	Heddon.	Thirlwall Castle.
Castle Hill.	Holmes.	Walltown.
Castle Steads.	Hope Castle.	Wetheral.
Carvoran.	Kendal.	Whitley.
Caw-gap.	Kirkintilloch.	Wroxeter.

There does not appear to be any mention of the XX Legion in the *Commentaries of Cæsar*, in the eight books of the Gallic War, nor yet in the account of the Civil War, neither in the account of the African War, nor yet in the Spanish War.

The non-appearance in the first and last accounts would be a negative proof of the raising of the legion in either province

on the close of hostilities, and its deportation to some other province.

In Begerius¹ we have an example of the “*aquila cum signis legionis Vicesimae Hispanicae*,” from a coin or medal; which, on comparison with Gruter (358, 2, and to those to whom he refers)—an inscription of the XX Legion in *Brixia*;² or with the same, as given by Momssen,³ we see it is a fair rendering of the “*signis Legionis*” previously mentioned. These are, as I take it, good proof of the XX Legion having been raised in Spain.

According to Momssen,⁴ there is evidence of the existence of the XX Legion existing in B.C. 44; and in Tacitus⁵ we find the statement that the I Legion was raised by Tiberius (A.D. 14—38), and that it, and the XX Legion had been his constant companions in many battles. That Tacitus has some ground for his statement is confirmed by inscriptions given by Wilmanns,⁶ from Lambaesis, and another given by Henzen, and also by Gruter, ³⁹¹₄.

Two coincidences would lead to the supposition that, firstly, the XX Legion was raised in Gaul or Spain (independently of the incised slabs found there), and secondly, that it had served in Asia Minor before the Christian era.

Firstly, as to the raising in Spain or Gaul. One of the devices on the coins of Gaul was a boar, according to Eckhel.⁷ The boar was also a device of Spain. Pliny states that in the Roman army boars were carried as insignia before the lines, and Tacitus⁸ gives “*insigne superstitiones formas aproprium gestant.*” But whether this practice were general or not, the boar is seldom, if ever, found on any altar, incised slab or antefixa of any other legion than the XX. Dr. Cardwell,¹ Camden Professor of Ancient History, points out that Hors-

(1). 1700, Pl. 8, No. 22, p. 15.

(2). *Temp. Tiberius Cæsar.*

(3). *Gall. Cis.* 4365.

(4). *Ad Cæsar Mortem*, 663.

(5). Ann. I. 42.

(6). *Afric.* 2786 and 3005.

(7). Vol. i. p. 63.

(8). *De Mor. Ger.*, c. 45.

(9). Oxon, 1832, *Coinage of Greece and Rome*, pp. 143-4.

ley,¹ in explaining the figure of the boar, which he found inscribed upon an ancient monument of the XX Legion, had forgotten that it was the cognisance of the troops by which the monument was erected, and had erroneously supposed it to represent the conquest of the ancient Caledonians.

Secondly, the striking similarity existing between numerous statues of a “winged Victory,” with either the palm and crown, or both, or without, found in the province of Cilicia, and described by W. Burchhardt Barker, the Resident at Tarsus, in his work on Cilicia, 1853, drawings of two of which I here show; and the figures on incised slabs of the XX Legion, would lead to the conclusion that the XX Legion was one of those sent out to quell the excesses committed by the pirates in the Mediterranean during and after the war with Carthage, and that the sculptures had been done by that legion. Incredible as it may appear, between B.C. 68 and A.D. 36, many ships and considerably more than 138,600 men were sent out to Cilicia against these pirates, and those who supported the cause, viz. :—

B.C. 68, Pompey, with 500 ships and 120,000 men.
He took 90 ships and 20,000 prisoners (including soldiers of Comagena and Sarmosata).²

B.C. 50, Cicero sailed (number of ships not given) with 14,600 horse and foot.

Between these dates there were many disturbances, and the number of troops sent out is unknown.

A.D. 36, Marcus Trebellius, with 4,000 legionaries and a number of auxiliaries. So that it is possible that the XX Legion was amongst those who served in Asia Minor.

Certain it is that figures of Victory, in more or less elegant attitudes, have been adopted as the supporters—if I may use the term—for any central object depicted in stone or marble

(1). In his *Rom. Brit.*, p. 194.

(2). Hub. under those names.

by XX Legion Valeria Victricis; and it is to be greatly regretted that Gruter's plan, or an improved one, of a full illustration where practicable, of the subject treated upon, has not been carried out in the *Corpus Inscriptionem*. The veriest outline would have been more useful than volumes of description.

In that famous work on Rome, by Piranesi,¹ is given a drawing of a portion of a piece of stucco taken from the face of a niche in a sepulchral edifice of early date, near the Slaves' Tower (Torre dei Schiavi), in which can be seen the various badges of the legions. There are given in the fragment the well-known badge of the XX Legion, the "Aper currens," but winged; the flying dolphin; the Pegasus; the Gryphon volant; the flying Caper-marinus; the winged lion; the winged bull; etc., etc. The added wings evidently imply zeal and rapidity in action.

It seems futile to combat the argument of Mr. Macnab,² that, because the sculptured stones found on the line of the wall raised A.D. 120, and a stone at Lanchester put up A.D. 238—254, bearing the boar, are the earliest designs of the boar that can be assigned to the XX Legion, when we have the testimony of this interesting fragment from Rome. And I also think it is not proved that the "origin of this symbol of the XX Legion dates from the encounter of its Vexillation with the Caledonian Picts, during the construction of the Antoninian rampart, and must have reference to a similar figure conspicuous to their vision, in use among that people, either from the exhibition of animal forms upon their bodies, or upon sculptured Pictish stones."

In the illustration given by Dr. Bruce, in *Lapidarium Septentrionale*, No. 422, found at Birdoswald, we have an almost perfect figure of a flying Victory, without the globe, but with the eagle in a similar position to that on the pediment at Bath.

(1). Tom. II. pl. xxx.

(2). *Proc. of Soc. of Antiqs.*, Scotland, 1882-3, pp. 400—413.

The XX Legion, it should be noted, was stationed in the neighbourhood of Birdoswald. At Maryport¹ we have two winged Victories, supporting a wreath, in the identical way that the wreath in the Bath pediment is held; but in all the illustrations of this, from Bruce, Stukeley, and Camden, the figures are imperfect from the knees downwards, the lower parts of the incised slabs not having been found. But, in all probability, these figures stood on globes, as perfect figures, or remains of such, on globes, have been met with at Housesteads (2), Netherby (1), Halton Chesters (1), Stanwix (1), and at Corchester.³ There has also been found at Great Chesters a slab with two winged figures supporting a ring or wreath, with a manipulum within it, an eagle on either side, in a similar position to that in the Bath pediment, with two boars, courant, and meeting. The design is really a free rendering of, and a palpable reproduction of, the Bath pediment.

An illustration in Camden³ presents two winged supporters of a wreath, with the pelta in their outer hands, whilst their inner hands hold the wreath, with which, and standing upon it, is the boar, passant. The Victories have each one foot resting upon a globe. A similar—if not the same—slab of the XX Legion is represented in Bruce,⁴ found at Lanchester, and its description corresponds mainly with the preceding. Five other varieties of the wild boar, in different positions, are given by Dr. Bruce: Nos. 114, 264, 588, 789. In the two last the boar is seen walking in a forest. No. 892 is inscribed with letters which, extended, imply the erection by “*Legio vicesima valeria victrix Gordiana*,” which is confirmed by another fragment of the Gordianae, given in Hübner, 403. At Ebchester⁵ was found an altar with the figure of a prancing, or, more probably, a flying boar, although the wings are wanting. The slabs erected by the *vexillations* of the XX

(1). Bruce, *Lap. Sep.*, No. 866.

(2). Bruce, *Lap. Sep.*, No. 650.

(3). Vol. iii. p. 365.

(4). *Lap. Sep.*, No. 702.

(5). Bruce, *Lap. Sep.*, No. 666.

Legion also introduce some matter of general appearance or detail, which would serve—where the inscriptions wanting—to identify them with the work of that legion.¹

These remains of antefixa, and a fragment of so-called Samian, all from Chester, also give the boar as the badge of the XX Legion. A legionary coin of Carausius also concurs. As I have previously remarked, there is not any evidence that I have met with of any other legion acting against the Caledonians, that assumed the boar, either transfix, statant, or courant, as a badge, and I show here a sketch of a *Patera*, given by Buonarotti, in his *Historical Observations on Ancient Medals*, 1698; wherein we see the XX and the II Legions, with soldiers of each, the standards, the badges of both; the boar for the XX, the Caper marinus for the II. The II does not assume in the slightest degree the boar as its emblem, nor even as an adjunct of its emblem.

In the pediment of the public building at Bath, the details of which must be sufficiently familiar to you, from the drawings of Warner and Governor Pownall, in the last century, and of Mr. Irvine, in this—copies of which I give, and here have shown the trifling variations of the three authorities. The head is that of a male in all three, and is certainly not like Medusa. Can it be intended for Apollo? Assuming it to be that of Apollo, we find, according to Chrysippus, that the Latins called him “Sol quod fit solus,” and that others² called him so “ab abigendis morbis,” etc. Apollo was supposed to possess a three-fold power—in heaven called Sol, in earth Liber Pater, and in the nether regions Apollo. The Romans had their knowledge of him from a Greek source. The first temple erected to him by the Romans was in B.C. 430, for the purpose of averting a plague.³ The second temple was erected eighty years afterwards.

(1). Camden, iii. 308; Bruce, *Lap. Sep.*, 573; at Dunnottar, fig. 2, 360; Gough's *Camden*, 323.

(2). Synt. vii. p. 219.

(3). Liv. iv. p. 25.

On an incised stone¹ found at Musselburgh, near Edinburgh, we have a head of *Apollo*, with flamboyant rays, radiating from the entire oval of the face. C. Julius Solinus, a writer of the first century,² states that there was a temple to Minerva and Sol in Bath. This would lead to the supposition that the pediment was the work of the first century.

Some might enquire, is it possible that in that tympanum we have an apotheosis of Apollo, or rather of the Daphnephoria? In it we have wreaths of laurel; an emblem of the sun, by whom they meant Apollo; a laurel-bearer, a boy of beautiful countenance, robed in a sumptuous garment, reaching to his ankles, his hair loose and dishevelled, reduplicated. In the helmet we may possibly have prefigured the suit of armour presented to Polematas, the general of the Bœotian troops, with a boar's head as crest. We have the omphalos, which occupies the due central position—assumed by Mr. Irvine to be a centre from which the circles were struck; there is the ribbon or string, and one of the two eagles. We possibly have an allegorical representation, hinting at the perfection of the number three, in allusion to the three celestial circles, two of which we see, the third being obscured by Sol in his annual circuit—the star at the apex representing one of the planets, acknowledging the sun as the fountain of light, which the host of heaven have only by participation with Sol, or possibly figuring the emblem of Ebdome—as the seventh day of every lunar month was sacred to Apollo (*Hesiod, Diebus*). The globes beneath the feet of the supporters may be reduplications of the moon and stars, subject to Apollo's beams. Others, in support of the above argument, would point out the Sabine name for Sol, the sun—*Selius*, i.e., $\eta\lambda\mu\sigma$, with the usual substitution of the sibilant for the aspirate (as we find from *Fest., p. 20*):—"aureliam familiam, ex Sabinis oriundam, a Sole dictum putant, quod ei publice a populo Romano datus sit locus, in quo sacra faceret Soli, qui ex hoc auseli dicebantur," etc.

(1). Gruter, xxxvii. 12.

(2). Polyhistor, c. 22.

The first syllable of $\eta\lambda\mu\sigma$ means "to burn," as in Greek, and this would seem to confirm Müller's suggestion,¹ that the whole word, *Ausil*, was the name of the sun-god in the Sabine, and perhaps also in the Etruscan, language. In *Ausil* and *Selius* we certainly have a parent, or, at least, a kindred form of *Sulis*, from which Bath derives its Roman name, *Aquæ Sulis*.

Others, without reference to this argument, have endeavoured to show, that as Apollo was the sun, and that as the eastern name or title of the sun was Adonai or Adonis (lord), and that as the wild boar which was presumed to have killed him was the emblem of Winter, and that after his death he passed six months with Proserpine and six with Venus (signifying the increase and decrease of the solar influence), that this should identify Adonis with Apollo, and so introduce the wild boar as the badge of the legion of a nation which adored Apollo.²

According to some traditions, Ares (Mars), or, according to others, Apollo, assumed the form of the boar which killed Adonis.³ Some have held that as the temples of Bel or Baal were called Chamanim (places enclosed with walls, wherein was kept up a perpetual fire); that Bel was a sun-god, and therefore Appilo. Others, that as Bel was Saturn, therefore Saturn was Apollo, in another phase of the mythological scene. If such be correct, then the head of Saturn, or Kronos, would be fitly represented by the moustached and bearded head on the Bath pediment.

That Apollo and Horus were identical, is supported by Herodian (ii. 144—156), by Diodorus (i. 25), Plutarch (*de Is et Os.* 12), and others, although Müller rejects the idea that Apollo was derived by the Romans from Egypt. Again, some might put forward the inscription on a figure of Apollo, found

(1). Berlin, *Jahrbücher*, August, 1841; p. 222, note.

(2). Gruter, vol. xxxvii. p. 12.

(3). *Serv. ad Virg. Ecl.*, vol. x. p. 18. Ptolem. *Hephæst*, vol. i. p. 306; ed. Gale.

at Picenum, inscribed, Jupetrul Epure, Jupiter's son Apollo—as a proof of the assumption that the head was intended for the father of Apollo—Jove himself—who would also be surrounded with laurel, and attended by Eagles. Indeed Jove, who was commonly called Diespiter, the *Father of Light*, by Festus (ap. Lil.), and Livy (4, i.), may be intended to be represented on the pediment at Bath.¹ The Cretans also called him “Dies,” as we learn from Macrobius.² A singular fact may be here mentioned in connection with this, that one of the names of Apollo is *Αυκτηγενης*,³ which may mean either born in Lycia, or born of, or in, light.

It is well to remember that Apollo was a god of six powers :—

1. Who punishes and destroys *ouλιος* the wicked.
2. Who affords help and wards off evil.
3. Of prophecy.
4. Of song and music.
5. Who protects flocks and cattle.
6. Who delights in the foundation of towns, and the establishment of civil constitutions.

As a patron under either the second or sixth of these, Apollo would fill up the hiatus.

Some have called the human head, occupying the central position in the Bath pediment, the head of Medusa, and pointed out the similarity between it and the *Ægis Palladis*, by Phidias, where the crinated and winged locks are visible ; but in the illustration I give of the *Ægis*, neither beard nor moustache are to be found. As in Chester, there has been found an antefixa of the XX Legion, with the head of Jupiter Ammon, we may have the head of Rome's supreme deity within the wreaths. The head is certainly more like Jupiter, or the typical head of Esculapius, the son of Apollo, and grandson of Jupiter, than Medusa ; and if we can, by a flight of fancy, such as must have

(1). See the Jupiter on the antefixa found at Chester.
(2). In Saturn ap. Bochart in Geogr. (3). II. iv. 101.

possessed those old mythologists, assume that the pediment represents the glories of the sun-god, concentrated in the virtues of the thermal waters, *aquæ sullis*, adapted by Esculapius to meet the wants of frail mortals, we have the key to the design, decorating the valetudinarium, which, I believe, stood on the very spot where the remains of the pediment were found, and on the site laid down by Hyginus Gromaticus.

According to Cæsar,¹ “insignibus suorum,” were of various kinds.² The standard-bearers had helmets covered with bear-skin, the pilani with the skins of wolves; the helmet in the Bath pediment appears to represent a boar’s head. The introduction of this badge, together with the supporting figures—whether victories or not—in identical positions, with well-known works of the XX Legion, and the eagle in the usual position, conclusively point out that the fragments of the pediment of the building in Bath—of which these drawings give but an imperfect illustration—were certainly erected by the famous XX Legion in the latter half of the first century of our era.

(1). *De Bell. Gall.* vii. 45.

(2). Compare Lipsius, *Mil. Rom. Analect ad Dial* ii. p. 436.

The Hagiology of Somerset.

BY J. W. HARDMAN, LL.D.,

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IN all ages it has been the weakness of learned folks to make themselves look far wiser than they really were, by the use of hard words and mysterious terms! Let me then begin, by pleading that I use the word "Hagiology" for shortness sake, and that it means in simple English, a talk about old saints and their holy places. There are thousands of good people, male and female, who have reached this dignity—though, indeed, they must be divided into many classes. Every-body is quite willing to concede the claims of the Apostles and the names in the Bible—they are the aristocracy of saints, whose names are in "*the Peerage*," so to speak; but after them comes a vast multitude, like "*the landed gentry*" who flourished in different centuries, from the 2nd down to the 16th. Certain good men, called the Bollandists, commenced to write their histories, about 200 years ago; they are still at work in Belgium, and are not yet nearly through their task! After A.D. 1600, however, saints become rather scarce. It is, we are told, an expensive thing to canonize a saint in these days—costing about £800 at Rome; there are regular forms to be gone through, and it is essential that some miracles should have been performed, either by the saint or at his tomb, and there is a certain officer of the Court appointed, called "*the Advocatus Diaboli*," to bring up all that can be said against the proposed saint!

But it seems, that though now so difficult to become a saint, it was comparatively very easy to get at least "brevet rank" in that line, either in Ireland or Wales, or Cornwall, any time

between the 5th and 7th centuries ; and this the traveller finds out when he enquires after the dedications of churches in Wales or Cornwall, or Ireland. Instead of the ordinary names to which he has been accustomed in the centre or South of England, he hears of Celtic saints—St. Dubritius, or St. Petrock. Strange names—stranger to his ear.

But though we cannot, like Wales or Ireland, or Cornwall, boast in Somerset a host of local saints, yet we have a few interesting and peculiar church dedications, which still point to the long distant days, when the land of the Somersetæ was a border territory. A glance at the map will show how the county lies along “the Severn Sea,” and what an opportunity its long line of coast opposite to South Wales afforded for the missionary energies of Celtic clergy. Thus, as Christianity advanced from its new colony at Canterbury, under the auspices of St. Augustine, gradually pushing westward, at length Ine, the West-Saxon King, advanced to Taunton, and Adhelm came to Doultong. On his way thither, Ine reached the remaining establishment and outwork of Romano-British Christianity at Glastonbury. It would also seem that when the Christian teachers evangelizing amongst the heathen “Old English” (as Mr. Freeman has told us to call them) came westward, and crossed the wild Mendip hills, they saw across the wide marshes and morasses a fringe or line of chapels, or oratories, which the influence of Welsh missionaries had planted or preserved. Thus we have along the coast of Somerset the following church dedications or other traces of early or Celtic character. St. Bridget (Chelvey), St. Julietta and Cyricus (Tickenham), St. Lawrence (Wick), St. Kew (Kewstoke), St. Bridget (Brean), St. Decumans (Watchet), St. Dubritius (Porlock), and St. Culborne (at Culbone); and between Watchet and Porlock, St. Carantoc, at Carhampton. If we look more inland, we find at Glastonbury, St. Benignus; at Barton, St. David; at Badgeworth, St. Congar; at Wellow, St. Julian; and at Stratton, St. Vigor.

I think that many people could not give a very accurate account of these excellent ecclesiastics, and therefore a few particulars may be acceptable about them. It is interesting, also, to remark that in some cases these very early dedications are found in the neighbourhood of Roman remains. Thus at Wellow, where a large Roman villa existed, we find the church dedicated to St. Julian. St. Julian was one of the earliest Christian missionaries into Celtic Gaul, and became Bishop of the celebrated city of Le Mans. Not far off at the village of "Stratton-on-the-Fosse"—betokening by its name a Roman road—we have a dedication to St. Vigor. Of his history, we learn that he was of a noble race in Gaul; that he was educated by St. Vedart, but difficulties being raised to his wish of taking holy orders, he ran away with one friend and concealed himself, near Bayeux, where he was at length ordained. In 513 he was chosen Bishop of Bayeux. Near the city was an idol of female form, which the rustics revered. St. Vigor obtained a grant of this hill from King Childeric, and having destroyed the idol, built a church there, and called the place Mons Chris-matis—the Hill of Unction. A certain evil chieftain having invaded these lands of the Bishop, Vigor prayed for his punishment, and lo, news almost instantly came that he had been thrown from his horse and killed. But it is perhaps as probable that a Norman settler called the church after the local saint of his old home.

But this is a very poor specimen of the marvellous, and our Somerset hagiology can show a finer example of the legendary miracle! At *Carhampton*, near Dunster, we are told that the name of the village is derived from St. Carantocus. This worthy man was the son of a Prince of Cardigan, in the 6th century. He is said to have become a monk in early life, and crossed to Ireland, where he preached with great success, being constantly attended by a white dove—supposed by some to be a guardian angel. He returned to Wales, and entered a cavern with his disciples; but the dove fluttered upon him,

darted away, and then returned, as though alluring him to follow. So he said, "I will go and see whither the bird leads." But it led him to a grassy spot, and rested there; and he said, "Here will I build a church." Then in his history we read that a certain marshy district in South Wales, called "Carr," was infested by a huge serpent. Next we hear that it befel at that time that "an altar of wondrous colouring" was cast down from heaven, and St. Carantoc obtained it; but as he was taking it in a boat over the Severn, it fell over-board into the sea; but Carantoc the hermit said, "God will waft it by his waves to the place where it shall be set up." And he went to King Arthur (who was, I suppose, at Avalon in Somerset), and asked him if he knew whether his altar had come ashore anywhere? Then said King Arthur, "Bind fast the serpent in the 'Carr' first, and I will tell thee!" Then the saint went to the edge of the morass and called the venomous beast, and it came, and he cast his stole about it, and brought it into the hall where the King and his nobles sat, and he fed it there; and after that he let it go, and bade it do no harm to any man or beast! So King Arthur gave him up the altar, which had been washed ashore, and which he had purposed to make into a table for himself and his knights. And Carantoc set up the altar and built a church to hold it, and the place was afterwards called Cardigan.

This legend ought to satisfy the lovers of the marvellous. Certainly it is a very picturesque one, and we must admire the kindness of the saint in giving the serpent a feed after his journey. I hope it was King Arthur's own dinner; for he seems to have acted rather shabbily in this affair. I suppose that Carhampton was thought to be the place where it came on shore. The origin of such stories I imagine to be this. Some fervent preacher described sin and wickedness as an evil serpent or dragon, that a saint had driven out; and our stupid ancestors turned the metaphor or allegory of the poetical orator into a real transaction of prosaic history! To this day one

meets with many excellent people, who take everything that is said—in a perfectly literal sense !

But, talking about serpents, the following is a curious example of how a legend might take rise. As I was one day walking along a vicarage garden that had a pleasant terrace walk, near a little wood ; my host remarked, “ This is a place where we sometimes see snakes. Last night, when walking up and down with my relative, the Bishop of No-matter-where, we saw a large snake crossing this path, and when he was here *three years ago* the same thing happened.” Now, thought I to myself, if the Bishop had only lived 1400 years ago, we could have got up a fine legend of the serpents flying from his sacred presence !

Not far from Carhampton, on the coast, is the parish of St. Decumans. The parish keeps the name, though, as is often the case, the church has been re-dedicated. The history of St. Decuman will be best appreciated if read in the quaint language of old Cressy—a curious writer, who had a curious life in the time of King Charles I :—

“ A.D. 706. The year following wee find commemorated in our Martyrology—the martyrdom of Saint Decumanus, born of noble parents in the south-western part of Wales, who, forsaking his country, the more freely to give himself to *mortification* and devotion, passed the river Severn upon a hurdle of rodds, and retired himself into a mountainous vast solitude, covered with shrubs and briars, where he spent his life in the repose of *contemplation*, till in the end he was slain by a murderer. The place so described in the authour of his life (in Capgrave), is seated in the county of Somerset, where a *castle*, in after times called Dorostocum (now Dunster), was built. To this castle (saith Camden) are adjacent two villages, consecrated to two saints. The one is called Carantor, from a British saint, Carantock ; and the other, Decombus, from St. Decumanus, who out of South Wales

arrived here, renouncing all worldly vanity, and by a murderer was pierced through with a sword, for which he obtained in the esteem of the ignorant common people divine honours."

This veneration he probably obtained from a *miracle*, related by the author of his life in this manner:—"Wee must not," saith he, "leave buried in silence this prodigious wonder, how when his head was cutt from his body, the trunk, raising itself up, took the head, which it carried from the place where he was slain to a spring not far off, which flowed with a most crystaline water, in which with the hands it washed the blood away; which spring, in a reverent memory of the saint, is to this day called St. Decumanus his spring. Near to this place the body, together with the head, was honourably buried by the neighbouring inhabitants."

At Tickenham Church, which stands on the edge of what must have once been a salt water estuary, we have the dedication to the two saints, Julietta and Cyricus. Their history is a very touching one, and we cannot wonder at its interesting Christians in far distant lands. The story in the ancient martyrologies, of Cyricus and his mother Julietta, is derived from an ancient letter written by Theodore, Bishop of Iconium, about 520, which contains information drawn from an aged man, who belonged to the family of the martyrs.

The persecution of Diocletian raged in Lycaonia. Julietta, a widow lady of Iconium, escaped with her little boy, Cyricus, aged three, and two servants, to Selucia; but, finding that a certain Governor, Alexander, was persecuting the Christians, she fled to Tarsus. It happened that Alexander had business in that city, and arriving about the same time, heard of the strange lady of Christian religion, who had just settled there, and ordered her to be arrested. She was brought before Alexander, with her boy at her side, and to the many questions addressed to her, she only replied, "I am a Christian." Then Alexander ordered her to be scourged and tortured, at the

same time taking the child upon his knee. But the boy, seeing his mother's sufferings, struggled to get away to go to her; and being still held by the Governor, struck him with his tiny fist, crying out, "I am a Christian, also." In a fit of anger, Alexander threw the child from him, who falling against the marble steps, had his head fractured. Julietta thanked God, that her child had won the martyr's crown; and the exasperated Alexander commanded her at once to be beheaded, and their bodies cast forth; but they were afterwards buried by pious hands.

St. Cyricus is well known in France under the name of St. Cyr, and a great school for the children of the officers of the French army is called by that name.

But of all our Somerset saints, St. Congar is perhaps the most interesting; because some folks deny, not that he was a saint, but that he ever existed! In reply, we point to Badgeworth, dedicated to him; and to Congresbury, which is called after him. And the truth of some parts of his history seems to have received confirmation by the recent discovery of a Roman villa at Wymmering lane, in the parish of Yatton; which discovery has proved that the river Yeo was embanked in Roman times. It is also a curious coincidence, that the mosaic floor in this villa seems to show a well-marked cross as its chief device—perhaps indicating its having had a Christian owner.

The legend of St. Congar is, that his father was an Emperor of Constantinople; that, being childless, with many prayers and alms he besought an heir. That at length, in answer to his intreaties, Congar was born, and grew up a sweet and noble youth; but being urged to marry and assume his high position, when his aspirations were for a religious life only, he fled to the sea shore, and sought "some distant land—a retired spot—for a hermitage." We might have thought he could have found some wild place nearer than Somerset. But the legend brings him first to Wales, and then, seeking a lonely sequestered region, he pitched upon the slight rising—half an

island in the marshes—where now stands Congresbury church. We may easily imagine it damp, unhealthy, and marshy, after the Roman embankments had been broken down: for some parts of the parish are still nine feet below the level of the high tides. Here there gathered round him a little band of disciples; and here he worked, according to the narrative of his biographer, Capgrave, certain miracles, of which we give specimens from that quaint chronicler, translated from the Latin:—

“ The first miracle was carried out through Divine clemency, and by the most righteous Congarus. The places which were round about his own cultivated spot were full of water and covered with reeds, and at that time of no use, but were converted (by him) into fields most suitable for cultivation and into flowry meadows. This wonder was heard of every-where through England, and even over all the Brittanic regions, for with uncommon reverence they magnified the elect servant of God in relating so great things in his praise and honour. ‘ How fields, together with meadows, took the place of where used to grow the marshy bull-rush.’ Such and so great a miracle having taken place, it came to pass that the most Reverend Congarus happened to be standing in the cemetery, with his clergy standing around him, when he expressed his desire that a yew tree might grow up and become a shelter (literally, an umbrella), on account of the heat of the summer, and that the grave-yard might be adorned by its branches with their wide-spreading shade. Whilst, therefore, he had wished those things, he had fixed his staff, which he was holding in his hand, and which was made out of a yew tree, into the ground—nor could he draw it out thence! On the day following, with all those standing there and beholding, it budded out! Afterwards it grew into a most wide-spreading tree, according to the prayer and longing of the most blessed Congar, and was a shelter for the clergy and people through the summer heat, whence it is said, ‘ A green yew tree is there; not a dry stick, nor one which can be held in the hand! ’ ”

Time will not allow me to quote more. I will only add that the dead trunk of an enormous yew tree remains in the church-yard of Congresbury, and that the village gossips say that the bones of the saint repose beneath in a golden coffin ! Of St. Benignus, the pupil of St. Patrick, and the other saints I have mentioned in the hagiology of Somerset, the records must be left to another opportunity.

The History of a Mediæval Village, gathered from Ancient Sources.

BY THE REV. J. B. HYSON,
Vicar of Tintinhull.

IN the history of a village, beyond the church, manor house, the green, or some particular tree or stone, there would be thought, generally speaking, nothing demanding more than ordinary attention. In the following account, however, I hope to show that as sometimes in a piece of stone we may happen to light upon, there are to be found particles of fossils, carrying the mind back to distant ages, so in connection with this village there are to be seen indications and fragments of custom and life, which afford proof and example of interesting and bygone periods.

The village of Tintinhull, which forms the subject of this paper, is just over two miles from the ancient town of Ilchester. The Fosse-way runs from one end of the parish to the other. At Stoke-sub-Hamdon, where the parish begins, there was an outpost of the Romans to guard the ford; and at Ilchester, where the parish ends, there were the entrenchments of the Roman camp. Midway, almost, between these extremes, at a juncture where the Roman road crosses that from Yeovil, there still lingers the significant name of Tintinhull Forts. The Fosse-way, which takes its rise at Moridunum (Seaton), and goes on through Bath to Lincolnshire, with another ancient way leading from Leodgarsburgh (Montacute) to Ivelcastra (Ilchester), and water-courses, constitute the chief boundaries of the parish. In the lower parts of the parish, towards the moors, are still the Chester Meads (*castra*), and

not far from these, a few years since, were found the evident remains of a Roman villa. The village itself is situated between the hill camp of the Romans on Hamdon Hill, and the entrenched camp at Ivelchester. As the Romans followed the ancient Britons to their fastnesses and possessions, we may from the foregoing facts naturally assume that our fore-fathers were located here; and especially as the place is on the shores of what in Roman times must have been an inland sea, stretching from Tintinhull and Ilchester to the Bristol Channel. And it is easily to be understood that these waters and wooded shores, while supplying abundance of food in the shape of fish and game, would also at the same time afford almost perfect immunity from the attack of foes.

The derivation of the name Tintinhull is difficult, indeed, to trace out correctly. It has been derived from the Phœnician, the Keltic, the Saxon, and a mixture of Keltic and Saxon. The name is found to be spelt in a variety of ways: thus, in 1084 it is Tintehilla and Tintinella; in 1086 it is Tintehalle; in 1219, Tintehull; in the time of Edward I, Tintenulle; Edward III, Tintinelle; Henry IV, Tyntenhulle and Tynternhelle; Edward IV, Tyncnell and Tyntinhull; and now Tintinhull. The spelling of the above in 1084 and 1086, the first recorded instances, have been rendered as 'The Hill of Tinta' and 'The Hall of Tinta.' Tintin or Tinten would represent the genitive singular of Tinta, and so the orthography of the *Exon Domesday* would favour the rendering 'Tinta's Hill,' while that of *Domesday* taking 'Halle' as meaning house or hall, would make it 'Tintas' Hall.' Whether 'Tinta' be the name of a person or place, or whatever else, it is difficult to determine. All the obscurity seems to centre in the first syllable of the name. The last syllable, except in the *Domesday* spelling, in every case favours the rendering of it as Hill. One correspondent thought whether 'Tin tin' might not be taken as equivalent to 'Don don,' quoting the pronunciation of 'Tintazel,' which is sometimes called 'Dondagel,' as an

example; in which case it would mean a fortified place. The rendering of the name, however, to which I most incline is the taking of 'Tin tin' to be the same as 'Ten ten.' Hence 'ten ten,' or 'ten times ten,' equalling one hundred; and so the place would be the Hundred Hill, or the place where the Hundred met. Many solutions have been kindly offered, but after carefully considering them all, I am dispose to think that this last solution agrees mostly with the known facts and features connected with the place. As a rule, the derivation of the name of any spot is to be traced to a connexion with some person, incident, or feature in the locality; and as the Church, Church House, Manor House, and the Green (and on the Green are still to be seen the stocks and a magnificent elm, which bears the name of the Cross Tree) as these are all in the centre of the place, it seems to be most highly probable that from these and their many associations the present name of Tintinhull, or the Hundred Hill, took its rise. "The word 'Green,'" says a learned professor, "takes us back to the Danes. Every Scandinavian settlement having attached to it a 'Green' or place of assembly, surrounding a Thingmote or hill on which the leaders or chiefs took their seats, and from whence the laws and determinations of the assembled freemen were proclaimed."

That a former name, however, may have been applied to the place is to be gathered, I think, from the fact that an ancient brass in the church gives the name of the place as 'Tyncnell,' and this spelling agrees best with the general pronunciation of the people of the district. The brass runs as follows:—

Hic iacet magist **Johnes** **Veth** **Canonicus** **Sar^r**
 Rector de **Tynnell** et **Chiselburgh** q^r obiit **iiij** die
 febr a dñi m cccc lxiiij cui aie ppiciet **De'** amen
Legis sis Xpe q^r non iacet hic lapis iste
Corpus ut ornetur set spiritus ut memoretur.

"Here lies Master John Heth Canon of Salisbury Rector of Tyncnell and Chiselbourgh who died the 4th day of Febr. A.D. 1464. On whose soul may God have mercy. Amen. Be thou witness O Christ that this stone does not lie here that the body may be adorned but that the spirit should be remembered."

As this Canon was unquestionably a great man in his day, and his memory was thought worthy of a massive stone from the Isle of Purbeck, with a brass bearing his effigy and such an inscription, I am induced to believe that the correct spelling of the place must there be given. Favouring such a change of name, we have a very apposite parallel in the case of Montacute—which may in the first instance have been 'Mons acutis,' afterwards Leodgaresburgh, then Biscopstone, and finally Montague. Assuming such a change as probable, the rendering would under these circumstances be 'Tyn,' meaning 'Water,' and 'Cnell,' the same as 'Knoll,' meaning hill, and so the place would be called Water Hill. Should it be asked whether there be any justification for the name of the place as 'Water Hill,' I would call attention to that considerable portion of the parish which would form a very prominent knoll or hill rising from the waters, as seen from Ilchester, and over which the Fosse-way runs, and from whence can be clearly seen the hill camp at Hamdon and the entrenched camp at Ivelchester, and the still further camp at Cadbury. In fact, so distinctly are these places to be seen from this spot, that signals could easily be made from one and all at the same time. I know of no spot which more favours Collinson's solution; he says that "Tintinhull had its name from an eminence anciently called 'Tutenelle.' The name being derived from the Saxon 'totan,' which signifies 'to examine.' The name being applied to conspicuous elevations, where, in the time of war, survey was wont to be taken of distant parts, in order to a defence against an approaching enemy." Although I have given these remarks of Collinson, I am aware that his deriva-

tion of the name from 'totan' is open to grave objection. Whether the signification of the name may have been 'Water Hill,' in the first instance, and afterwards 'The Hundred Hill,' or not, we know for a fact that the place was deemed of sufficient importance to become the *caput* as well as the designation of one of the Hundreds. In the *Exon Codex* (1084) mention is made of the Hundred of Tintinhull being included in that of Givela (Yeovil). It was one of the three Hundreds (Tintinhull, Stone, and Houndsborough), which, existing long before the Inquisition of A.D. 1084, was yet combined in that assessment, to help form the Hundred of Givela. The arrangement, formed probably for the behoof of the Comte de Moretaine, was, nevertheless, of short duration, as it was resolved into its original elements in the time of Henry I. In Saxon times Tintinhull manor was a possession of Glastonbury Abbey. The Comte de Moretaine (half-brother of William the Conqueror) obtained it by an exchange. It seems that the Abbot of Glastonbury had held and lost Camerton (in the Frome Hundred) before the Conquest; for William, in giving the estate to the Comte de Moretaine, disseized, not the Abbot, but Edmeratorius and his tenant, Ailwin. The Abbot, however, in turn, recovered the estate for his Church, but only by giving in exchange Tintinhull, a manor of $7\frac{1}{2}$ hides.

The account of Tintinhull which we have in *Domesday* is as follows:—

Tintehalle. "Ipse comes tenet, ecclesia Glastonburiensis tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, Ibi sunt vii hidæ j virgate terræ, sed pro v hidis geldabat. Terra est x carucatæ. De ea sunt in dominio iij hidæ. Ibi ij carrucæ v servi xix villani ix bordarii cum viij carrucis. Ibi molinus reddit xxx denarios lx acræ prati, cc acræ pasturæ lvii acræ silvæ, valet xvi libræ. Drogo tenet de comite j virgatam de ipsa terra et unum vilianum, et valet j markam argentii."

"The Earl himself holds it. Glastonbury Church held it in the time of Edward the Confessor. There were 7 hides 1

virgate of land, but he paid for 5 hides only. The land is 10 ploughs ; 4 hides were in the demesne. There were 2 ploughs, 5 servants, 19 villains, 9 cottagers with 8 ploughs. There a mill pays 30^d. 60 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 57 acres of wood. It is worth £16. Drogo holds of the Earl 1 virgate of the land itself, and one villain, and it is worth 1 silver mark."

From this we see that there were about 1517 acres altogether. At present the parochial acreage is 1828 acres. Drogo who is here mentioned, was the first castellan of the Castle which Earl Moretain had at Montacute. He is also called Drogo de Montacute. An incidental proof of the existence of the Castle is found in an account on a fly leaf, and pinned into the Church books, to which it may not be out of place here to refer. It is as follows :—

“Custos Muri a parte orientali cimiterii. Anno Dmi MDXV°	s.	d.
For 100 foot of Coping Stone	20	0
Making of the Wall	19	0
Stuff for making of the ‘Stonyng’ Door ...	8	0
Lime for same work	4	8
Making of the Hatch	2	3
8 Load of Stone from the Hill	16	
2 Load from the “Castell”	12	
Total paid out by the Rector, and allowed to him by the Wardens ...	57	9 ^d

As this ‘Stonyng Door’ was erected by the Prior of Montacute, who was Rector or Tintinhull at this time, it seems highly probable that these stones came from the ruins of the Castle which Earl Moreton had at Montacute. This ‘Stonyng Door,’ which for many years was an archaeological enigma, seems now to be a relic which the Prior was anxious to preserve, and which, if the surmise indulged in as above be correct, contains portions of Earl Moreton’s Castle.

The ‘Stonyng Door’ stands now at the western entrance to

the church-yard. It has inscribed on it, on the 'Parson's Close' side:—

"In domū dñi letantes huic."

"Let us go into the house of God rejoicing."

On the church-yard side—

"Vere locus (iste) sanctus est."

"Truly, this is a holy place."

This block of stone-work bears a strong resemblance to the door cases in the Vicars' Close at Wells.

The Church of Glastonbury held the manor in the time of Edward the Confessor, and here is the first recorded instance of ownership; and, without doubt, ample provision was then provided by this ecclesiastical body for the ministrations of religion. By what means the manor became the possession of Glastonbury is a matter only of conjecture.

In a verdict on an Inquisition held before the Justices Itinerant sitting at Ilchester, 5th March, 2nd Henry III (A.D. 1219), between Walerand, Parson of Givela (Yeovil) and John Mautravers, Knight, among the clerks and knights sworn, there is one Richard, Clerk of Tintinhull. This is the first mention of a cleric I have been able to gather. But that a church existed at Tintinhull from very early times may be readily inferred from a variety of considerations. To cite a few examples, we may notice the composition of parts of the walls of the chancel of the church, where the masonry was of the most primitive kind possible, consisting, as it did, of daub and conglomerate of mud and stones, plastered inside and outside; and in addition to this the windows of the chancel have Norman arches within the church, and Early English without the church; and here and there are to be seen gargoyles with tracery, seemingly out of character with the features of the different periods of architecture.

The next mention of a cleric occurs in the time of Edward I; the precise date unknown. It is in a deed where Philip

Luvell, Parson on Tintinhull, appears as a witness. I give the document and two others, which have been copied from the "Ilchester Almshouse Deeds," as being likely to interest, referring, as they do, to persons and places still known in the locality. The documents are as follows :—

"Notum sit omnibus presentes literas inspecturis quod Ego Cristina filia Eustagii Carpenterii dedi et concessi et hac carta mea confirmavi Luce de la More et heredibus suis pro humagio et servicio suo totum jus meum quod habui in una virgata terre in Tintenelle quam predictus Eustagius pater meus et antecessores ejus et ego jure hereditario tenuimus Ten. et Hab. de me et heredibus meis Sibi et heredibus suis Libere et quiete cum omnibus liberis apendiciis suis ubicumque fuerint Reddendo mihi et heredibus meis annuatim Unum Par Ciro-tecarum de precio unius denarii pro omni servicio Salvo servicio Regali et Priori et Conventui Montis Acuti servicium quod antea solvebatur Pro hac autem donatione et concessionē dedit mihi sepe dictus Lucas Unam Marcam argenti de garsume Ut igitur hec mea donatio et concessio firma permaneat in posterum Illam Sigillo meo roboravi Hiis Testibus Osberto de Stoke, Filippo Luvello Persona de Tintenelle, Amiano Persona de Crihg, Ricardo clero de Tintenulle, Eustagio de Weleham, Rodulfo de la More, Et multis aliis."

"Cristina daughter of Eustace the Carpenter, to Luke de la More, all her right in one vigata (40 acres) of land in Tintenelle; 'By rendering one pair of gloves of the price of one penny, in lieu of all service except the King's service, and the service which was heretofore customarily rendered to the Prior and Convent of Mont Acute.' Luke pays to Cristina a fine (garsume) of one Mark in Silver. Witnesses—Osbert of Stoke, Philip Luvell Parson of Tintenelle; Amianus Parson of Crick; Richard, clerk, of Tintenulle; Eustace of Weleham,* Ralph de la more. *There is a Mill, about half way between Tintinhull and Stoke, which still goes by the name of Welham's Mill."

"Edw. III. 1365. The second Sunday after Easter.

"Omn Xti Fid. ad quos pres. scr. perven. Walterus de Cloptone filius et heres Joh^{ns} de Cloptone Sal. in Dno. Noveritis me dimisisse . . . Willielmo Phelpys et Margarete uxori ejusdem Unum mesuagium cum curtill^o et clauso adjacenti et decem acris terre arabilis et tribus acris prati et suis pert^q quibus cunque Que michi jure hereditario inperp. descendebant post mortem Johannis de Cloptone Fratris mei senioris in Tyntenhulle Quod quidem mesuagium situm est ibidem inter

mesuagium Nicholai Phelpys ex parte una et mesuagium Johanne Dorsetes ex parte altera Concessi insuper eisdem Will^o et Margarete omnia terras et tent^e mea redditus et servicia cum omnibus et singulis suis pert^e quibuscumque que adquisivi mihi her'bus et assig. meis de Edmundo Dummere Milite in Tyntenhulle predicta tota vita Isabelle Mascalys Hab. et Ten cum curtill^o clauso adjacente In cujus rei testi. tam ego pred. Walterus quam pred. Willielmus et Margareta sigil. nost. alternatim apposuimus Hui^s Test. Joh^o Bondman, Nich^o Trut, Will^o Broke, Rob^o Atte Yerde, Rob^o le Bour, et Multis aliis. Datum apud Tyntenhulle Die Domin. prox. post Fest. Clausi Pascha ann. reg. Reg. Edwardi Tercii post conq^m tricesimo nono.

“Endorsed Tynternhelle.”

“Walter de Clopton son and heir of John de Clopton, to William Phelpys (Phelphys) and Margaret his wife; a messuage, with Curtilege and a close of ground adjoining, and ten acres of arable land, and three acres of meadow, and all appurtenances—which descended to me by hereditary right, for ever, after the death of John de Clopton my elder brother; in Tyntenhull. The messuage is situate it that village between property of Nicholas Phelpys (Phelphys) on one side, and of Johanna Dorsetes on the other. Moreover, I have given up to the same William and Margaret, all my lands and tenements, rents, services, &c., acquired by me from Edmund Dummer, knight, in Tyntenhull aforesaid, for the natural life of Isabella Mascalys Witn. Robert Atte Yard, and others. Given at Tyntenhull on the Lord's Day next after the Feast of the close of Easter (i. e. on the second Sunday after Easter); in the 39th year of Edw. III.”

“Henry VI. 1424. May 9.

“Sci. pres. et fut. quod ego Johannes Abbot consanguineus et heres Thome Cole de Yvelchestre dedi Alexandro de la lynde Will^o Walkdene Ric^o Cerle Henrico Havegod Johⁱ Glainville David Hawys Thome Drapere Thome Saymour Johⁱ Chepman et Johⁱ Deneman her'bus et assig. suis Unam placeam terre cum suis pert^e in Yvelchestre jacentem in fine Venelle vocate Abbey Lane ex opposito modo Domui Fratrum Predicatorum ejusdem ville Que placea continet in longitudine sexaginta et sex pedes Et in latitudine viginti et duos pedes Dedi eciam prefatis Alexandro Will^o &c., toftum et curtill'um unius burgagii in eadem villa jacentis inter predictam placeam et tenuram quam Thomas Broune de Tyntenhulle de me tenet Et que Joh^{es} Worme de prefato Thoma Cole dum vixit aliquando tenuit Hab. et Ten Hui^s

Test. Nich^o Coker Joh^e Mascalle Will^o Trut Roberto Pypere
Joh^e Smythe de Northovere Joh^e Lemman Henrico Gryndelle
qui cartam istam scripsit Data nono die Mensis Maii ann.
reg. Reg. Henrici Sexti post conq^m secundo."

"John Abbot, cousin and heir of Thomas Cole of Yvelchester, to Alexander de la Lynde and others—A plot of ground with appurtenants, in Yvelchester; lying at the end of Venella, called Abbey Lane, nearly opposite to the House of the Preaching Friars in the same town. The plott 66 feet long, and 22 feet wide. Also to the same Alexander and others, a site and curtill. of a burgage in the same town, situate between the aforesaid plot and the tenement which Thomas Broune of Tyntenhulle held of him (Abbot). . . . Nich^{as} Coker, Henry Gryndelle who wrote this Deed—and others. May 9. 2d year, Hen. VI."

Among the Fabric Rolls of Wells Cathedral there occurs the name of John de Tyntenhull, and who was certainly officially connected with the Cathedral. The roll to which attention is invited bears date A.D. 1390. John Bonyngton was then Master of the Fabric. Under the head 'Oblations,' this John Bonyngton answers for £4 16s. 7½d., received from the box of Sir Ralph Ergham, late Bishop, as set forth by Indenture between John Tyntenhull and John Bonyngton, made thereon. Under the head 'Sales,' the accountant answers for many sums, among others, "For 17s. 4d., received from John Tyntenhulle for free stone sold to him." Under the head 'Legacies,' "For 3s. 4d., left by Christina Hobekyne of Croscombe, by the hands of John Tyntenhulle. For 12d., left by two men of Weston, by the hands of John Tyntenhulle."

Evidently this individual was either of Tintinhull or in some way connected with the place, and I cannot help connecting him with a John Stone whose ancient brass still is to be seen in the Church. The inscription is as follows:—

"Hic jacet Johnes Stone quondam Rector huius rectie qui obiit xxiv die mense Octobris Anno Dmi MCCCCXIV. Cuius aie ppietur d^s. Amen."

"Here lies John Stone, sometime Rector of this Rectory,

who died the 24th October, 1414. On whose spirit may God have mercy. Amen."

If it be objected that the name Stone does not appear on the Fabric Roll, it is to be observed that persons were very often spoken of as being of such and such a place, though, when at home, their proper surname would be given; and the dates, 1390 and 1414, are certainly near enough to admit of the reference being to the same person.

From this time there is little need to go further than the Church books themselves for information about the parish, as from the date 1432 we go on in unbroken sequence. The Churchwardens' Accounts are bound in two volumes; they were put into this form by one Thomas Napper, in the year 1723, and he tells us that the cost for the new binding was 4*s.* These books enlighten us on many subjects—such as the fabric of the Church, the ornaments of the Church, the property, the servants, the customs, and many things of interesting detail. The comparative value of these accounts may be gathered by placing them beside others which have been brought to light. Thus, St. Michael's, Bath, extends from 1349 to 1575; Yatton, from 1445 to 1601; Bishop's Stortford, from 1431 to 1440, and then from 1482 to 1582; while Tintinhull extends from 1432 to 1678.

The growth and alteration of the Church of Tintinhull is very interesting to trace out, but I will not go further into this than to give as examples one or two changes, as recorded in the Church books, and these will enable any one to form a general idea as to its character and antiquity. The windows are, seemingly, all insertions, except one. The beautiful west window is clearly such, as we see that it was carried out in the time of Edward IV, 1464. In 1446, three alabaster slabs, for three separate altars, were purchased, and in 1452 the old rood-loft was taken down and a new one put in its place; and in 1511 we have the payment to the carpenter, for making those boldly-executed bench ends, still to be seen in the Church.

As in these early times restoration and repair was so greatly needed, we can form an idea somewhat of the centuries through which it has passed. The Manor House adjoins the church-yard, the buildings which formed the Church-house are still to be seen. Wherefore, bearing these things in mind, it will be no difficult task to fill in what may be wanting in this, necessarily, skeleton form. The quotations from the Church books which I submit, will come, perhaps, with greater acceptance, if left to their own native force and character.

Copy of one of the headings.

“The account of William Streache and John Aste, keepers
of the goods of the Church of Tyntenhell. From the
Feast of the Easter in the reign of Henry VI the XI
year to the same feast in the year following XII.”

1433—1461.

Collection for wax light	...	...	ijj ^s	v ^d
Profit of W ^m Streache's brewing	...	...	vj ^s	vij ^d
Spent—				
In the wax light	...	...	ijj ^s	x ^d
In the visitation	...	...	vj ^s	
In binding an ordinal	...	...		x ^d
In washing the veils	...	...		j ^d
In oil j cord	...	...		vij ^d
In a laten box for placing the Corpus X ^r				x ^s
Paid to John the Chaplain for celebrating for the souls of benefactors	...	...		vij ^d
A brewing—a gift	...	...		xx ^s
Gifts of wheat, oats, and malted bras	...	...	xxx ^s	ij ^d
Sale of a bullock	...	...		xij ^d
A lente cloth	...	...		xiv ^s ij ^d

Receipts—

Fine from some Martock men for trespass
in the Marsh done to tenants of Tintin-
hull ijj^s iiijj^d

For a bullock delivered to Jno. Helyar ...	ij ^s
For a cow delivered to Jno. Smyth of Ashe	ij ^s
Do. do. to Jno. Gylle	xx ^d
Expenses—	
Mowing $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of wheat	vj ^d
For oil and clouting lether	ij ^d
For hemmyng altar cloth	
For a capon	iij ^d
A chalice xxx ^s ; a cross of copper gilt xxj ^s ; as appears by oath "per sacram computi."	
For washing altar cloths and kerchiefs of the images	
To the Lord Prior John for chief rent of bakehouse (John Bennett)	vij ^d
Hire of a cow ij ^d ; and from her hide when dead	xij ^d
Two bullocks bought this year (1438) ...	
Pro stauro Eccl ^s x ^d each.	
Sale of a calf	ij ^s vj ^d
Cow and calf bought	xij ^d
IX bushells of wheat "bo't ad valenciani Eccl ^s " xij ^d per bush.	
John Bokebynder of Martock for binding a missal and a portiforium	ij ^s
Legacy from Sir Jno. Hody, K ^t ...	vj ^s viij ^d
Gift of a red bull, value	vj ^s viij ^d
From a sale of the corn crop in the moor by consent of the Lord and tenants of the Manor for the support of the Church	x ^s
150 'Tyre stroke nayles' 'sope and bren- ston'	
In stock cow, bull, and ewe.	
The fleece of the ewe	iij ^d

100 ^{lb} s of lead sold to the 'procurator' of the Brotherhood of St. Mary of Tynten- hill	...	...	...	...
A gift of a girdle (<i>zona</i>) of green silk, silvered, value	...	...	...	...	x ^a
The ewe sold for	...	...	...	...	j ^a iiij ^d
Gift of a girdle, harnessed with silver, and a brazen pot	...	...	...	...	ix ^a viij ^d
An alabaster slab for the high altar	...	...	...	...	xxvj ^a viij ^d
Two do., do. 'bo't parochianos'	...	...	...	...	x ^a
An alabaster slab sold to Rob ^t Sherane ...	...	...	...	...	xij ^d
The bull (<i>i.e.</i> his flesh) sold to divers	...	...	...	...	v ^a
Bread and beer for the laundresses who gave their services ...	...	...	...	...
Bequest from Friar Bartholomew of Ilchester ...	...	...	...	...	ijj ^a iv ^d
Sale in detail of material of old Rood loft	...	...	...	...
From 5 parishioners, profit of a Christmas play	...	...	...	...	vj ^a viij ^d
From J. Gylle, collector of the King's XV th	...	...	...	...
For 40 new Judaces, ligna ad portanda huminaria stantia coram alta cruce	...	...	...	...	x ^d
A slab of alabaster	...	...	...	...	ij ^a ix ^d
The shroudings of the bakehouse	...	...	...	...	.
garden trees sold for ...	...	...	...	...	viij ^d
Hyve of bees (a legacy)	...	...	...	...	ijj ^d
The clerk called the 'Aquæ bajulus'	...	...	...	...
Painting Rood loft. Repairs to Vestments	...	...	...	...
Debtors' names posted up	...	...	...	...

1462—1482.

'De hogelers' light'	...	...	...	...	j ^a x ^d
A pax iij ^d 'Wekeyurne' (wick-yarn) and 'acs migia (some kind of greese for oiling the clock)...	...	...	...	...

The profits of bakehouse farmed at	...	x ^a
Dinner for the Auditor	...	ij ^d
2 zones bo't for the Chaplain	...	...
j ^d for making the Prykatts burning in the Church.		
A citula for Holy water	...	...
Linen cloth for hanging before the High Cross	...	ij ^b vj ^d
To the Tything Men of Tintinhull	...	
Hempen rope bo't for 'Canopy'	...	j ^d
j Cophino for carrying the Holy loaf	...	iiiij ^d
A surplice for the Priest	...	ix ^a viij ^d
For the Clerk	...	ij ^a iiiij ^d
3 for . . . . .	...
Wintering and summering the Church Cowe	...	ij ^d
Keeping of Calfe from mid winter to after Easter	...	vj ^d
Received for Church ale	...	viij ^a
For 'Chyrch lofe'	...	v ^a vj ^d
The oven let for private bakings	...	viij ^a
In stock, a cowe, viij ^a ; a gown, and a crock.		
Expenses—		
'Bedrowyll' (Beadroll) to the Priest at iiiij tymes	...	xij ^d
Making of ye owwyn (oven) and all that langeth thereto	...	viij ^a viij ^d
Diriges and Masses for the founders	...	
5 Rings in stock	...	
1483—1497.		
(The scribe here is altogether puzzled about his dates; and all through the time of Richard III.)		
The winter keep of the cow	...	j ^a iiiij ^d
'Pro le wyllyng of the walete'	...	iiij ^d

	Pro syling (ceiling) ecc ^{la}	...	...
	‘Scafot’ (scaffold) for painting high cross			vj ^a viij ^d
	Painting one ‘mappe’	...	...	ij ^a iiiij ^d
1497	Cow and calf sold for	...	...	ix ^a iiiij ^d
	From private brewings	...	...	iiij ^a iiiij ^d
	A sakeryng belle	...	...	ij ^d
	The ‘olde bakehouse’ is let for a rent of iij ^a yearly	...	...
	The new one ‘padoxatorium,’ with its brewing gear, brings profits from private brewings	...	...	vj ^a viij ^d
	Baking of the Holy loaf, “Panis Ecclesi- asticus”	...	...
	In Emendand 1 Cowle stockes	...	...	v ^d
	Visitation and carrying the banner	...		
1498	In stock 3 Rings 1 Silver do.	...	...	x ^a
	5 Silver pieces	...	...
	2 Flammers, 1 Silver-gilt ring, 1 Garuysh of pewter vessel, ring with silver buckle, No live stock	...	...
	Expenses—			
	Incense, anniversaries, care of clock, wax lights	...	...
	A book	...	...	...
	Sale of 4 bushells of wheat (a gift)	...		xlvi ^a iiiij ^d
	Loan of a dozen ‘pattela’	...	...
	The Holy loaf (constantly mentioned)	...		
	Thomas, Prior of Montacute, and Rector			
	For the Bailiffs’ brewing in ‘domo pan- doxatorii’	...	...
	Rent from Agnes Cokke for her chamber in the ‘padoxatorio’	...	...
	(A fly-leaf, with particulars of the cost of the old porch.)			
	Thomas Prydill	...	...

Item—

For ij loades off stope stony ...	...	ij ^s iiij ^d
For ye helyng stony fett (fetched) at Hardyngton for ye porche ...	...	v ^s iiij ^a
For makynye ye bartine wall ...	...	v ^s viij ^d
For costyge (custagia) at vysytatyone ...		xx ^d
For borde naylys ..	...	ij ^d
For bery ^s off ye banner ...	...	ij ^a
For frankysens ...	...	...
For ye pascall taper ...	...	ij ^s iiij ^d
For one bawdry ...	...	xij ^d

Item—

Payd to plum ^r for mendyg off ye lede of Chyrche ...	...	vij ^s
Payd to the helyer for ye coveryng of ye porche ...	...	v ^s
For lyme ...	...	ix ^d
For bell ropsys ...	...	ijj ^s
For wax for ye trendyll ...	...	vij ^d
Sope ...	...	ijj ^d
For lathys to cov ^r ye porche ...	...	x ^d
For lathy nayls ...	...	v ^d
Summa hujus billæ	... xxxij ^s	x ^d

Remaineth in stock of the Church iij Rings

and v lytell peses of silver and in peyse
money ij^s vij^d et unum annulum argenti
iiij ex legato Edith Hogge, et unum
andfyld (anvil) ex legatione W^m Smyth.

Pair of vestments ...	...	xvij ^s iij ^d
A gift from Thomas Solubrensis ¹	...	

(1). Thomas Solubriensis, was a bishop in *partibus*, bearing that title. He was Abbot of Montacute, and held (with William, Bishop of Megara, who was also Abbot of Bruton and Vicar of South Petherton) the office of co-suffragan to John Clerk, Bishop of Bath and Wells, during his protracted absences on the continent, from 1523 to 1527, whilst engaged in confidential missions from King Henry VIII and Cardinal Wolsey.—Cassan's *Lives of the Bishops of Bath and Wells*, pp 443—447.

	The said accomptant axsit	...	...
	Allowances for one new clocke this year bought	...	...	...
	Wyre for the same; for men with meat and drink to sett her uppe	...	...	xxxij ^s iiij ^d
	For the half price of the Bible this year bought	...	...	vj ^s v ^d
1547	Paid to the Vicar for the 'grete Dirige'			xij ^a
	From Margarett Crotte for her knell to be rongge	...	...	iiiij ^d
	Chaynets for the Bible	...	...	iij ^d
	From the 1st year of Edward VI to the 1st year of Elizabeth, the books of churchwardens' accounts are used for irregular and imperfect entries. For a time it seems to have been used as a Vestry Book, recording the names of wardens elected, and the inventories of the goods transferred from warden to warden.			
	An old tyninge (tinnen) bottle, exchanged for pewter standing pott for wine.			
1614	Item. Paid for a Bible for the said Church, from one Mr. Holme, in London, 48 ^s ; and paid for a Communion book at the same time, viij ^s			
	Also paid for the carriage of the said books and a <i>packcloth</i> to <i>paicke themm</i> for saving of them in carriage from London to us, and for the carriage of letters from us to the said Mr. Holme ...			iiij ^s viij ^d
1615	Received of Tho ^s Brown for the old Church Bible, sold by consent of the parishioners	...	...
1619	For nailes to amend the great bell and little bell when Thomas Tucker was married	...	...	xij ^s iiiij ^d
	Item. For a book for the 5th November			vj ^d

1613	To Thomas Gilbert, for singing	...	vjd
	Item. Paid to John Mabbard for timber and workmanship about the seat for the Vicar to read prayer in, xxvij ^s ; and for nailes and 'Jemmeyes,'	... ...	ij ^s
1614	The first rate made, 1 ^d the acre	...	
	For carrying criples from tything to tything	... ... ... ...
	Churchwardens excommunicated.		
	For a pound of gunpowder	...	xvj ^d
	To Peter Tucker, for whipping the dogs out of Church	... ... ...
	Laid out for new making the silver cup	...	iiij ^s vjd
1629	2½ quarts of wine at xvjd a quart, and one penny loaf, against Whitsunday	...	
	A rate for bread and wine made and col- lected	... ... ... ...
	Churchwarden excommunicated again.		
	Setting up of the King's arms and sen- tences of Scripture, xl ^s (A.D. 1634.)		
	For striking out the King's arms (1648)...		
1639	Relief given to a minister that travelled		j ^s vjd
	An impotent woman; a cripple, to buy salve		
1645	Two surplices the troopers did take them out of the Church and cut them in pieces, and the poor of the parish had the pieces."		

The above was the last entry of Adam Farnham, Vicar. Many more entries of an interesting character might be given, but perhaps sufficient have been quoted for the purpose with which I started. I have endeavoured in the foregoing selection to give only what may be regarded as illustrative or peculiar. The gifts from offerings in kind to offerings in money; from voluntary gifts to general rates; the monopoly of the brewings by the Churchwardens; the administration of relief, and the local as well as national reflex of custom, law, and life, are

matters all more or less touched upon, and deserving of thought and comparison.

Among the papers which came to light with the ancient Church books, is a copy of Abstract of Title to the Rectory of Tintinhull:—

“The Title of the Parsonage and Rectory of
Tintinhull.

Granted a License to the said Prior of
“Henry VIII } Montacute and Convent to appropriate
20th of his Reign } the Parsonage of Tintinhull to their own
use.

“4th Sept^r } John, then Bishop of Bath and Wells
Henry VIII } at the instance and petition of the said
21st of his Reign, } Prior and Convent, etc., bearing date
the 4th Sep., 1520, 21st Henry VIII,
by virtue of the said License, with the consent of the said
Prior and Convent and Chapter of Bath, and with the consent
of the Dean and Chapter of Wells, and the Archdeacon of
Wells, and all others having interest, did appoint all the said
Parsonage and all Tithes and Oblations and Profits what-
soever, to the use of the said Prior and Convent and their
successors for ever, and made a Vicarage, with an House,
Orchard, Garden, and Close, and one acre of Meadow in
New Mead, and £10 yearly to be paid out of the said
Parsonage.

“Per Letters Patent in the Record in the Treasury of the
Cathedral of Exeter.

“Confirmed by the Chapter of Bath, and confirmed by the
Dean and Chapter, 3rd Jan., 27th Henry VIII.

“N. The said Parsonage was appropriated but 8 years 5
months and odd days before the surrendor thereof, which was
20th March, 30th Henry VIII, and it was dissolved by Act
of Parliament in June following, the said King charging his
Right in April 31st.

“ 24th July, } The said King granted the said Par-
 36th Henry VIII. } sonage to Sir W^m Petre for 21 years, for
 the rent of £7 8^s 10^d; and the said Sir
 W^m to pay the Vicar £10 0^s 0^d; and unto the Bishop of
 Bath and Wells and his successors yearly, 6^s 8^d

“ 37th } Granted the Fee Simple to George
 Henry VIII } Ackworth and Edward Butler.

“ 16th Jan., } Ackworth and Butler alienate to
 37th Henry VIII. } Elizabeth Darrell, Francis her son, and
 John Mason, for the use of Elizabeth
 Darrell for her life, and at her decease to the use of the said
 Francis, and to his heirs lawfully begotten; and for want of
 such issue, to the use of Sir Thomas Wyatt.

“ N. Elizabeth died and Francis her son, without issue; by
 whose deaths the Parsonage came to Sir Thomas Wyatt, who,
 in the first year of Mary, was attainted of treason.

“ 20th March, } Sir W^m Petre assigns the term of 21
 37th Henry VIII. } years to Edward Napper of Oxford,
 Brother of Nicholas Napper.

“ N. Upon the attainer of the said Sir Thomas Wyatt
 the reversion of the Parsonage came to Queen Mary, and
 afterwards to Queen Elizabeth.

“ 12th April, } The said Parsonage, by Letters Patent,
 2^{do} Reign } was granted to Thomas Reve and George
 Queen Elizabeth. } Evelyn, by way of License for sale for
 serving charges, as was apprehended
 because Nicholas Napper, the Purchaser, paid his purchase
 money to the Queen.

“ Reve and Evelyn release Nicholas Napper.

“ Nicholas Napper grants the said Parsonage to James and
 Lancelot. Lancelot grants his moiety of the Parsonage to
 Robert Napper of the Middle Temple.

“ Robert Lancelot and James grant the said Parsonage to
 Thomas Napper, eldest son and heir of Nicholas Napper.”

The abstract of title to the Rectory and Parsonage of Tintinhull here closes. But it will be seen that the Nappers hereby became owners of the Fee Simple as well as holders of the original lease for twenty-one years, granted by Henry VIII. From this period the ownership of the impropriation went on in one unbroken line, till it passed into the possession of the Arbuthnotts, in the beginning of this century. The brasses and monuments to the memory of various members of the Napper or Napier family furnish us with a very full and interesting record of the succession of the property; first of the Rectory of Tintinhull, and afterwards of the Manor. The dates and inscriptions take us from 1579 to 1781. I believe I am right in saying that the Nappers here mentioned form the most ancient branch of the Napiers. In fact, I am informed that Somersetshire was the cradle of this noble family.

Between the lines of these ancient abstracts there are glimpses to be had of the piety, customs, and usages of our forefathers. In looking at them, we are, as it were, beholding a photograph, taken under unfavourable circumstances: there is wanting, light here and sharpness there; but sufficient features of distinctness, however, are present, to enable us to trace out the original, and institute comparisons between the past and the present.

I should fail in this short notice, did I not mention the deep obligations I am under to several Members of the Somersetshire Archaeological Society for help given in culling the foregoing extracts and ideas, and I avail myself of this opportunity to here tender my humble and grateful acknowledgments.

The Armorial Glass in the Windows of Montacute House.

BY CADWALLADER JOHN BATES, M.A.

MONTACUTE has not unfrequently been visited by Archæological Societies, both local and national: but on none of these occasions, it would appear, has the old painted glass with armorial bearings, still preserved in the windows of the House, had any systematic study bestowed upon it. A *catalogue raisonné* of this glass may not be without interest; and more will not be attempted in the present essay.

It is for decorative purposes that Heraldry possesses its principal charm. Each early coat is the embodiment of some curious flight of fancy; each impalement the outcome of some sort of love story; each quartering the memorial of the extinction of an ancient race; and in the course of family history, various bearings become accidentally blended and mingled together in a way that not even the most kaleidoscopic system could devise. In the clear colours of ancient glass, mellowed by the sun of three centuries, these results attain their fullest consummation.

There is this singularity about painted glass, that it is very easily destroyed, and yet, if not destroyed, most lasting. A gale of wind or a fluttering bird may do irreparable damage to stained glass windows, and this is a strong reason for transferring to paper the blazons they contain. But on the other hand, such windows often preserve clues to passages of history that would otherwise have been forgotten, and those at Montacute afford many examples of heraldry on glass having outlived all traces of the grounds on which it was based.

It was formerly the fashion to put up in your house not only your own arms and those of your relations, but also those of your friends and neighbours. The stone shields on the battlements of Alnwick and Bothal Castles in Northumberland show this to have been the usage as far back as the 14th century, and in the pages of Hutchins' *Dorset* there are examples without end of this practice, as applied to ornamental glazing.¹

In the following catalogue will be found remains of a series of the arms of various countries—the Holy Roman Empire, England, Ireland, and Wales; the achievements of great nobles—the Marquess of Winchester, the Earls of Huntingdon, Devon, Essex, Hertford, Holland, and Devonshire (Blount); the shields of neighbouring county families—Berkeley of Bruton, Sydenham of Brympton, Horsey of Clifton Malbank, Strangways of Melbury, Speke of Whitelackington, Trenchard of Wolveton, Smyth of Long Ashton, Mohun of Oakhampton, Wadham of Merrifield, Portman of West Coker, and Walrond of Isle Brewers; and those of friends at a greater distance, like Thomas Egerton (afterwards Chancellor of England, as Lord Ellesmere), and possibly Sir Euseby Isham, besides a number of impaled blazons belonging to the family of the builder.

Hutchins, in his *History of Dorset* (ed. 1774, vol. ii, p. 129), says of the arms in the windows of the old Manor House at Corfe Mullen²: "These same coats are in the gallery, in Mr. Phelps's house at Monteacute, c. Somerset, one in each window." Collinson, speaking of Montacute, in his *Somerset* (vol. iii. p. 314), published in 1791, merely has: "In the windows of the

(1). It is only necessary to mention the series of blazons at Wolveton (Hutchins' *Dorset*, 3rd ed., ii, p. 549), and at Melbury (*ibid.* p. 673). Visitors to Abbotsford will remember that Sir Walter Scott decorated the hall there with the arms of all the principal Border families, in accordance with the ancient practice.

(2). The series of shields at Corfe Mullen related exclusively to the Phelps family. Under one shield was the date 1617; and others, judging from the alliances commemorated in them, were no older.

present library are painted the arms of the family . . . ; and those of most of the nobility and gentry of the county in the time of Queen Elizabeth." It is possible that at the re-arrangement of the house, on the addition of the west front, brought from Clifton Malbank in 1786, the coats in question may have been brought down from the long Gallery at the top of the house, and many of them broken in the process. As a matter of fact, the four smaller shields in the Hall at Montacute, and possibly two in the Library, are at present all that remains of the thirty coats described by Hutchins. On the other hand, there are in the Library no less than six or seven impaled coats of the Phelipps family that do not appear in his lists; and of these, only one can be satisfactorily identified.

From the dates 1598 and 1599, under two of the coats, much of this glass would appear to have been put up during the building of the House, but some of it is considerably older. The shields are set in decorative ovals, averaging about eighteen inches in length. The colours are, on the whole, well preserved; though in some cases the red has become black, and in others it is difficult to distinguish between black, blue, and green, except in the most brilliant sun-shine. As might be expected, the glass-painters have not always given the various coats with strict regard to heraldry; this is especially the case with some of the quarterings of the larger shields.

About thirty years ago the glass in the Library windows was repaired and some fresh coats were added, among them several reproductions of the Corfe Mullen series.¹

THE HALL.

In each of the five windows in the Hall (taken in order from left to right) is one of the following shields :

I. Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Arg., a chevron between three roses gu. seeded and leaved ppr., for PHELIPPS.*

(1). These insertions are distinguished in the following list as '[Modern]'.

2 and 3, *Or, on a chevron vert three birds' heads erased arg., for PHILLIPS (?)¹*

In the middle chief of the 1st quarter *a martlet gu. for difference.*

This coat is that of Edward (*fourth son of Thomas Phelipps of Montacute, 1500-1588*).

The martlet is placed in this unusual position for a mark of cadency in order to avoid being lost sight of behind the lead-work of the glazing. Over the East Porch, this same coat, with the martlet on the *fesse point* of the whole shield, is carved in stone, with two human-faced lions as supporters. The crest—*a flaming fire-grate or beacon*—rests on an *esquire's helmet*; and a scroll below the shield bears, in raised figures, the date 1601. The indubitable fact of these being the arms of Edward Phelipps as an esquire, carved with studious attention to the minutest rules of heraldry, confirms the prescriptive right of the Phelipps family to the use of supporters.

Edward Phelipps who, born in *circ.* 1551, inherited under his father's will 'the capital house at Montague' in 1588, is described in 1599 (the approximate date of much of this heraldic glass) as 'of the Middle Temple, *Armiger*.' In 1602, he was made Serjeant-at-Law; and on the 23rd July, 1603, was knighted at Whitehall. Sir Edward subsequently became Master of the Rolls, and in 1608 was Speaker of the House of Commons. He died at Wanstead in Essex, and was buried at Montacute on 25th September, 1614. On the death of his brother Richard (the *third son of Thomas Phelipps*) without male issue, in 1606, Sir Edward appears (from the Funeral Certificate of his widow, Dame Elizabeth, I. 24, 94^b) to have altered his difference from the *martlet* to a *mullet*. In the back-ground of his portrait at Montacute these quartered arms are shown in the two upper lights of a window, but with no difference.

As regards the *second coat*, several resembling it (the heads being variously described as those of eagles', falcons', cocks', and ravens'), were borne by the name of PHILLIPS, etc., etc., e.g., *Or, on a chevron gu. three cocks' heads erased arg., combed and wattled of the first, by PHILLIPS of Combe Chelwick, co. Salop, ; Or, on a chevron gu. three falcons' heads erased arg., by PHILLIPES of Leominster* (see Weaver's *Visitation of Hereford* in 1569, pp. 56-57), etc., etc.

In the MS. Books of Heraldic Trickings (vol. iv. p. 4) in the Library at Montacute, a coat, in *all respects identical*, is given as

(1). The first of these coats will, in the sequel, be briefly referred to as 'PHELIPPS (roses)'; the quartered coat as 'PHELIPPS (Quarterly).' The arms, in the Visitation of London, borne by the Sheriff, Edmund Phillips, 'descended out of Dorsetshire,' by virtue of 'a Patent vnder the hand and seale of Sir William Segar, Garter, decimo die Decembris, 1633,' are a remarkable instance of the fusion of two coats, viz: *Or, on a chevron engrailed sa. three eagles' heads erased arg. Crest, three roses gu. on a branch vert, between two wings arg.* (Heralds' Office, c. 24, fol. 454.)

that of RAWSON. Papworth (p. 487), on the authority of Glover's *Ordinary*, gives, *Or, on a chev. vert. three hawks' heads erased arg. to CRAWFORD of Essex and Mongham, Kent.* (See *Visitation of Kent*, 1619.)

That the quartered coat resulted from a marriage with an heiress is distinctly proved by the fact that in one of the windows at Corfe Mullen the two coats in question were *impaled*; and the same was to be seen at Montacute in 1591. (Harl. MS. 1559, fol. 235.)¹

II. PHELIPPS (Quarterly).

On the fesse point, a martlet gu. for difference, impaling Sa., three mill-pecks arg., for PIGOT.

In the upper part of the decorative oval in which this shield is set are two wood-peckers, alluding, perhaps, to the name PIGOT. This shield was also at Corfe Mullen, being the arms of Edward Phelipps, afterwards Speaker (see *ante* I), and his last wife Elizabeth,² third daughter of Thomas Pigot, Esq., of Doddershall, co. Buckingham. The date, 1599, on the glass beneath the shield is not improbably that of the year of their marriage. Their arms (PHELIPPS, (roses), differenced by a martlet on the middle chief, impaling PIGOT, with two lions as supporters), occur in stone above the fire-place of the Hall Chamber, a room immediately over the Hall; while above that, in the small Dining-room, although it bears the date 1599, is the quartered coat of PHELIPPS (with no difference) in stone, impaling the unidentified Quarterly: 1. *Three dexter hands erect couped at the wrist.* 2. *Three boars' heads couped.* 3. *A fesse.* 4. *A chevron between three cinquefoils.*

III. The Bay-window contains the Royal Arms of Queen Elizabeth, within the Garter, and surmounted by the Crown:—

Quarterly, 1 and 4, Gu., three lions passant guardant in pale or, for ENGLAND.

2 and 3, Az., three fleurs-de-lys or, for FRANCE.

On either side of the shield are the initials E.R.; and beneath the Crown is a Red Rose.

IV. PHELIPPS (Quarterly), impaling—

Sa., a lion passant guardant or, between three esquires' helmets arg., for COMPTON.

(1). For this and several other references and suggestions I am indebted to Mr. John Batten, F.S.A.

(2). He had previously married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Newdigate of Hawnes, co. Bedford.—Harl. MS. 2109, p. 35. (The arms of Newdigate of Hawnes are given as, *Gu., a chevron erm. between three lions' gambis arg.*—Harl. MS. 1531, fo. 1a.)

The arms of Sir Thomas Phelipps (second son of Thomas Phelipps of Montacute, 1500-1588) and Joan his wife, sister of Henry Compton of Wigborough.—Norris' *South Petherton*, p. 131.

The lion in the Compton coat was an honorary augmentation, granted to Sir William Compton by Henry VIII in 1512, and could only be properly borne by his descendants. On the monument of Henry Compton of Wigborough was the simple coat, *Sa., three close helmets arg.* (Collinson's *Somerset*, iii, p. 112.) For his descent, see Weaver's *Visitation of Somerset*, p. 17.

V. PHELIPPS (Quarterly), impaling—

Arg., two bars az., over all an eagle displayed double-headed gu., for SPEKE.

The arms of John Phelipps of Corfe Mullen (eldest son of Thomas Phelipps of Montacute, 1500-1588) and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Speke, Knt.

Properly, the coat of Speke is *Barry of eight az. and arg., an eagle displ. double-headed gu.*

THE LIBRARY.

This room has two windows on the north side, a large bay window at the east end, and a window looking out to the south, over the court-yard. The lights between the mullions are separated by two transoms; the two upper ranges of lights thus formed are filled with armorial glass. We will begin with the north window nearest the door, and continue from left to right, taking the higher lights of each window first:—

FIRST WINDOW ON THE NORTH SIDE.

UPPER RANGE.

- I. *Sa., three mill-pecks arg., for PIGOT; impaling Per pale arg. and gu. three saltires counter-changed, for LANE.*

These are the arms of Thomas Pigot, Esq., of Doddershall, co. Buckingham, and Mary his wife, third daughter of Sir Ralph Lane, Knt., of Hogshaw, in the same county.

Elizabeth, their third daughter, was the last wife of Sir

Edward Phelipps, and was buried at Hogshaw, 12th April, 1638.

There is preserved at Doddershall "an emblazoned Pedigree on Vellum, dated 1585, compiled under the direction of Sir Edw. Phillips, afterwards Master of the Rolls, temp. Jac. I."—Lipscomb's *Buckinghamshire*, i, p. 406.

II. Arg., three bulls' heads sa., attired or, for WALROND.

Among the Montacute MSS. (copies, p. 104) is a curious letter to Sir Robt. Phelipps, from William Walrond, dated Isle Brewers, 11th Sept., 1636, mentioning that it was a long time since he had been at Montacute, and asking for a private meeting in the vicinity. Sir Robert agreed to meet him "on Tuesday morning next, by 8 of the clock, at Martock Beacon, near to Ashe Village."

III. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Or, an eagle displayed double-headed sa., for THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

2. *Arg., a lion rampant sa., langued gu. and chained or, for PHILLIPPS (?)*

3. A human head, probably a fragment of some earlier window.

The shield is surmounted by an Imperial Crown, and below it is inscribed "THE ROMAYNES."

This is evidently a piece of patch-work. In the 2nd and 3rd quarters of the Imperial shield we might have expected, *Gu., a lion ramp. queue fourchée arg. crowned or, for BOHEMIA*. As it is, we have in the 2nd the coat borne by various families of the name of Phillipps in Wales, and of a branch settled at Yeovil, whose pedigree appears in the Somersetshire Visitations for 1623. The black chained lion appears as a badge in the panels of the roof of the canopy over the handsome Phelipps tomb (*circa. 1600*) at the north end of the north transept of Montacute Church. The importance attached to it is manifested by its being there repeated four times, while the other badges, the rose and the bird's head, are respectively only repeated twice.

IV. PHELIPPS (Quarterly), on the fesse point a martlet, gules, for difference, impaling—

Sa., three mill-pecks arg., for PIGOT.

(See Hall Windows, II.)

LOWER RANGE.

I. [Modern. *Phelipps* (quarterly), impaling *Helyar*.]

- II. *Gu., on a chevron between three cinquefoils arg. as many leopards' faces sa., for SMYTH of Long Ashton.*

Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Phelipps of Montacute (1500-1588), was daughter of John Smyth of Long Ashton, near Bristol.

- III. Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Arg., a bend lozengy sa., for KITSFORD.
2 and 3. Arg., three rams passant sa. armed or, for SYDENHAM.*

The quarterings have been transposed; a Sydenham married the heiress of Kitsford.

- IV. [Modern. *Phelipps* (roses), impaling *Turberville*. A reproduction of one of the shields at Corfe Mullen.]

SECOND WINDOW ON THE NORTH SIDE.

UPPER RANGE

- I. PHELIPPS (Quarterly).

The 1st quarter is modern glass.

- II. PHELIPPS (Quarterly), impaling—

Arg., on a chief sa. a lion passant guardant or.

Nothing is known of this coat *femme*, which is not in the Corfe Mullen list. Papworth (*Ordinary*, p. 563) ascribes an identical one to MALYFANT, and gives also *Arg., on a chief sa. a lion pass. or*, as CARDIMEW or CARDINDE, and NANSCUKE.

- III. PHELIPPS (Quarterly), impaling—

Az., a chevron between three pierced cinquefoils arg.

This coat is also a mystery. "A Foreigner, of the Name of Le Comte, bears, Azure, a Chevron between three Cinkfoils Argent." Kent's *Abridgement of Guillim* I, p. 311. Papworth (*Ordinary*, p. 426) has only the equally foreign coat, "Az., a chev. betw. three 5-foils arg. MC HAN, Scotland." The charge is clearly cinquefoils, not mullets.

- IV. PHELIPPS (roses), impaling—

Az., a lion rampant arg.

Also unidentified. 'Az., a lion rampant arg.,' was impaled by Uvedale.—Hutchins' *Dorset* (1st ed.), i, p. 387; and by Blaithwaite. Collinson's *Somerset*, i, p. 312. It also appears by name of Bryn, on the Coker monument at Trent. Curiously, it was borne by a Henry

Phillips who bequeathed £5,000 to the Grammar School at Aylesbury, in 1714.—Lipscomb's *Buckinghamshire*, ii, p. 55.

LOWER RANGE.

I. Quarterly of Fifteen.

1. *Sa., two lions passant, paly of six arg. and gu., for STRANGWAYS.*

2. *Arg., a saltire gu., on a chief of the second three escallops of the first, for TALBOYS.*

Thos. Strangways (born 1430, died *circ.* 1480) married Eleanor, daughter and heir of Walter, Lord Talboys. Hutchins' *Dorset*, i, p. 511.

3. *Or., a chevron gu., within a bordure engrailed sa., for STAFFORD.*

That is, STAFFORD of Hook and Suthwyck, co. Dorset; and of Frome, co. Stafford. Papworth, p. 404.

4. *Az., semy-de-lis, a lion rampant guardant arg., for HOLLAND.*

5. *Gu., three lions passant guardant in pale or, within a bordure arg., for Edmund PLANTAGENET of Woodstock.*

6. *Arg., two bars gu., in chief three torteaux, for WAKE of Lidel.*

7. *Sa., fretty or, for MALTRAVERS.*

8. *Barry wavy of six arg. and az., for SAMFORD.*

According to one account, John Maltravers of Lichef (b. 1335), married Joan, daughter and heir of Sir Laurence Samford.

9. *Arg., six lions rampant gu., three, two, and one, for BEVILLE.*

Impaled by Stafford. Hutchins' *Dorset*, i, p. 513.

10. *Az., three bars gemelles or, for CIFREWAST of Hook.*

Impaled by Stafford. Hutchins' *Dorset*, i, p. 413.

11. *Per fesse az. and gu. three crescents arg., for DAMARELL.*

Impaled by Maltravers. Hutchins' *Dorset*, i, p. 513. The co-heirs of DAMARELL of Woodbury, co. Devon, married Maltravers and Bonville. Papworth, p. 600.

12. *Gu., a chevron between three roses arg.,* for WADHAM.

Sir Giles Strangways of Melbury (d. 1562), married Joan, sister and co-heir of Nicholas Wadham of Merrifield.

13. *Or, on a chevron gu. three martlets arg.,* for CHEDLE-WORTH, co. Devon.

14. *Sa., six lions rampant or, three, two, and one,* for ST. MARTIN.

15. *Arg., a chevron between three escallops sa.,* for TRE-GARTHEN.

Arms similar to these were on the Library chimney-piece at Melbury, supported by a greyhound and a wolf. Hutchins' *Dorset* (orig. ed.), i, p. 513.

II. Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Or, a cross engrailed sa.,* for MOHUN.

2 and 3. *Gu., a maunch erm., a hand ppr. holding a fleur-de-lys or,* for MOHUN.

These were the arms of the old lords of Dunster. (See Maxwell-Lyte's *Dunster and its Lords.*) They probably appear here as those of the Mohuns of Oakhampton, co. Devon. (Baronets, 1602; Barons, 1628.)

Elizabeth, younger daughter of Sir John Horsey and Edith Phelipps his wife, married Sir William Mohun (d. 1587).

III. Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Az., three horses' heads couped or, bridled and bitted arg.,* for HORSEY.

2. *Az., a chevron between three crosses crosslet fitchy within a bordure engrailed or,* for TURGES.

John Horsey, temp. Edward III, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard Turges of Melcombe, co. Dorset, since called Melcombe Horsey. The name appears also in the forms TOURGEIS, ESTOURGES, and STURGES. Papworth, p. 412.

3. *Barry wavy of six arg. and gu., a saltire or,* for MALBANK.

Papworth, p. 1058, gives the barry as of eight. John Horsey (d. 9th Henry VI) married Eleanor, daughter and heir of Philip Malbank (or Maubank) of Clifton near Yeovil, where that family was seated temp. Edward II.

Under these arms is the date 1598.

Sir John Horsey of Clifton Malbank, married at Poole, 14th Dec.,

1539, Edith, sister of Thomas Phelipps of Montacute, and widow of John Stocker of Poole.¹ They appear to have built the magnificent front to Clifton Malbank, part of which, on the demolition of most of that house, in 1786, was removed by Edward Phelipps to Montacute, and re-erected as a screen or passage, to give independent access to rooms on the first two floors. The account of this in his "Short Statement of Anecdotes of my Life," runs : "1786 . . . On the 2d of May my wife and self attended the sale of materials of Clifton House, then pulling down, we bought 600 feet of plain Ashlar Stone for Cattistock, the porch, arms, pillars, and all the Ornamental Stone of the Front, to be transferred to the intended West Front of Montacute, besides which we purchased the Chimney-piece in the Withdrawing-room, some Windows, some Wainscot, Lead, Marble, etc. 1787. Proceeded briskly in my building the West Front, and on 16 June I was enabled to pull down the Scaffolding."—Montacute MSS., copies, p. 178.

The façade removed from Clifton Malbank to Montacute is about seventy feet in length, with a porch projecting in the centre. In general outline it belongs to the latest Perpendicular. On the bands which form the caps of the columnar side-mouldings of the arch of the porch are carved, in most delicate Renaissance work,² single horses' heads ('couped'), with bits and bridles, as Horsey badges, alternating with the arms of MALBANK, supported by pairs of demi-cherubs, and of griffins' heads. Over the archway two boys in flowing drapery hold aloft a hatchment-shaped panel, in which were the quartered shield, helm, crest, etc., of the Horseys.³ At the bottom of the panel a small horse's head still remains. Above the panel, on either side,

(1). The entry of this marriage in the Poole Register is interesting :—"John, son of Sir John Horsey, married to Edith, late wife of John Stocker, merchant, of Poole, by privilege given by the King, supreme head of the Church, 1539, Dec. 14."—Hutchins' *Dorset* (2nd ed.), ii, p. 251 G.

(2). The bench-ends in Barwick Church, not more than a mile from Clifton Malbank, are also very beautiful examples of Renaissance feeling expressed in Gothic outlines. The date, 1533, is carved on one of them.

(3). Considering the signal service Edward Phelipps rendered in saving this façade, he may almost be pardoned for having substituted his own arms. We have the authority of the Horsey monument at Sherborne for believing that the panel originally contained a shield with the same quarterings as those in this window. The monument is in a small chapel at the north-east corner of the north transept of the Abbey Church. It is an exact architectural translation of the delicate Renaissance work over the porch at Montacute into coarse Elizabethan—so debased a copy in fact as to approach the nature of a caricature. There is the same hatchment-shaped panel, the same boy-supporters, even the same little horse's head under the same uninscribed motto scroll. On the tympanum between the initials "I.H." twice repeated, are the dates 1546 and 1564, (presumably those of the deaths of Sir John Horsey and his son, whose effigies repose beneath the canopy). A shield below is charged with the letters "E.H.", and on the front of the base of the tomb are five shields, viz.: Horsey; Horsey impaling Malbank; Horsey impaling Turges; Horsey impaling Mandlin, (*on a chevron between three lozenges as many fleurs-de-lys*); and Horsey impaling Phelipps (roses) in the 3rd, and Phillips (?) (*on a chevron three birds' heads erased*) in the 4th quarter.

are elaborately carved circles containing the initials "I.H." and "E.H." Two pinnacles, rising up the face of the porch, terminate in figures, of which the northern holds a Horsey, the southern a Malbank shield. The north-west buttress of the porch is surmounted by an amiable-looking warrior in a helmet; but it is difficult to make out the device on his round shield. In the hands of his companion on the south-west buttress are a Horsey shield and the huge letters "I.H."

The buttresses on the north side of the façade carry respectively, a stag-headed figure, holding "E.H." in large characters, and a grotesque figure with a Horsey shield.¹ The buttresses on the south side end in two figures, resembling the last; the shield of the one charged with the arms of TURGES, that of the other with those of HORSEY. On the leads behind the parapet of the northern façade three pinnacles have been set up that must have occupied more prominent situations on the original building at Clifton. The northernmost of these terminates in a stag-headed figure, threatening with its right fore-foot to hurl a stone or ball at those beneath, and holding in its left a shield, bearing *a chevron erm. between three escallops*,² the next in an enormous horse's head, with armour and plumes; and the one nearest the porch in what proves, on close examination, to be a greyhound, holding the remains of a weather-worn shield of *France (modern) and England*. Of the finials of the three pinnacles behind the southern parapet, only that of the central one, another horse's head, is remarkable; those of the other two seem mere grotesques.

IV. Gu., a chevron erm. between ten crosses patty arg., six in chief and four in base, for BERKELEY.

The arms of Sir Maurice Berkeley, standard-bearer of Henry VIII, on whom that King bestowed the site of the Priory and the manor of Bruton. Collinson's *Somerset*, i, pp. 215—217.

Dame Elizabeth Speke, the mother-in-law of John Phelipps, the eldest son of Thomas Phelipps of Montacute (1500-1588), was a daughter of Sir Richard Berkeley; and on 23rd November, 1587, Sir Henry Berkeley wrote from Bruton to Thomas Phelipps, in favour of "my Cousin, John Phellipes, your son." Phelips MSS., copies, p. 7. There is also a letter of condolence from Sir Maurice Berkeley (dated Bruton, 15th November, 1612), on the death of Henry, Prince of Wales, to Sir Edward Phelipps, who was the Prince's Chancellor.—*Ibid.* p. 18.

(1). These figures probably represent mummers. It is difficult to understand otherwise how a stag can be supposed to hold a stone in its foot.

(2). Possibly *sa., a chevron erm. between three escallops arg.*, borne by the ancient family of CREDDEFER; though no reason can be assigned for its presence.

B A Y W I N D O W .

U P P E R R A N G E .

I. [Modern—probably a glazier's fancy—being, *Gu., a saltire between three cross crosslets in chief and three in base arg., impaling, Ar., two bars gu., in chief three martlets.* If, however, there was any authority for this re-construction, the first coat may have been that of DENNY—*Gu., a saltire between twelve crosslets arg.]*

II. [Modern. PHELIPPS (roses), impaling HORSEY. (See 2nd Window, North Side, Lower Range, III). A reproduction of one of the Corfe Mullen series; but with the horses' heads *white* and the bridles, etc., *gold.*]]

III. Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Per pale, dexter paly of six arg. and az., sinister sa.,* for TRENCHARD.

2. *Erm., a maunch gu. the hand ppr. holding a fleur-de-lys or,* for MOHUN.

3. *Az., semy of crosslets a lion rampant or,* for JORDAIN.

These were borne by the Trenchards of Wolveton, near Dorchester; in which house they had a splendid collection of heraldic glass, now unhappily destroyed.

IV [Modern, 1876. PHELIPPS (Quarterly) differenced with a label; on an escutcheon of pretence, 1 and 4, COCKBURN quartering VIPONT, 2 and 3, PEEL, a canton of FANE.]

V. Quarterly of sixteen:—

1. *Arg., a maunch sa.,* for HASTINGS.

2. *Per pale or and sa., a saltire engrailed counterchanged,* for POLE.¹

3. *Quarterly, France (modern) and England, a label or,* for CLARENCE.

The label should be of *three points arg., each charged with a canton gu.*

(1). Francis, second Earl of Huntingdon, married Katherine, daughter and co-heir of Henry Pole, Lord Montagu, and grand-daughter of Margaret, Countess of Salisbury (which Margaret was daughter and sole-heir of George Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV).

4. *Gu., a saltire arg., a label of three points az.,* for NEVILLE, Earl of Salisbury.

This label should be "componée arg. and az."—See *Visitation of Dorset, 1623*; *Harl. Soc. Pub.*, p. 52.

5. *Arg., three fusils in fesse gu.,* for MONTAGU.

6. *Or, an eagle displayed vert armed gu.,* for MONTHERMER.

7. *Gu., a fesse between six cross crosslets or,* for BEAUCHAMP.

8. *Chequy or and az., a chevron erm.,* for NEWBURGH, Earl of Warwick.

9. Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Arg., a bend sa.,* for DESPENSER.

2 and 3, *Gu., a fret or.,* for AUDLEY.

10. *Or., three chevronels gu.,* for CLARE.

11. *Sa., two bars arg., in chief three plates,* for HUNGERFORD.¹

12. *Az., three garbs or banded gu., a chief of the second,* for PEVERELL.²

13. *Arg., a lion rampant gu. crowned or, within a bordure engrailed sa. bezanty,* for CORNWALL.³

14. *Arg., a griffin segreant gu., armed az.,* for BOTREAUX.⁴

15. *Or, three palets wavy gu.,* for MOLINS.⁵

16. *Arg., two bars gu., in chief three torteaux,* for MOELS.⁶

(1). Edward, second Lord Hastings, married Mary, daughter and sole-heir of Thomas, Baron Hungerford, Botreaux, Moulinis, and Moels.

(2). Walter, 1st Lord Hungerford, married Catherine, daughter, and at length sole-heir, of Sir Thomas Peverell.—Hoare's *Modern Wilts*, i, p. 91 n.

(3). James Peverell of Sampford Peverell, co. Devon, married Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir Walter Cornwell.—London MS., No. 901.

(4). Robert, 2nd Lord Hungerford, married Margaret, daughter and heir of William, Lord Botreaux (ob. 2nd Ed. IV.)—Hoare's *Modern Wilts*, i, p. 91 n.

(5). Robert, 3rd Lord Hungerford, married Alianore, daughter and heir of William de Molins, who was slain in the siege of Orleans, 8th May, 7th Henry VI. Stoke Fogeis, co. Buckingham, was the chief seat of the Molins family.—*Ibid.* i, p. 93 n.

(6). This quartering, introduced through Botreaux, should have immediately followed it. William Botreaux (ob. 23rd Edward III) married Isabel, daughter and co-heir of John de Moels.

VI. *Arg., three bars wavy az., for SAMFORD. (?)*

See Library, 2nd window on the north side, lower range.

VII. *Gu., a fesse wavy and in chief three piles also wavy or, for ISHAM; impaling blank.*

Nothing has yet been found to connect the Ishams of Lampart, co. Northampton (Baronets, 1627), with Montacute.

There were Ishams at Isle Brewers, but they bore 'Vert, in chief a fleur-de-lys or, between three piles, arg.'—(See Weaver's *Visitation of Somerset*, p. 39.

LOWER RANGE.

- I. *Quarterly gu. and or, four lions passant guardant counter-changed for WALES (as inscribed on the glass beneath the shield). Over the oval, a crown formed of fleurs-de-lys.*
- II. *Gu., a chevron between three crosses crosslet or, a crescent sa. for difference, for RICH, Earl of Holland (second son of the Earl of Warwick), created 1624.*
- III. *Quarterly of sixteen:—*
 1. *Arg., a fesse gu., in chief three torteaux, for DEVEREUX.*
 2. *Sa., a cross gu. between four water-bougets or, for BOURCHIER.*

This should be *arg. a cross engrailed gu. between four water-bougets sa.*

Sir John Devereux, 2nd Baron Ferrers of Chartley, married Cicely, sister and sole heir of Henry Bourchier, Earl of Ewe and Essex.

3. *Quarterly, France and England within a bordure arg., for Thomas PLANTAGENET, Duke of Gloucester, youngest son of Edward III.*
4. *Az., three bendlets or, between six lions rampant arg., for BOHUN.*

Properly, *Az., a bend arg. cotised, and between six lioncels ramp. or.*

5. *Or, two bendlets gu., for MILO of Gloucester.*

In error for *gu., two bendlets, the one or and the other arg.*

6. *Gu., an escarbuncle or., for MANDEVILLE.*

7. *Gu. billety and a fesse arg., for LOVAINE.*

8. *Arg., a fesse and a canton conjoined gu., for WIDVILLE.*

William Bourchier, Earl of Essex, married Anne, daughter of Richard Widville, Earl Rivers, brother of the Queen of Edw. IV.

9. *Arg., a saltire gu. fretty or., for CROPHULE (?)*

10. *Gu., a fret or, for AUDLEY (?)*

11. *Per pale or and vert, a lion rampant gu., for LE MARESCHAL.*

12. *Gu., a bend lozengy or, for LE MARESCHAL.*

13. *Vairy, or and gu., for FERRERS.*

Sir William Devereux, K.G., married Anne, only daughter and heir of William, 6th Baron Ferrers of Chartley.

14. *Az., three garbs or, for the Earldom of CHESTER.*

William Ferrers, 6th Earl of Derby, *temp.* John, married Agnes, sister and co-heir of Ralph, Earl of Chester.

15. *Gu., seven mascles or, three, three, one, for DE QUINCI.*

William de Ferrers, 7th Earl of Derby, married Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Roger de Quinci, Earl of Winchester.

16. *Gu., a cinquefoil erm., for the Earldom of LEICESTER.*

Saier de Quinci, *temp.* John, married Margaret, sister and co-heir of Robert Fitz-Painell, Earl of Leicester.

The whole coat (within the Garter, and surmounted by an Earl's Coronet), is that of Devereux, Earl of Essex.

Robert Devereux, 2nd Earl of Essex, was made a K.G. in 1588 (Lodge's Portraits, vol. iii, 20, p. 4), and beheaded 25th Feb., 1601. His portrait (said to have been painted in 1597), is in the small dining-room at Montacute.

In the background of the portrait of his father, Walter Devereux (also a K.G., created Earl of Essex in 1572; *ob.* 1576), at Blythfield, is a shield with the same sixteen quarterings as in this window (Lodge's Portraits, vol. iii, 2, p. 1).

IV. Quarterly of sixteen:—

1. *Barry nebûé or and sa., for BLOUNT.¹*

(1). For the following quarterings of BLOUNT, see generally Harl. MSS. 1196, fo. 105; and 381, fo. 54.

2. *Arg., two wolves passant sa. within a bordure or, fretty gu.,* for **AYALA.**
3. *Or, a tower az.,* for **SANCHETT.**
4. *Vairy, arg. and az.,* for **BEAUCHAMP** of Hache.
5. *Az., three fleurs-de-lys arg.,* for **HOLT** de Colbrigge.
6. *Arg., a fesse gu., in chief three covered cups of the second,* for **WESTCOT.**
7. *Az., a fret or,* for **WILLOUGHBY.**
8. *Erm., three chevrons gu., on a canton of the second a lion passant guardant or,* for **ORBY.**¹
9. *Sa., a cross engrailed or,* for **UFFORD.**²
10. *Or, three palets wavy gu.,* for **VALOYNES.**³
11. *Chequy, or and sa.,* for **LE BLOND.**
12. *Arg., a chief indented az.,* for **GLANVILE.**
13. *Per pale or and vert, a lion rampant gu.,* for **NORWICH.**⁴

The herald-glazier has given what is really **LE MARESCHAL**, instead of **NORWICH**, which is 'per pale gu. and az., a lion rampant arg.'

14. *Gu., a saltire arg.,* for **NEVILLE.**
15. *Or, a chevron within a bordure engrailed sa.,* for **STAFFORD.**

The *chevron* should be *gu.*

16. *Sa., a fret or,* for **MALTRAVERS.**

The whole coat (within the Garter) is that of Charles Blount, 8th Lord Mountjoy, (created Earl of Devonshire, and made a K.G. 21st July, 1603 ; ob. 1606).

(1). Robert de Willoughby married the youngest of the three daughters and co-heirs of John of Orby, grandson of Alard, Lord of the Manor of Orby, co. Lincoln.—Harl. MS. 710, fo. 30.

(2). Cecily, eldest daughter and co-heir of 'Robert de Ufford, mil. primus Com. Suff. creatus temp. Regis Ed. III, Dus. de Eye et Framlington,' married John de Willoughby.—*Ibid.*, fo. 31.

(3). Cecily, elder daughter and co-heir of Robert de Valoynes, 'lord of Camsey and Orford,' married Sir Robert de Ufford, 'seneschal. hospitii Regis Ed. II.' Her father's mother was Roisia, sister and heiress of 'Wm. Blund, baronis, incliti.' An earlier Valoynes had married Isabella, daughter and eventual heiress of Robert de Creke, by his wife Agnes, the heiress of Glanvile.—*Ibid.*

(4). Robert de Ufford, first Earl of Suffolk, married 'Margaret, avitam et haer. Joh. de Norwico, relictam Thomæ de Cailly.'—*Ibid.*

V. Quarterly of six:—

1. *Sa., on a pile gu., between six fleurs-de-lys or, three lions passant guardant in pale or, for SEYMOUR.*

This coat of augmentation, granted by Henry VIII, on his marriage with Jane Seymour, should have been *or, on a pile gu. between six fleurs-de-lys az. three lions passant guardant in pale of the field.*

2. *Gu., two wings conjoined in lure (the tips downward) or, for SEYMOUR.*

3. *Vairy, arg. and az., for BEAUCHAMP of Hache.*

4. *Arg., three demi-lions rampant gu., for STORMYN.*

5. *Per bend arg. and gu., three roses in bend counterchanged for MACWILLIAM.*

6. *Ary., on a bend gu. three leopards' faces or, for COKER.*

The whole (within the Garter, and surmounted by an Earl's Coronet) was borne by Edward Seymour, as EARL OF HERTFORD, 1537; K.G., 1541; (Duke of Somerset and Protector, 1547). The coat is supported on the dexter side by a unicorn *arg., maned, collared, and chained or.* (the collar should be *per pale az. and or*), and on the sinister side by a bull *sa., ducally collared, chained, and attired or.* On a nobleman's helm, is the crest, a phanix rising out of a ducal coronet; and beneath the shield the motto, "A LAMY FIDELE POVR IAMAIIS."

VI. Or, three torteaux, for COURTENAY, Earl of Devon.

An Earl's coronet rests on the shield, which is that of Edward Courtenay created Earl of Devon in 1553, ob. 1566.

VII. PHELIPPS (roses), impaling—

- Arg., between two cotises gu. two (?) fleurs-de-lys in bend or, for HACKET (?)*

The impaled coat is a piece of glaziers' patchwork; the two fleurs-de-lys are quite independent of the glass in which they are set, and there is ample room for a third. This may be a reminiscence of an authentic coat; or, in case of its being pure imagination, it is curious that it so closely approaches, *arg., three fleurs-de-lys in bend, between two cotises gu., HACKET, co. Bucks; and London;* and with a crescent for difference, Sir Cuthbert HACKET, Lord Mayor of London, 1626.

In the panel beneath, the word, "IEELANDE."

SOUTH WINDOW.

UPPER RANGE.

I. PHELIPPS (Quarterly), impaling—

Sa., a fesse or between three unicorns passant arg. armed of the second, for FARRINGDON (?)

The nearest approach to this in Papworth is (p. 989), *Sa. three unicorns courant in pale arg. armed or., FARRINGDON, co. Devon.*

II. PHELIPPS (roses) impaling—*Ermine*

No doubt *Ermine a canton sa.* for STRODE. These arms were at Corfe Mullen. Richard Phelipps of Corfe Mullen (son of John, eldest son of Thomas Phelipps of Montacute, 1500-1588), who died 4th December, 1611, had married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Strode of Stoke-under-Hamdon.

III. PHELIPPS (Quarterly), *on the fesse point a mullet gu. for difference, impaling—*

Gu., in the sinister chief and dexter base points a lion rampant, in the opposite points a tower or, for SKERNE.

The arms of Richard Phelipps (*third son of Thos. Phelipps of Montacute, 1500-1588*), and Mary his wife, second daughter of Bartholomew Skerne of Paswyke Hall, co. Essex.¹

The arms of Skerne are very remarkable as being those of the Kings of Spain (Castille and Leon), from a younger branch of whom they claimed descent.—Hutchins' *Dorset* (orig. ed.), i, p. 45. There is some reason to suppose that the canopied tomb in the north aisle of Montacute Church (ascribed by Collinson to Thomas Phelipps (ob. 1588), and Elizabeth Smith, his wife) is really that of Richard Phelipps (ob. 1607), and Mary Skerne. In his will, dated 6th November, 1606 (Hudleston, 67), this Richard directs "To be buried in Langport Church, at Discretion of my Executors whether they will remove the bones of my late wife lying at Langport, and lay us both at Montagu, and £20 for a monument;" and from the Registers we know that he was actually buried at Montacute, on 27th February, 1606-7. By some chance the arms of SKERNE appear extensively on the modern encaustic tiles in Montacute church. Possibly they are mere architectural imitations of mediæval tiles with the lions and castles of Spain.

IV. PHELIPPS (Quarterly) undifferenced.

(1). The discovery of the parentage of Richard Phelipps' wife is due to the valued researches of Dr. J. J. Howard, F.S.A.

V. PHELIPPS (Quarterly) impaling—

Barry of eight or and az., for PEMBRIGGE (?)

VI. PHELIPPS (Quarterly) impaling PHELIPPS (roses).

Evidently pieced together in modern times, as the quartered coat is shorter than the other.

LOWER RANGE.

I. Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Arg., a lion rampant gu. between three pheons sa., for EGERTON.*

2 and 3. *Or, three piles gu., on a canton arg. a griffin segreant sa., for BASSET.*

The crest (on an esquire's helmet), *a lion rampant gu. supporting a pheon arg.*

The whole coat is that of Thomas Egerton, afterwards (in 1603) Chancellor of England, as Lord Ellesmere. His portrait is in the drawing-room at Montacute.

II. Quarterly of eight :—

1. *Sa., three swords in pile, points in base, arg. hilted or, for PAULET.*

2. *Barry of six or and vert, a bend sinister gu., for POYNTINGS of Lulworth.*

3. *Arg., on a chief gu. two mullets or, for ST. JOHN of Basing.*

4. *Gu., three water-bougets arg., for Ross of Gedney.*

5. *Az., a fesse between three fleurs-de-lys or, for SKELTON.*

6. *Arg., fretty sa., a canton of the second, for IRETON.*

7. *Arg., six martlets, three, two, and one sa., for DELAMORE.*

8. *Arg., a fesse gu., in chief three martlets sa., for DE HAYE.*

The whole borne by Paulet (Marquis of Winchester).

III. Quarterly of eight :—

1. *Or, a fleur-de-lys az., for PORTMAN.*

2. *Az., three Taus arg., for CROSSE.¹*

(1). William Portman, 8th Henry IV, married Alice, daughter and heir of John Crosse, co. Somerset.—Hutchins' *Dorset* (3rd ed.), i, p. 255.

3. *Az., a chevron arg. between three pears or*, for ORCHARD.¹

4. *Arg., a chevron engrailed between three pierced cinquefoils gu.*, for MANNYFORD.

The cinquefoils should, it appears, be roses.

5. *Arg., three trivets sa.*, for TRIVETT.

6. *Arg., a chevron ermines between three Moors' heads couped ppr.*, for GILBERT.²

7. Wanting.

8. Wanting.

These arms of Sir John Portman, Knt. and Bart. (created 1612), are over the porch of the old Manor House at West Coker, with the initials "I.P." and the date 1600.³

They there impale GIFFORD; Anne, his wife, having been daughter of Sir Henry Gifford, co. Southampton. From the arms of Coker we can supply the 7th quarter: *Sa. a fesse erm. between three annulets or*, for DOLMAN; the 8th is PORTMAN, like the 1st.

IV. Quarterly of six:—

1. *Gu., a chevron between three roses arg.*, for WADHAM.

2. Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Arg., on a chief gu., two bucks' heads cabosed or*, for POPHAM.

2 and 3. *Gu., a chevron arg., between ten bezants*, for POPHAM.

3. *Gu., a bend fusily erm.*, for RAWLEIGH.

4. Wanting.

It was, no doubt, *arg., a chevron between three escalops sa.*, for TREGARTHEN.

5. *Sa., six lions rampant, three, two, and one*, for ST. MARTIN of Silton.

(1). Walter Portman (ob. 14th Edward IV), married Christiana, daughter and heir of William Orchard. Her mother was daughter and heir of Thomas Trivett.—Hutchins' *Dorset* (3rd ed.), i., p. 255.

(2). Sir William Portman, Chief Justice of England (ob. 1555), married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Gilbert.—*Ibid.*

(3). There is a curious monument to him, with a large quartered shield, in West Coker Church.

6. *Barry of six or and az., an eagle displayed gu., for WALROND.*

The arms of Nicholas Wadham of Merrifield, founder of Wadham College, Oxford. See Collinson's *Somerset (sub Ilminster)*, vol. i, pp. 8, 9.

V. *Arg., two bars az., over all an eagle displayed double-headed gu., for SPEKE.*

See *ante*, Hall Windows, V.

VI. *PHELIPPS (roses) impaling Arg., on a chief gu. three pierced mullets or, for EVERARD (?)*



Note on the Ham Hill Stone.¹

BY HORACE B. WOODWARD, F.G.S.,
Of the Geological Survey of England and Wales.

THE celebrated building stone of Ham Hill, near Yeovil, offers but little attraction to the collector of fossils, for he may hammer away in the quarries all day long, without obtaining any palaeontological reward; but the stone is not without geological interest, for it differs considerably from the ordinary beds of the Inferior Oolite, and its precise position in that series has been a subject of some discussion.

The ordinary beds of the Inferior Oolite comprise an upper division of marly, oolitic, and iron-shot limestones; and a lower division of sands (known as the Midford Sands) with impersistent bands and large concretionary masses of calcareous sandstone. The Ham Hill stone is mainly composed of sand and comminuted shells. In considering its relation to other divisions of the series, we must, of course, remember that however persistent the ordinary or characteristic features of a formation may be in our country, such features after all are but local portions of the original formation; and with regard to marine deposits, were the full record of each period preserved and open to our inspection, it would no doubt exhibit as much diversity as do the sea-bottoms at the present day.

In the case of the Ham Hill stone, we picture a shoal of shifting sands and broken shells, such as may be found in many areas of the English Channel or the German Ocean; and we are thankful, while searching for fossils, to recognise

(1). Communicated by permission of the Director General of the Geological Survey.

even the fragment of a Pecten or an Oyster. After contemplating the rock, and endeavouring to picture the conditions under which it was formed, it is but natural to inquire into its precise position in the Inferior Oolite series, and to ascertain what others have said upon the subject. Unfortunately, a study of the literature is likely at first to create a feeling of perplexity, for those who have written about the Inferior Oolite of the Yeovil district, have not agreed in the correlation of its members with those in other parts of the West of England; nevertheless, by the aid of personal observation, we may extract the truth from the several Geological papers, and ultimately restore comfort to our minds.

Mr. Charles Moore (to whose papers we naturally turn for information on the Lias and Oolites of Somersetshire) has given the best account of the strata at Ham Hill; but he did not enter into the question of their exact equivalents, as his object was simply to show the intimate connection between the so-called Midford sands and the limestones of the Inferior Oolite, in opposition to the view of Dr. Wright, that the sands should be grouped with the Upper Lias.¹ On the Geological Survey Map, the Ham Hill stone is coloured the same as the Inferior Oolite Limestone; but Mr. Bristow, who originally surveyed the area, has expressed the opinion that the stone is the equivalent of the upper part of the Midford, or Inferior Oolite sands, which contain thin and interrupted beds of limestone.² This is the true view of the case, and Professor Buckman claimed to have been the first to point it out.³ Thus, layers of stone, like Ham Hill stone, appear in the Sands in the railway cuttings near Yeovil Junction, and in some of the deep road-cuttings or "hollow-ways" of Babylon Hill. Lately, Mr. W. H. Hudleston has drawn particular attention to one of these layers, opened up in a pit at Stoford,

(1). Moore, *Proc. Somerset Arch. Soc.*, vol. xiii.

(2). Damon's *Geology of Weymouth, etc.*, 1844, p. 219.

(3). *Proc. Somerset Arch. Soc.*, vol. xx, p. 162.

west of Yeovil Junction. This shelly-layer yielded *Trigonia angulata*, *Tancredia*, *Ammonites (Harpoceras) Moorei*, and *A. radians*.¹ These shelly limestones may be traced in places to the south and south-west of Yeovil, and there is a large quarry, in stone similar to that of Ham Hill, at North Perrot, east of Crewkerne.

Although the Ham Hill stone is, as a rule, devoid of recognizable fossils, I have obtained several specimens of *Rhynchonella cynocephala* in the beds exposed on the eastern side of the outlier, in a quarry about half-a-mile south-west of Montacute Church, and this discovery has since been confirmed by the Rev. H. H. Winwood. This fossil corroborates the stratigraphical evidence that the Ham Hill stone belongs to the upper part of the Midford or Inferior Oolite Sands.² While Professor Buckman recognized the true position of the Ham Hill stone in reference to the Inferior Oolite series of the neighbourhood, he was not justified in grouping the upper part of the Sands at Yeovil with the lower part of the Inferior Oolite limestone of the Cotteswold Hills. His son, Mr. S. S. Buckman, has pointed out that although the limestones of Dorset are comparatively thin, yet palaeontologically they represent the whole of the Inferior Oolite limestones of Cheltenham, and yield the same succession of Ammonite-zones; a succession confirmed by the more recent observations of Mr. Hudleston. Hence the Sands below the Inferior Oolite limestone in Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, and Gloucestershire are approximately the same, and the term Midford Sands, given to them by John Phillips, is applicable to all these areas.

(1). *Proc. Geol. Assoc.*, vol. ix, p. 190.

(2). As mentioned in my Notes on Brent Koll, a variety of *Rhynchonella cynocephala* occurs at a higher horizon in the Cotteswold Hills. *Bath N. H. and A. F. C. Proceedings*, vol. vi, No. 2.

Somerset Trade Tokens of the Seventeenth Century, and of the period from 1787 to 1817.

BY WILLIAM BIDGOOD.

A SHORT review of the English coinage would first seem necessary, in order to account, in some measure, for the circulation of these tokens by tradesmen and others.

From the earliest times the coinage of England appears to have been entirely of silver,¹ and the standard coin the penny, which was often broken up, for want of smaller change, into half-pence and farthings—the cross on the reverse affording an approximate proportion for each division. But half-pence and farthings were coined in considerable numbers during the reigns of the first three Edwards, and pieces of a higher value by Edward III.

In early Saxon times the weight of the silver penny was 24 grains—the “penny-weight.” Each succeeding reign saw some reduction in weight, and consequently in size, until, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the smaller silver coins became mere spangles, the half-penny weighing only four grains.

The necessity for small change was constantly felt, so that, besides the breaking up of the coins above mentioned, tradesmen and others found it necessary to issue private tokens; but these were useless as a circulating medium, and frequently a loss to their holders. Proclamations were constantly put forth prohibiting the use of these pieces, under severe penalties,

(1). An exception must be made in the case of the brass stycas of Northumberland.

but the necessity was so great that the practice was again as frequently resorted to. The thin brass pieces, now called "Abbey pieces," formed one medium of small change, though they were originally struck as jettons or counters, and are very frequently met with at the present day.

The smallness of silver coins of the lower values in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, proved a source of great inconvenience; and it can readily be imagined how easily such small coins as the half-penny and farthing got lost. The necessity for small change of a greater size and weight was very pressing; and the use of private tokens had grown to such an excess as to occasion frequent complaints, since they were only re-taken by the issuers in exchange for trade commodities. These tokens were "stamped by inferior tradesmen, such as grocers, vintners, chandlers, ale house keepers, etc., and were made of lead, tin, latten, and even of leather."¹ The Queen was, however, so much averse to the introduction of a base metal into the coinage of the realm, that a scheme which had been drawn up for the issue of copper half-pence and farthings had to be abandoned.

It was probably at this time that the Queen granted a license to the Corporation of Bristol to coin farthing tokens. They were stamped upon square pieces of copper, with a ship on one side, and C. B. on the other.

In the reign of James I, the practice of issuing leaden tokens had increased, and it was computed that in London alone they were cast annually to the value of £15,000. At length, in 1613, a proclamation was issued, by which these illegitimate coins were abolished, and provision made for the issue of royal farthing tokens. The proclamation sets forth "that his Majesty being willing to continue to his subjects the good arising from the use of such small monies, . . . had given power and authority by letters patent to John, Lord

(1). Ruding, *Annals of the Coinage*, where frequent references to this subject will be found.

Harrington . . . to make such a competent quantity of farthing tokens of copper as might be conveniently issued amongst his subjects." The patent was granted for three years, the King receiving a considerable share of the profits. For the purpose of getting these farthing tokens into circulation, the patentees were bound to deliver twenty-one shillings' worth for one pound. Magistrates were commanded to assist in circulating them, but great difficulty was, nevertheless, experienced, despite proclamation after proclamation, and they never met with public favour. Much inconvenience was experienced in getting these coins re-changed into sterling money; and as they were largely used in paying the weekly wages of workmen, they accumulated in the hands of small tradesmen to a very great and ruinous extent. In many districts nearly all the silver and gold coin had vanished from circulation, and trade had to be carried on entirely with farthing tokens.

Taunton, among other places, appears to have experienced the difficulty of re-changing these patent farthings, and the inconvenience arising therefrom. In the State Paper Office exists a letter from the Mayor and others of Taunton, to the Council, desiring directions. The document is dated May 19th, 1634, and states that of late such extraordinary quantities of farthings, of several sorts, are brought into the county of Somerset, and into their town especially, that the poorer sort of people—as weavers, and all day labourers—are constrained to receive their wages, or the greatest part thereof, in farthings; and now a general rumour being raised, that the greatest part of the said farthings shall not hereafter be allowed current, being suspected to be brought into this kingdom by some indirect means, all sorts of people are ready to deny the receipt of any farthings. By means whereof the poor people are not able to provide themselves with necessities for their livelihood; so that on several market days, and especially on Saturday last, a great tumult was like to have

been made. The poor people are like to perish, unless some speedy course be taken for their relief.¹

At length, in 1644, a petition from the Lord Mayor and Common Council, concerning the grievance, was presented to the House; and also a complaint and petition of the citizens and poor against the tokens. The public clamour was so great in consequence of the patentees refusing to re-change them,² that the House ordered their suppression, and decreed that money should be raised out of the estates of the patentees for the purpose of exchanging the farthing tokens. These royal tokens were issued at an office in Lothbury, London, and the locality is known to this day as "Token-house Yard."

On the death of Charles I, in 1649, tradesmen began to issue the particular class of tokens which appear in the following list. As they were received again by the issuers, they were much preferred to the former patent farthings. No copper money was coined by the Government during the Commonwealth, and these trade tokens formed the only means of small change. They were circulated without authority, many of them recording the fact that they were for "necessary change." They were issued very extensively in towns and villages throughout the kingdom, and increased to a prodigious extent, until 1672, when the farthings of Charles II were issued from the Mint, of a similar weight, size, and pattern to those of modern times.

The tradesmen's tokens were at the same time suppressed by a very stringent proclamation, and they soon disappeared from circulation. Latterly, many tradesmen had issued them as an advertisement, and difficulty was experienced in getting change for them. They were in circulation just a quarter of a century; "they originated with a public necessity, but in the end became a nuisance."³

(1). State Papers, Domestic, Charles I, 1634, vol. cclxviii, May 19th.

(2). It appears that women went to the House about this matter of farthing tokens, for the Sergeant-at-Arms was appointed an assistant to take their names.

(3). Boyne.

Evelyn, in his *Discourse of Medals*, alludes to these tokens in the following somewhat prophetic manner: "The tokens which every tavern and tippling house (in the days of late anarchy and confusion among us) presumed to stamp and utter for immediate exchange, as they were passable through the neighbourhood; which, though seldom reaching further than the next street or two, may happily in after times come to exercise and busy the learned critic what they should signify, and fill whole volumes with their conjectures." His words have been amply verified in the present age, for not only have various lists and criticisms on the subject appeared in the *Numismatic Chronicle* and other journals, but a separate work devoted to the subject was published by Mr. Boyne, in 1858.

It may be added that, while the coins of ancient Greece and Rome record many historical events, we look in vain for anything of the kind on the coins of our own country. From the Conquest to the present day, not one national event does an English coin pourtray. The trade tokens, however, as may be imagined from the number of issuers, and their diverse occupations, are full of interest in this respect; and we find numerous devices, recording the occupations and habits of the people. On this subject the late Llewellynn Jewitt says:— "Issued by the people, they tell of the people; and become imperishable records of that most important estate of the realm. . . . They indicate to us their occupations and their skill; their customs and modes of life; their local governments; their guilds and trade companies; their habits and sentiments; their trades, their costume, their towns, their families, and their homes."¹

Turning our attention to the Somerset series, we find that the devices are not only numerous, but very varied in character, and may be classed under the following divisions.

I.—*Town Pieces and Arms of Private Families.*—Farthings

(1). *Journal Brit. Archaeol. Assoc.*, vol. xxx, p. 25.

were issued by the local authorities of the following towns:—Bath, Bridgwater, Bruton, Chard, Frome, Ilchester, Ilminster, Langport, Minehead, Taunton, Wellington, Wells, and Yeovil—a very large number, compared with other counties. The family coats are:—Fisher, of Bath; Rogers, of Bridgwater; Able, of Chard; Grenway, of Crewkerne; Curle, of Freshford; Webb, of Ilminster; Foster, of Kilmersdon; and Wintar, of South Petherton.

II.—*Arms of the Trade Corporations of the City of London.*—These arms were used by persons of the same trade throughout the country, and in Somerset we find the following:—*Clothworkers*¹—Bath, Spaxton,* Taunton. *Cordwainers*²—Bath. *Drapers*³—Bath, Bridgwater. *Goldsmiths*⁴—Bath. *Grocers*⁵—Bruton, Frome, Henstridge, Taunton, Wellington; three cloves only are sometimes used—Chard, Crewkerne, Ilchester, Yeovil; and also three sugar loaves—South Petherton. *Haberdashers*⁶—Beckington, Crewkerne, Frome. *Mercers*⁷—Bath, Batheaston, Chard, Frome, Glastonbury, Ilchester, Lydeard St. Lawrence, Minehead, Nunney, Taunton, Wells. *Salters*⁸—Bridgwater, Mells. *Tallowchandlers*⁹—Bath, North Petherton; one dove only—West Pennard, Yeovil. *Weavers*¹⁰—Bath, Croscombe, Taunton.

III.—*Merchants' Marks.*—Walters, of Bath; Giles, of Beckington; Haviland, of Bridgwater; Turner, of Frome;

- (1). A chevron ermine, between two habics in chief, and a teazle in base.
- (2). A chevron between three goats' heads, erased.
- (3). Three triple crowns resting on clouds, radiated in base.
- (4). Quarterly, first and fourth a leopard's face, second and third a covered cup, in chief three buckles.
- (5). A chevron between nine cloves—three, three, and three.
- (6). Barry nebulee, on a bend a lion rampant guardant.
- (7). A demi-virgin couped below the shoulders, issuing from clouds, crowned, hair dishevelled, all within an orole of clouds. (The clouds are usually omitted on the tokens.)
- (8). Per chevron three covered cups sprinkling salt.
- (9). Per fesse and per pale, three doves, each holding an olive branch.
- (10). On a chevron between three leopards' faces, as many roses.

* On one of the bench ends in the Church at Spaxton is carved a representation of a man at work on a piece of cloth—the Fullers' Panel. See *Proceedings*, vol. vii.

Bradford, of Lullington; Brown and Byrtt, of Shepton Mallet.

IV.—*Tavern and Shop Signs.*—Angel, Three Swans, White Hart, Mermaid, Rose and Crown, Bell, Crown, Harp, Nag's Head, Seven Stars, Globe, Catherine Wheel, Lamb and Flag, Checkers, Half Moon, Fountain, Ship, St. George and Dragon, Castle, Fleur-de-Lys, Eagle, White Ball, Three Widows, Lion, Half Moon, Unicorn, Soldier.

V.—*Implements, Articles of Trade, Domestic Use, and Dress.* Many of the following were probably shop signs: Croppers' shears, scythe, woolcomb, scissors, curry comb, spade, mortar and pestle, hammer and pincers, scales, teazle brush, cord, axe, shuttle, cloth brush, cauldron, tailors' pressing iron, woolpack, madder bag, hand holding a pen, stick of candles, pipes and roll of tobacco, barrel, roll of bread, stocking, hat and feather, book.

VI.—*Animals and Plants.*—Pegasus, birds, talbot with chain, dog and hare, stag, unicorn, cock, greyhound, squirrel, rose, Glastonbury thorn, bunch of grapes.

VII.—*Loyal Mottoes and Emblems.*—Beckington ("Glory be unto the King"); Chard ("Receive the Crown in every Town"); Glastonbury (royal arms), South Cadbury (King's head), Weston (Prince's feathers). The Crown, and Rose and Crown, frequently occur.

VIII.—*Punning.*—Swallow, Bath; Bishop, Glastonbury; (bust of a Bishop, mitred); Churcley Somerton (a church); Hancock, Weston (a hand and a cock).

The earliest date on a Somerset token is 1651, and the latest, 1671.

The frequent occurrence of the woolcomb, croppers' shears, woolpack, and other implements connected with the woollen manufacture, would tend to prove that cloth making was a flourishing industry in Somerset at that period. It still lingers at two or three places in the eastern part of the county, whilst serges and other woollen goods are made extensively at the present time at Wellington.

Papers, &c.

y as a record of names and the location of families, the following list may not be deficient in interest to the anti- and genealogist.

's work on the subject of English, Welsh, and Irish was published in 1858; but many specimens have since covered. The following list, it is believed, contains Somerset tokens known up to the present time.

Towns or places of issue are arranged alphabetically. The towns, the town pieces, if any, are placed first; now the names of the issuers, in alphabetical order.

Contractions are—*O.* for obverse, and *R.* for reverse.

k = signifies that what follows is in the central part. A perpendicular stroke | denotes that the inscription is in lines, at that point. Three initials will usually be found on tokens, thus ^TG.F; the upper representing the surname, the two lower the Christian names of the issuer and his wife. For the convenience of printing, the initials are placed alone, thus—G. F. T. (See George Treagle, Taunton).

ASHCOTT.

W^HICHARD . MILLES = A double-headed eagle displayed.

F . ASHOOTE . 1666 = R . M

AXBRIDGE.

WILLIAM . HOPKINS = A fleur-de-lys.

F . AXBRIDGE . 1656 = W . H

JOHN . TVTHILL . 1669 = I . D . T

F . AXBRIDGE . AT . Y^E = An Angel.

BATCOMBE.

STEPHEN . PARSONS . HOSIE = A stocking.

J . BATCOMBE . SVMERSET = S . I . P

BATH.

. BATHE . FARTHING = C . B | 1659.

THE . ARMES . OF . BATHE = Arms of Bath: per fesse embattled, a wall with loopholes, in chief two lines wavy, over all a sword erect.

Another reads FARTHINGE, and is dated 1670.

7. *O. RICHARD . ABBOTT* = The Mercers' Arms.
R. IN . BATH . MERCER = R . A
8. *O. BENIAMIN . BABER* = The Drapers' Arms.
R. IN . BATH = B . E . B
9. *O. GEORGE . BAKER . Y^E* = The Clothworkers' Arms.
R. IN . BATH . 1669 = G . E . B
10. *O. RICHARD . BIGGES* = The Mercers' Arms.
R. MERCER . IN . BATH = R . H . B
11. *O. JAMES . BVRTON* = The Mercers' Arms.
R. IN . BATH = I . B
12. *O. IOHN . BVSH . MERCER* = The Mercers' Arms.
R. IN . BATH . 1656 = I . A . B
13. *O. HENERY . CHAPMAN* = The Sun in splendour.
R. QVONDAM . ESQVIRE = H . C
14. Another with the name spelt HENRY, and ESQ^B.
In Warner's *History of Bath* this Token is engraved, with others of that city.
15. *O. WALTER . CHAPMAN* = The Mercers' Arms.
R. IN . BATHE . MERCER = W . A . C
16. *O. IOHN . CLARKE . MERCER* = The Mercers' Arms.
R. IN . BATH . 1655 = I . A . C
17. *O. Richard | Collins | O | R . E*
R. A | Clothior | in . Batho | 1669.
18. *O. IOHN . FISHER* = Arms: three fishes in pale.
R. IN . BATH = I . F . F
19. *O. ROBERT . FISHER* = R . E . F
R. MERCER . IN . BATH = 1652.
20. *O. IOHN . FOORDE* = The Cordwainers' Arms.
R. IN . BATHE . 1666 = I . O . F
21. *O. PRISCILLA . HECKES . AT . Y^E* = Three Swans.
R. 3 . SWANS . IN . BATH . 1665 = P . H
22. *O. RICHARD . HORLER* = The Tallowchandlers' Arms.
R. IN . BATH . 1664 = R . S . H
23. *O. William | Landicke | L | w . A*
R. IN . BATH . 1669 = Three tuns (one and two).
Probably derived from the arms of the Company of Brewers.
24. *O. WILLIAM . MARDEN* = The Weavers' Arms.
R. OF . BATH . SILK . WEAVER = W . A . M
25. *O. IOHN . MASTERS . AT . WHIT* = A hart standing.
R. IN . THE . CITTY . OF . BATH = I . E . M
26. *O. IOHN . PEARCE . MERCER* = The Mercers' Arms.
R. IN . BATHE . 1652 = I . I . P
27. Another reads MERCE for Mercer.

28. *O.* ROBERT . PENNY — The Mercers' Arms.
R. MERCER . IN . BATH — R . I . P
29. *O.* RICHARD . PITCHER — A hat with a feather in it.
R. IN . BATH . 1667 — R . A . P
30. *O.* FRANCIS . RANCE — A mermaid.
R. OF . BATHE . 1659 — F . E . B
31. *O.* IOHN . REED — A mermaid.
R. OF . BATH . 1656 — I . B . R
32. *O.* GEO . REVE . GOLDSMITH — The Goldsmiths' Arms.
R. IN . BATH . 1668 — G . M . R
33. *O.* THOMAS . SALMON — A clasped book.
R. IN . BATH . 1667 — A clasped book between T's
34. *O.* WILLIAM . SMITH — A pair of croppers' shears.
R. IN . BATHE . 1666 — W . I . S
35. *O.* IOHN . SWALLOW . Y² — A swallow.
R. IN . BATH . 1669 — I . S . S
36. *O.* EDWARD . WHITE — The Mercers' Arms.
R. MERCER . IN . BATH . 1655 — E . I . W

BATHEASTON.

37. *O.* RICHARD . HARFORD — A mermaid.
R. IN . BATHESTON . 1667 — R . I . H
38. *O.* JAMES . PEARCE . MERCER — The Mercers' Arms.
R. IN . BATHESTONE — I . I . P
39. *O.* ELDAD . WALTERS — A merchant's mark between E W
R. IN . BATH . EASTONE — E . M . W

BECKINGTON.

40. *O.* IN . BEKINGTON — RICH | GILES
R. IN . SVMMERSET . 1666 — A merchant's mark between R G
41. Another dated . 66.
42. *O.* IOHN . HORLER — The Haberdashers' Arms.
R. IN . BECKINGTON — I . H
43. *O.* NIC . THRING . CLOTHIER — A rose.
R. IN . BECKINGTON . 1658 — N . T
- This and the following were probably issued by the same individual
—the device and initials being alike.
44. *O.* IN . BECKINGTON . 1670 — N . T
R. GLORY . BR . VNTG . THE . KING — A rose.

BISHOPS HULL.

45. *O.* WILLIAM . BARBER — W . F . B
R. OF . HILL . BESHOFFS — W . F . B

BRADFORD.

46. *O.* WILL . SERLE . OF . BRADFORD — W . E . S
R. NEARE . TANTON — 1659.

BRENT.

47. *O.* SIMON . SHIPARD . OF . BRENT — Two scythes crossed.
R. HIS . HALFE . PENY . 1669 — A roll of bread (?)

BRIDGWATER.

48. *O.* A . BRIDGWATER . FARTHING — 1666
R. THE . ARMES . OF . BRIDGWATER — A castle on a bridge of five arches.
49. A variety of the above, from different dies, having flags on the outer towers of the castle.
50. *O.* BRIDG | WATER. (In two lines across the field.)
R. (No legend.) A castle on a bridge of six arches. (Much smaller than the last.)
51. *O.* ALEXANDER . ATKINS — A . A . A
R. IN . BRIDGWATER — 1654.
52. *O.* ALEXAND . ATKIN^s — A . A . A
R. OF . BRIDGEWATER^r — 1656.
53. *O.* IOHN . BONE . OF — A hand holding a woolcomb.
R. BRIDGEWATER . 1666 — I . B
54. *O.* IOHN . CRAPP — 1659
R. OF . BRIDGEWATER — I . I . O
55. *O.* WILLIAM . CRAPP — 1670
R. IN . BRIDGWATER — W . M . C
56. *O.* ED . DAWES . BRASIER — 1657.
R. IN . BRIDGWATER — E . A . D
57. *O.* JOSEPH . FRANKLIN . IVN^B — A woolcomb.
R. IN . BRIDGWATER . 1666 — I . F
58. *O.* WILLIAM . GOODRIDGE — W . I . G
R. OF . BRIDGWATER . 1669 — A ship.
59. *O.* ROBERT . HAVILAND — A merchant's mark.
R. IN . BRIDG . WATER — R . L . H
60. A variety of the above is dated 1652 on reverse.
61. *O.* IOHN . HVNT . IN — I . S . H
R. BRIDG . WATER — 1651.
62. *O.* JOHN . LINTON — The Salters' Arms.
R. IN . BRIDGWATER — I . E . L
63. *O.* JOHN . LINTON . OF — The Salters' Arms.
R. BRIDGWATER . 1656 — I . E . L
64. Another, dated 1658.
65. Another, dated 1659.

66. *O. WILL . PAGE . OF . BRIDGWATER* — 1669.
R. IN . SUMMERSET . SHEIRE — W . E . P
67. *O. JOHN . PALMER . 1664* — The Drapers' Arms.
R. IN . BRIDGWATER — I . A . P
68. *O. EDMOND . PETTITT* — E . I . P
R. OF . BRIDGEWATER — 1654.
69. *O. CHRISTOPHER . ROBERTS* — A covered cup.
R. IN . BRIDGWATER . 1664 — C . F . R
70. *O. JOHN . ROGERS . AGAINST . THE* — Arms: a sword erect, between a pair of wings conjoined erect.
R. HIGH . CROSS . IN . BRIDGWATER — I . T . R | 1669.
71. *O. JAMES . SAFFORDE* — I . E . S
R. IN BRIDG . WATER . 1658 — I . E . S
72. *O. WILLIAM . SEALY* — W . S
R. OF . RRIDG . WATER — 1652.
73. Another reads BRIDGEWATER, and is dated 1654.
74. *O. WILLIAM . SERLLAND* — W . S
R. OF . BRIDGEWATER — 1654.

BRISTOL.

75. *O. C . B* [Civitas Bristol].
R. (No legend). A ship issuing from a castle: the Arms of Bristol (square).

This is no doubt the token struck by the civic authorities under the license granted by Queen Elizabeth, before mentioned, and was "current at Bristol and ten miles about." The date of the license is not exactly known, but it must have been towards the close of the 16th century; for on the 12th May, 1594, the Mayor and Aldermen were required to call in all the private tokens which had been issued without authority, and it was ordered that none should be made without license from the Mayor.

76. *O. A . BRISTOLL . FARTHING* — C . B
R. (No legend). A ship issuing from a castle.
- This piece differs from those following, in having no inner circle on either side, and in the absence of the legend on the rev. It is evidently an early piece, and was probably issued in the period previous to 1652; but it may even belong to Elizabeth's reign.

77. *O. A . BRISTOLL . FARTHING* — C . B | 1652. Below the date is a small R.
R. THE . ARMES . OF . BRISTOLL — Arms of Bristol, as above.

The small R is believed by some numismatists to be the initial of Thomas Rawlins, but a recent writer attributes it to David Ramage, who was employed in the London Mint.

78. Another, similar, dated 1660.
79. Another, similar, dated 1662.

80. Another, similar, dated 1670.

Some of the farthings dated 1662 have the small R, and some are without it.

The issue of private tokens was strictly prohibited by the several proclamations of Charles II, 1672-3-4, but it would appear that the authorities of Bristol were under the impression that the prohibition did not apply to them, and that the dormant license of Elizabeth was still in force, for tokens of a similar type to the above, bearing the dates 1676 and 1679, are in existence. They are, however, very rare, and were probably never put into circulation.

It is a singular circumstance that, in a city of such importance as Bristol, no private person issued a token; a fact which would lead us to suppose that there was a sufficient supply of the Corporation tokens in circulation, or that the license of Elizabeth, whereby none were allowed to be made unless permission had been obtained from the Mayor, still applied to Bristol.

BRUTON.

81. *O. NECESSARY . CHAINGE . FOR = B and a tun, 1669 under.
R. THE . TOWNE . OF . BREWTON = An embattled bridge of five arches.*
82. *O. JAMES . BRAYNE = 1659.
R. OF . BRVTON = I . E . B*
83. *O. ROBERT . LVDWELL = The Grocers' Arms.
R. MERCER . IN . BREWTON = R . L conjoined.*

CANNINGTON

84. *O. EDWARD . COALES = A double-headed eagle displayed.
R. IN . CANINGTON = E . M . C conjoined.*

CAREY LAND.

85. *O. WILLIAM . IRELAND = The lamb and flag.
R. IN . CAREY . LAND . 1660 = W . X . I*

This token has been assigned by numismatists to Somerset, on account of the similarity of the name to Castle Cary. The name "Carey Land," however, seems to be unknown at the present time in the neighbourhood of that town. As many tokens show some whim or fancy of the issuer, may we venture to surmise that the issuer of the above token, aiming at a wider field than either Castle Cary or Babccary, included the country adjoining, watered by the small river which rises at Castle Cary, and which, in the first ten or twelve miles of its course, gives the name of "Cary" to many places on its banks. "Cary Land" would, therefore, be a very natural designation for such a district. We have numerous instances of the affix "land" applied to farms, districts, and even countries; while "Taunton Deane" furnishes us with two tokens referring to the district around, and not to the town itself.

CASTLE CARY.

86. *O. EDWARD . RVSE = 1666.
R. IN . CASTELL . CARY = E . M . R*

CHARD.

87. *O.* THE . BVRROUGH . OF . CHARD . MADE = A plant between two birds. (Same as Borough seal.)
R. BY . Y^E . PORTRIFF . FOR . Y^E POORE = C . B | 1669.
88. *O.* A . CHARD . FARTHINGE = 1671.
R. IN . SVMERSET . SHEIR = I . H
89. *O.* HVMPHRY . ABLE . IN . CHARD = H . M . A
R. A . BRASSE . HALFE . PENNY = Arms: a chevron party per chevron counter changed and or, between three garbs.
90. *O.* GEORGE . BARTLY = A roll of bread.
R. IN . CHARD = G . A . B
91. *O.* WILLIAM . BVRRIDG = A pair of scissors.
R. IN . CHARD . 1665 = W . A . B
92. *O.* JOHN . CHAPMAN FO^B = Three cloves.
R. NECESSARY . CHANG = Three cloves.
- Although no town is mentioned, this token and the following one have been assigned to Chard, as many of them have been found there, and it also appears that a John Chapman was Mayor of Chard in 1657.
93. *O.* JOHN . CHAPMAN = Device not ascertained.
R. HALF . PENNY = Pair of scales.
94. *O.* P . I . OF . CHARD = A rose crowned.
R. RECEIVE . THE . CROWN = IN | EVERY | TOWN.
95. *O.* IOHN . LEGG = A pair of shears.
R. IN . CHARD . 1660 = I . A . L
96. *O.* ROGER . LOCK . IN = Three cloves.
R. CHARD . SOMERSET = R . A . L
97. *O.* ABRAHAM . MASON . IN = An open book.
R. CHARD . BOOKSELLER = A . E . M
98. *O.* HENRY . MILLS . 1668 = A Pegasus.
R. IN . CHARD . SADLER = H . H . M
99. *O.* WILLIAM . SAYER = A woolpack.
R. IN . CHARD = W . S . S
100. A variety of the above is dated on rev., 1660.
101. *O.* HENRY . SELDRID . IN = A woolcomb.
R. CHARDE . SVMERSETT = H . I . S
102. *O.* ROBERT . SWEET = The Mercers' Arms.
R. OF . CHARD . 1667 = R . S . S
103. *R.* IOHN . WAY = A hat with feather.
O. IN . CHARD = I . W
104. *O.* PETER . WAY = A full-blown rose on a stalk.
R. IN . CHARD = P . S . W
105. *O.* THOMAS . WILLIAMS = St. George and the Dragon.
R. IN . CHARD . 1656 = T . M . W

CHEDDAR.

106. *O.* JOHN . GARDNER = A man making candles.
R. OF CHEDDER . 1652 = I . I . G

CHEDDON.

107. *O.* GEORGE . WORRALL . OF = A crown | 1666.
R. CHEDDON . NEAR . TAVNTON = G . K . W

CREECH.

108. *O.* ROBERT . BOBBETT = A spade.
R. IN . CREECH . 60 = R . B

CREWKERNE.

109. *O.* ANNE . ADKINS = Three cloves.
R. FOR . NECESSARY . CHAN^G = Three cloves.
 This token has frequently been found at Crewkerne.
110. *O.* WILLIAM . BENNET = A lion rampant.
R. OF . CROOKHORNE . 1666 = w . B
111. *O.* ROGER . BREWER . OF = A lion rampant.
R. CROOKEHORNE . 1668 = R . B . B
112. *O.* EDWARD . COSENES = The Haberdashers' Arms.
R. OF . CREWCVERNE . 1670 = A floral knot between e c
113. *O.* WILL . COSENS = A bird on the top of a pair of scales;
R. OF . CROOKHORNE = w . m . c [below a skull, w . c
114. *O.* JOHN . GRENEWAY = Arms: ermine, on a canton a crescent.
R. OF . CREWKERNE = I . I . G
115. *O.* JOHN . JAMES . 1666 = A mortar and pestle.
R. IN . CREWKERNE = I . T . I
116. *O.* JOHN . SHIRE = A mortar and pestle.
R. IN . CROOKHORNE . 1666 = I . A . S

CROSCOMBE.

117. *O.* GEORGE BLINDMAN . OF = G . B
R. CROSCOMBE . IN . SOMERS^T = G . B | 1668
118. *O.* GEORGE . BLINMAN = G . B
R. IN . CROSCOMB . 1656 = G . B
119. *O.* JAMES . CUTTING . OF = The Weavers' Arms.
R. CROSCOMB . IN . SOM^B = I . I . C
120. *O.* JAMES . GEORGE . IN = St. George and the Dragon.
R. CRASCOMBE . 1666 = I . I . G
121. *O.* ONESIPHORVS . LVFFE = A rose crowned.
R. IN . CRASCOMBE . 1666 = O . L

122. *O.* ANTHONY . PLIMTON = A talbot with chain.
R. IN . CROSCOMB . 1656 = A . P

CROWCOMBE.

123. *O.* CROCOMBE . IN . SOMERSET = F . H
R. (No legend.) Arms: an eagle displayed.

DOULTING.

124. *O.* THOMAS . HODGES = A hammer and pincers, crossed.
R. OF . DAVLING . 1665 = T . A . H

DULVERTON.

125. *O.* NICH . CRASE . OF . DELVERTON = HIS | HALF | PENY
R. MERCER . IN . SOMMERSETSHIR = N . C | 1669.

126. *O.* THOMAS . HEARNE = A pair of scales.
R. IN . DELVERTON . 1664 = T . H

EAST COKER.

127. *O.* JOHN . GYLES = A dog pursuing a hare.
R. OF . EAST . COKER = I . G

EVERCREECH.

128. *O.* ROBERT . HAYES . HOSIER = A stocking.
R. IN . EVERCRICH . SOMERSET = R . H

FRESHFORD.

129. *O.* JOHN . CVRLE . SENIOR = A bell.
R. IN . FRESHFORD . 1663 = I . I . C

130. *O.* JOHN . CVRLE . IVNIOR = Arms: a chevron or, between
R. IN . FRESHFORD . 1666 = I . C three fleurs-de-lys.

131. *O.* PEETER . FISHER . 1669 = A lion rampant.
R. OF . FRESHFORD = P . F

FROME.

132. *O.* IN . THE . COVNTY = A | FROOMB
R. OF . SOMERSET . 1670 = FARTH | INGE

133. *O.* RICHARD . BVRLTON = The Haberdashers' Arms.
R. IN . FROOME = R . B

134. *O.* HENRY . MARCHANT = H . M
R. OF . FROOME = 1654.

135. Another, dated 1661.

136. Another, dated 1664.

137. *O. WILL . PAINE . MERCER* — The Mercer's Arms.
R. IN . FROOME . 1669 = W . P
138. *O. IOHN . SANDERS . OF . FROVME* — A stocking.
R. IN . SVMERSET . SHEIRE . 1671 = A | FARTH | ING
139. *O. THOMAS . TVERNER . OF* — A merchant's mark.
R. FROOME . IN . SVMERSETS^B = T . M . T
140. *O. BOBART . WHITCHVRCH* — The Mercers' Arms.
R. IN . FROOME . 1651 = R . W
141. A variety reads FWMM.
142. *O. SAMVEL . WHITCHVRCH* — The Mercers' Arms.
R. IN . FROOME = S . W
143. *O. WILLIAM . WHITCHVRCH* — The Grocers' Arms.
R. IN . FROOME . 1651 = Monogram, WW.

GLASTONBURY.

144. *O. William | Allwoods | Senior* (script).
R. IN . GLASTONEBRY = A stocking between w A
145. *O. WILLIAM . TRICKY . BISHOP* — A full-faced bust of a bishop,
R. IN . GLASTONBRY = 1656 | w . T [mitred.]
146. *O. GEORGE . CARY . OF* — A stocking.
R. GLASTON . HOSIER . 68 = G . A . C
147. *O. WILLIAM . COOPER* = HIS | HALF | PENY
R. IN . GLOSTONBRY . 1668 — The front of a house.
148. *O. WILLIAM . COOPER* = e within an ornamental knot.
R. IN . GLOSTONBRY . 1668 — The front of a house.
149. *O. MARY . DAY . IN* — The Royal Arms.
R. GLASTON . 1668 = M . D
150. *O. THOMAS . DENHAM . AT . Y^B* = A crown.
R. IN . GLASTON . 1666 = T . D
151. *O. RICHARD . EDWELL . OF* — A ship.
R. GLASTONBRY . 1668 = R . A . E
152. *O. HENRY . GVTCH . MERCER* — The Glastonbury Thorn.
R. IN . GLASTONEBRY . 1666 = H . A . G
153. Another, dated 1653.

The device on this token is no doubt intended for the "Glastonbury Thorn." The traditional story, that St. Joseph of Arimathea stuck his walking staff into the ground on Wearyall Hill, that it took root, and ever after budded and bloomed on Christmas Day, is still cherished in the neighbourhood. A local ballad says :—

"The staff het budded and het grew,
 And at Christmas bloom'd the whole da droo ;
 And still het blooms at Christmas bright,
 But best tha say at dork midnight."

The original Glastonbury Thorn had two trunks, one of which

was cut down in the time of Elizabeth by a Puritan, and the other remained till the Civil War, when some fanatic destroyed it.

In Dugdale's *Monasticon* is a view of Glastonbury, taken from Compton Hill, about three miles to the south, showing a tree growing on Wearyall Hill, marked as "Sacra spina." An offshoot grew in the grounds of the Abbey, and the Thorn has of late years been pretty freely propagated in the neighbourhood. A stone let into the ground on Wearyall Hill marks the spot where the original tree grew.

In all probability Henry Gutch witnessed the destruction of the Sacred Thorn, as it appears to have been cut down not many years before the date on his token; and he very naturally adopted it as his sign. "The Blossoms" was a favourite sign for Inns; referring, it appears, to the blossoms of the Holy Thorn of Glastonbury.

See a paper on "The Holy Thorn of Glastonbury," by Mr. E. Chisholm-Batten, in vol. xxvi, p. 117, of the Society's *Proceedings*.

154. *O. SIDRICKE . HANOCCKE* = Twenty dots for checkers.
R. IN . GLASSENBVRY = S . M . H
155. *O. IAMES . HOPKINS . OF* = The Mercers' Arms.
R. GLASTONBVRY . 1656 = I . H
156. Another, dated 1666.
157. *O. NICHOLAS . HOPKINS* = N . H
R. OF . GLASTONBVRY . DRA^B = N . H
158. *O. HENRY . MABSON . 1666* = A stocking.
R. OF . GLASTON . HOSIER = H . M . M
159. *O. THOMAS . ROODE . OF* = A hart lodged.
R. GLASTONBVRY . 1668 = T . F . R
160. *O. CHRISTOPHER . SVMMER* = A stocking.
R. HOSIER . IN . GLASTON = C . S
161. *O. PETER . WEST . OF* = A hand.
R. GLASTONBVRY . DRAPER = P . M . W

HENSTRIDGE.

162. *O. RICH . HVSON . OF* = The Grocers' Arms.
R. HENSTRIDG . MERCER = R . M . H

HOLTON.

163. *O. WILLIAM . IARMAN . OF* = A mermaid.
R. HOLTON . HIS . FARTHING = W . D . I

ILCHESTER.

164. *O. THE . ARMES . OF . IVELCHESTE^B* = A blazing star within a crescent.
R. BY . Y^E . BAYLIFF . OF . Y^E . BVRROV = G . B . crescent.
165. *O. IOHN . LOCKIER . OF* = 1657.
R. IVELCHESTER . MERCER = I . L

166. *O.* JOHN . LOCKYER — A star and crescent.
R. OF . ILCHESTER . 1658 = I . M . L
167. *O.* SAMVELL . SOOT — Three cloves.
R. OF . EVELL . CESTOR = S . D . S | 1668.
168. *O.* GEORGE . SMITH . 1668 = The Mercers' Arms.
R. OF . IVELCHESTER = G . S

ILMINSTER.

169. *O.* A . ILLMISTER . FARDING = Two swords crossed between T P
R. A . ILLMISTER . FARDING = A stocking between T s
170. *O.* THOMAS . CARTER = A pair of shears.
R. OF . ILMISTER = T . M . C
171. *O.* WILLIAM . CROSSE = A hart trippant.
R. IN . ILMISTER = W . C
172. *O.* WILLIAM . CROSSE = W . I . O
R. IN . ILMISTER = 16 . 58
173. *O.* ROBERT . HORWOOD = A pair of scales.
R. IN . ILMISTER . CHANDLER = R . M . H
174. A variety reads ITMISTER.
175. *O.* ALICE . ROW . OF = A . R
R. ILEMISTER . 1664 = St. George and the dragon.
176. *O.* ABRAHAM . RICE = A . R
R. IN . ILEMISTER = 1668.
177. *O.* NATHANIEL . WEBB . OF . ILMISTER = Arms: on a fess, two bezants between four others—three and one.
R. HIS . BRASSE . HALFR . PENNY = N . H . W | $\frac{1}{2}$

KILMERSDON.

178. *O.* WILLIAM . FOSTER . OF = Arms of Foster: a chevron between three bugle horns.
R. KILMERSDON . IN . SOMER = SET | SHIRE | 1669.

KILVE.

179. *O.* CHARLIS . MICHELL = C . M
R. IN . KILVE . 1670 = M . E

LANGPORT.

180. *O.* A . LANGPORT . FAERTHING = L . E | 1667.
R. MADE . BY . THE . PORTREEVE = A portcullis between I M
 ‘L . E’ stands for Langport Eastover; and the letters ‘I . M’ are the initials of John Michell, the then Portreeve.
181. *O.* JOHN . BVSH = 1667.
R. OF . LANGPORT = I . M . B

ULLINGTON.

182. *O.* JAMES . BRADFORD . OF = I . B and a merchant's mark.
R. LVLLINTON . C . SOMERSET = I . M . B

LYDEARD ST. LAWRENCE.

183. *O.* JOHN . DAW . OF = The Mercers' Arms.
R. LAWRENCE . LYDIARD = 1671.

MARTOCK.

184. *O.* HVMPHRY ELLIOTT = 1664.
R. OF . MARTOCK = H . E

MELLS.

185. *O.* WILLIAM . CORNISH . OF = The Salters' Arms.
R. MELLS . MEROER . 1651 = W . O
186. *O.* JOHN . GVING . IN = A cock, and a hand under it.
R. MELLS . IN . SVMERSET = A hand between i g
187. *O.* EDWARD . OBORNE = A heart.
R. OF . MELLS . 1667 = E . O

MILVERTON.

188. *O.* GILES . KING = A pair of cropper's shears.
R. OF . MILVERTON = A clothmaker's teazle brush.
189. *O.* JOHN . NEWTON . OF = A mortar and pestle.
R. MILVERTON . MEROER = I . M . N

MINEHEAD.

190. *O.* THE . POORES . FARTHINGE = A ship in full sail.
R. OF . MYNEHEADE . 1668 = A woolpack.
191. *O.* RICHARD . CROCKFORD = A ship with two tiers of guns.
R. IN . MYNEHRAD = R . E . O
192. *O.* SAMVEL . CROCKFORD = A pair of scales.
R. OF . MINEHEAD . 1654 = A pair of scales.
193. *O.* JOHN . STREETE = An axe.
R. OF . MINEHEAD . 1666 = I . M . S
194. *O.* ROBERT . VGDEN . AT . Y² = A double-headed hammer.
R. IN . MINEHEAD . 1666 = R . M . V
195. *O.* ROBERT . VGDEN = A double-headed hammer.
R. OF . MINEHEAD = R . M . V

MONTACUTE.

196. *O.* LANE . BLATCHFORD = A mortar and two pestles.
R. OF . MOVNTOGKW = I . H . B conjoined.

197. *O.* JOHN . CLOTHIER . OF = An unicorn ?

R. MOVTAGEW . 1655 = I . M . C

198. *O.* JOHN . CLOTHIER = A harp.

R. OF . MOVTAGEW = I . D . C

NETHER STOWEY.

199. *O.* JOHN . HOOPPER = A mortar and two pestles.

R. OF . NETHERSTOY = I . G . H

200. *O.* WILLIAM . PATEY = A fleur-de-lys.

R. OF . NETHERSTOY = W . A . P

NORTH PETHERTON.

201. *O.* THO . HOOPER . AT . 1668 = T . M . H

R. NORTH . PETHERTON = The Tallowchandlers' Arms.

202. *O.* EDMUND . IEFERIS = A man making candles.

R. IN . NORTH . PETHERTON = E . M . I

203. *O.* THO . LOVEDER . OF — T . A . L | 1657.

R. NORTH . PETHERTON — T . A . L

NUNNEY.

204. *O.* GEORGE . ASHE — The Mercers' Arms.

R. OF . NUNNEY . 1652 = G . A

PETHERTON.

205. *O.* WILL . CHAPPEL . OF . PETH = A woolcomb.

R. ERTON . IN . SOMERSETT = W . I . C

ROAD.

206. *O.* DAVID . IEFRES = A barrel.

R. IN . ROAD . 1664 = D . I

207. *O.* RICHARD . TVCKER = A hat with feather.

R. OF . ROAD . 1670 = A wreath.

208. *O.* WILLIAM . WHITCHVRCH = A woolpack.

R. IN . ROAD . 1668 = W . S . W

SHEPTON MALLET.

209. *O.* RICHARD . BARNARD = R . M . B

R. OF . SHEPTON . MALLETT = R . M . B

210. *O.* WILL . BROWNE . HOSIER = A merchant's mark.

R. IN . SHIPTON . MALLETT = W . B

211. *O.* JOHN . BYRTT . IN = A merchant's mark.

R. SHIPTON . MALLETT = I . M . B | 1665.

212. *O.* WILLIAM . JAMES = W . I . I
R. IN . SHIPTON . MALLET = W . I . I | 1667.
213. *O.* THO . PARFIT . CHANDLER = A man making candles.
R. OF . SHIPTON . MALLET = 1652.
214. *O.* THOMAS . WESTLY = T . E . W
R. OF . SHEPEN . MALLET = 1664.

SOMERTON.

215. *O.* IEROM . CHVRCHHEY = A church.
R. IN . SOMERTON = I . M . C
216. *O.* THOMAS . HARBIN = 1658.
R. IN . SOMERTON = T . A . H
217. *O.* JAMES . PATEY . 63 = A nag's head.
R. IN . SOMERTON = I . S . P

SOUTH CADBURY.

218. *O.* SAMVELL . WILLS = The King's head crowned.
R. OF . SOVTH . CADBVRY = S . I . W | 1666.

SOUTH PETHERTON.

219. *O.* EDMOND . ANSTIE . 1668 = A crescent moon.
R. OF . SOVTH . PETHERTON = E . A . A
220. *O.* IOHN . WILLY . IN = Three sugar loaves.
R. SOVTH . PETHERTON = I . D . W
221. *O.* WILLIAM . WINTAR . IN = Arms: quarterly—1, a hand erect;
 2, two animals like pigs; 3, a curved implement; 4,
 three pellets, two and one.
R. SOVTH . PETHARTON = W . E . W

The above is very similar to a device sometimes used by brush-makers. The curved implement, something like a flattened horse-shoe, is probably intended for the "bit-stock" used for boring holes in wood; while the pigs and three pellets or bundles have reference to the bristles used for brushes.

SPAXTON.

222. *O.* IOHN . CHICK . IN . SVM = The Clothworkers' Arms.
R. MERSET . SPACKSTON = I . E . C
- See the "Fuller's Panel" in Spaxton Church, *Proc. S. A. N. H.*
S., vol. viii, p. 8.

STAPLEGROVE.

223. *O.* IOHN . VICKRY . 1664 = HIS | HALFE | PENNY
R. IN . STAPLE . GROVE = A woolcomb.
224. Another, similar, with the woolcomb more correctly drawn.

STOGURSEY.

225. *O.* THOMAS . ECLESTONE = T . E . E
R. OF . STOGVRSY . 1665 = A tailor's pressing iron?
226. *O.* WILLIAM . EXON . OF = A pair of scissors.
R. STOGVSSEY . 1664 = W . M . E
227. *O.* RICH . WICKHAM = An axe.
R. OF . STOGVRSAY = R . G . W

TAUNTON.

228. *O.* TAVNTON = A castle with a drawbridge?
R. (No legend.) A tun, filling the field.
- O.* A . TAVNTON . FARTHING = Rebus: a T and a tun.
R. BY . THE . CONSTABLES . 1667 = A castle.

There are four distinct varieties of this token:—

229. *a.* Over the T a small quatrefoil or rose between two dots.
230. *b.* " , , , three dots.
231. *c.* " , , , two dote.
232. *d.* " , , , no dots.
233. Another, octagonal, and thicker.

Among the hundred and more English town-pieces struck for various officials, this is the only instance of one being issued "By the Constables;" and the tokens appear to have had a very wide circulation, having been found at the eastern part of the county, and far into Devonshire.

234. *O.* THOMAS . ANDREWS = A woolpack.
R. IN . TAVNTON = T . I . A
235. *O.* THOMAS . ANDROSSE = A woolpack.
R. OF . TAWNTON . 1666 = HIS | HALFE | PENNY
236. *O.* THOMAS ASH . 1664 = Three trees.
R. OF TAVNTON = T . L . A
237. *O.* JOHN . BARTON = Rose and Crown.
R. OF . TAVNTON . 1666 = I . M . B
238. *O.* SAMVR . BINDEN . IN = A pair of scales.
R. TAVNTON . SOMMERSFT = S . S . B

The name of Samuel Bindon occurs as one of the Capital Burgesses, under the charter of incorporation granted to Taunton by Charles II, in 1677.

239. *O.* JOHN . BOBBETT . IN = A madder-bag, corded.
R. TAVNTON . CARYER = I . A . B
240. Another, reading CARRIER.
241. *O.* THOMAS . CARPENTER = A soldier.
R. OF . TAVNTON = T . A . C

242. *O.* WILLIAM . CHACE = An unicorn, to the right.
R. IN . TANTON . 1662 = W . E . C
243. *O.* WILLIAM . CHACE = An unicorn, to the left.
R. IN . TANTON = W . E . C
244. *O.* CHRISTOPHER . COOKE = A bunch of grapes.
R. IN . TANTON . 1667 = C . R . C
245. *O.* WILLIAM . CORICKE = A shuttle.
R. IN . TAVNTON . 1655 = W . I . C
246. Another, dated 1657.
247. *O.* IOHN . CORNISH = An unicorn.
R. IN . TAVNTON . 1655 = I . D . C
248. *O.* ABRAHAM . CROCKER . OF . TAVNTON = The Weavers' Arms.
R. FOR . NESSESARY . CHANGE . 1666 = A . P . C | $\frac{1}{2}$
 The above is in copper, having a mullet on each side of the $\frac{1}{2}$.
249. Another in brass, without the mullets, and thinner.
250. *O.* EDWARD . DAWLEY = A woolcomb.
R. IN . TANTON . IAMES = E . T . D



251. *O.* HENRY . DVNSCOMBE = A hand holding a "card."
R. IN . TANTON . 1654 = H . A . D
 The implement here represented is no doubt the "card," formerly used for bringing wool into a condition fit for the spinner, called "carding." It has long been superseded by machinery. The word is in all probability derived from "carduus," a thistle or teazle, which was probably the first natural implement used for the above purpose; the teazle is still used in the finishing process of cloth making.
252. *O.* ROGER . GALE . OF = The Grocers' Arms.
R. TAVNTON . 1652 = R . E . G
 Roger Gale was the first Mayor under the second Corporation charter, and is described as a merchant. He belonged to a good family, whose descendants resided at Obridge, Heydon, and Bishops Hull. Henry Gale, who died at Taunton, in 1742, and possessed a good property in Taunton Deane, was an antiquarian, being not distantly related to the celebrated Gales of Scruton, Yorkshire.—*E.A.*
253. *O.* MATTHEW . GAYLARD = A hand holding a woolcomb, be-
R. OF . TAVNTON . 1666 = M . A . G [tween 1 666.
254. *O.* IOHN . GLYDE = Seven stars.
R. OF . TAVNTON = I . M . G
255. *O.* HUGH . GRAYE = A woolpack.
R. OF . TAVNTON . 1666 = H . A . G

256. *O. ROBART . GRAY* — A caldron.
R. IN . TAVNTON . 1659 — R . K . G
257. *O. ROBERT . GRAY* — A woman making candles.
R. IN . TAVNTON — R . K . G
258. *O. ANDREW . GREGGORY* — A globe.
R. IN . TAVNTON . 1655 — A . M . G
259. *O. IEFFERY . GROVE . IN* — The Clothworkers' Arms.
R. TANTON . DEANE . 1664 — I . R . G
260. *O. MARTIN . HOSSHAM* — A Catherine-wheel.
R. IN . TAVNTON . 1655 — M . I . H
- A tablet in the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Taunton, records : "John Hosham, son of Martin Hosham of this town : he was buried June 21st, 1670." A "Thomas" Hosham was one of the Capital Burgesses in the Corporation of 1677.
261. *O. ROGER . HOW . OF* — R . C . H
R. TAVNTON . 1653 — R . C . H
- A Roger Howe was one of the inferior burgesses in the Corporation of 1677.
262. *O. THOMAS . LOVDELL* — A cock.
R. IN . TANTON . MERCER — T . L
263. A variety reads, IOVDELL
264. *O. THOMAS . LOWDELL . OF* — A cock.
R. TANTON . MERCER . 1658 = T . I . L
265. *O. JOSEPH . MABER* = The Clothworkers' Arms.
R. IN . TAVNTON . 1664 = I . M . M
- Some of Joseph Mabers' tokens are of brass, and others of white metal.
266. *O. JOHN . MEREDITH . 1666* = FOR | AGNES | SARY | CHENG
R. A castle, with TANTON below.
267. *O. JOHN . MERIDETH . MERCER* = The Mercers' Arms.
R. IN . TAWNTON = I . A . M
- The name of John Meredith occurs as one of the two Aldermen in the Corporation of 1677.
- A tablet in the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Taunton, after recording the burials of several daughters "of John Meredith, Taunton, mercer," states "also the above-said JOHN MEREDITH, who departed 11th October, in the year of our Lord God, 1677. Also AGNES, widow of the above John Meredith, who departed this life Dec. 3rd, 1701, aged 79 years." It will be observed that the initials on the token correspond with the names of the above John and Agnes Meredith.
- John Meredith, by his will dated in September, 1677, gave to the poor of the parish of Taunton St. Mary Magdalene the sum of £400 to be laid out in the purchase of some lands of that value, the yearly produce of which should be taken by the Constables of the borough, for the time being, and by them, between Michaelmas and St. Thomas's Day, yearly, laid out in cloth and making garments for the poor.

268. *O.* ROBERT . MIDDLETON = A crown.
R. IN . TANTON . MAGDALEN = R . E . M



269. *O.* MATHEW . MVNDAY = A woolcomb.
R. IN . TAVNTON . M . W . M

In the parish register of Taunton St. James the following entry appears under marriages in the year 1649: "12th Augt. Mathew Monday and Welthin [Welthian] Metlebury [Muttlebury]." It will be seen by referring to the same register, that marriages in this parish during the Commonwealth usually took place in the presence of either Mathew Munday or William Bidgood, two of the Aldermen of the borough of Taunton.—A.J.M.

A Mathew Monday was one of the Inferior Burgesses in the Corporation of 1677. It will be seen that the initials on the token correspond with the names of the parties married on the 12th Aug., 1649, as given above in Mr. Monday's note.

270. *O.* THOMAS . MVNDEN = Rebus: a T and a tun.
R. IN . TAVNTON = T . E . M
271. *O.* TOBIAS . OSBORNE = A fountain.
R. IN . TAVNTON . 1666 = T . S . O
272. *O.* PETER . PARRY . OF = A hart sejant.
R. TANTON . CLOTHWORK = P . P | 1654.
273. *O.* THO . PEARCE . AT . Y^E . WHITE = A lion rampant.
R. LYON . IN . TAVNTON . 1664 = T . E . P

The White Lion Inn stood in East Street, and the site is still called "White Lion Court."

274. *O.* ANDREW . PITTS . IN . TANTON = A roll of tobacco.
R. IN . SOMERSETSHIRE . 1652 = A . A . P
275. Another reads SOMRSET . SHIR
276. *O.* IAMES . PITTS . 1661 = A pair of shears.
R. IN . TANNTON = I . A . P
277. *O.* IAMES . PITTS . 63 = A pair of shears.
R. IN . TANNTON = I . A . P
278. *O.* IOHN . POWEL . AT . THE = A lion rampant.
R. RED . LYON . IN . TAVNTON = I . D . P

The name of a "Mr. George Powell" appears upon the Lay Subsidy Roll (*tithe*), 18th Charles I, A.D. 1642, under "Hundred de Taunton," as "Maior."—A.J.M.

279. *O.* IOHN . RADFORD = A hand holding a pen.
R. IN . TAONTON . 1653 = I . E . R
280. *O.* ANTHONY . REYNOLDS = A bell.
R. IN . TAVNTON . 1652 = A . A . R

281. *O.* JOHN . SATCHELL = A castle.
R. IN . TAVNTON . 1655 = I . M . S

282. *O.* ROBERT . SMITH = A pair of shears.
R. IN . TANTON . 1665 = R . E . S

"Bernard" and "John" Smith are among the names in the Corporation of 1677.

283. *O.* RICHARD . SNOW = A Catherine-wheel.
R. IN . TAVNTON . 1655 = R . F . S

A Richard Snow was one of the Capital Burgesses in the Corporation of 1677.

284. *O.* IOHN . SPRAKE . IN . TANTON = A pair of scales.
R. IN . SOMERSET . SHIER = I . G . S

285. *O.* IOHN . TAMPSON = I . I . T
R. IN . TAVNTON = 16 . 54.

286. *O.* AT . THE . 3 . WIDDOWS = R . E . P
R. IN . TAVNTON . 1655 = R . E . P

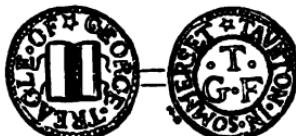
A house in Taunton is still licensed under the title of "The Three Widows."

287. *O.* HENRY . TANNER = 1664.
R. IN . TAVNTON . DEEN = H . A . T

288. *O.* STEPHEN . TIMEWELL = A hat and feather.
R. OF . TAVNTON = S . E . T

The name of Stephen Tymewell occurs as one of the Capital Burgesses in the Corporation of 1677. He appears to have been Mayor of Taunton in 1683, for he thus describes having sacked the great meeting house called Poole, and the Baptist one, on the same day:—"We burnt ten cart-loads of pulpit, doors, gates, and seats, upon the Market-place. We staid till three in the morning, before all were burnt. We were very merry. The bells rung all night. The Church is now full; thank God for it. The fanatics dare not open their mouths." On the 21st January, 1684, he reported that, since demolishing the public meeting-house, he had taken nine private Conventicles, and made records thereof, and intended to do the like to the rest as soon as he could; so that he did not hear of any Conventicles in that place.—State Paper Office, Sir L. Jenkins, 13, 14.

289. *O.* ROBERT . TOMPSION = A pair of croppers' shears.
R. OF . TAVNTON = R . E . T



290. *O.* GEORGE . TREAGLE . OF = An open book.
R. TAVNTON . IN . SOMMERSET = G . F . T

The name of George Treagle occurs as a bookseller on some publications of the Civil War period, e.g., "Man's Wrath and God's Praise; or, a Thanksgiving Sermon, Preached at Taunton, in the

County of Somerset, the 11th of May (a Day to be had in everlasting remembrance), for the gratiouse deliverance of that poore Toune from the strait siege. By George Newton, Mr of Arts, and Minister of the Gospell in that place. London : printed by W. Wilson for Francis Eglesfield, at the Marigold in Paul's-churchyard, and are to be sold by George Treagle in Taunton. 1646." The 11th of May was for many years observed as a day of rejoicing at Taunton, and a sermon was preached "upon the day set apart for the Annuall Commemoration." Several of these are extant, bearing the name of George Treagle as the seller; also a sermon preached at Wiveliscombe. "London: printed by A.M. for George Treagle at Taunton." 1652.

The above George Treagle is the earliest known record of a book-seller carrying on business in Taunton.

291. *O.* IOHN . TVBB = 1666.
R. IN . TAVNTON = I . E . T
292. *O.* HENERY . YOVNG . AT . THE = An angel.
R. ANGEL . IN . TANTON . MERC = H . Y

WALLCOMBE.

(*A hamlet in the parish of St. Cuthbert, Wells.*)

293. *O.* FRANCES . EXTON = F . M . E
R. IN . WALKHAM = G . E | 1666.

WELLINGTON.

294. *O.* OVERSEERS . OF . WELLINGTON = THEIR | HALFE | PENY
R. FOR . THE . BENEFIT . OF . THE = POORE | 1666.
295. *O.* GEORGE . BICKNELL = A pair of croppers' shears.
R. OF . WELLINGTON = G . P . B

The family of Bicknell was connected with the town of Wellington at an early period. Master William Biconyll, or Bicknell, priest, of Wells Cathedral, by his will, dated 3rd Nov., 1448, makes bequests to the Church at Wellington, to his brother John, the Vicar, and the poor. The surname of Bicknell is supposed to be derived from the parish of Bickenhall, in the county of Somerset, which was formerly written Bicknell and Bycknell.—A.J.M.

296. *O.* GEORGE . FOWLER . 1666 = A pair of croppers' shears.
R. OF . WELLINGTON = HIS | HALF | PENY
297. *O.* THOMAS . MARSH = A pair of scales.
R. IN . WELLINGTON = T . M . M
298. *O.* CRISTOPHER . SAMFORD = The Grocers' Arms.
R. IN . WELLINGTON = C . A . S

The will of Christopher Sanford, gent., who carried on the business of a grocer, in Wellington, was proved in the Court of the Arch-deacon of Taunton, some time in the reign of Charles II.—A.J.M.

299. *O.* NICHOLAS . TROCKE = A woolpack.
R. IN . WELLINGTON . 1655 = N . T

300. *O.* STEPHEN . WRIGHT . MERCER = A greyhound.
R. IN . WELLINGTON . 1668 = HIS | HALF | PENY

Boyne doubts whether the whole of the above should be placed to Somersetshire, as Wellington in Shropshire is a larger town; but the croppers' shears and woolpack would seem to belong to the Somerset Wellington.

WELLS.

301. *O.* CITIE . OF . WELLS . IN . THE = Arms: a tree, in base three wells, two and one.
R. COVNTY . OF . SVMMERSET = C . W | 1657.
302. *O.* CITIE . OF . WELLS . IN . THE = Arms as above.
R. COVNTY . OF . SVMMERSET . 69 = A crown. | C . W
303. *O.* WILLIAM . ANDREWS = W . A
R. OF . WELLS . 1651 = W . A
304. *O.* WILLIAM . ANDREWS = W . A
R. THE . MERCERS . ARMES = The Mercers' Arms.
305. *O.* IOHN . DAVIDGE = I . D
R. OF . WELLS . 1652 = I . D
306. *O.* MATHEW . IRISH = M . I
R. OF . WELLS . 1656 = M . I
307. *O.* IAMES . MIDDLEHAM = I . M
R. IN . WELLS . 1666 = A stick of candles.
308. *O.* WILLIAM . PHELLPES = The Agnus Dei.
R. OF . WELLS . 1668 = W . P
309. *O.* WILLIAM . SMITH = W . S
R. IN . WELLS . 1652 = W . S
310. *O.* TRISTRAM . TOWSE = T . T
R. OF . WELS = 1655.
311. *O.* ROBERT . WARMALL = R . W
R. IN . WELLES . 1664 = R . W
312. *O.* ROBERT . WARMER = R . W
R. OF . WELLS . 1660 = R . W

It is singular that the third initial does not occur on any of the Wells tokens. Were the issuers all bachelors, or did they not believe in "Women's rights?"

WESTON.

313. *O.* THOMAS . COVLSON = The Prince of Wales's feathers.
R. OF . WESTON . 1668 = T . A . C
314. *O.* THOMAS . HANCOCK = A cock.
R. IN . WESTON . 1656 = A hand; a rebus on the issuer's name.
315. *O.* WILL . PAGE . OF . WESON = St. George and the Dragon.
R. SVMMERSETSHEARE = W . E . P

WEST PENNARD.

316. *O.* GEORGE . AMOR . OF — G . A . A
R. WEST . PENNARD . 68 — A dove with an olive branch.

WHITE BALL.

317. *O.* IOHN . SMITH . AT . Y^E . WHITE — 1666.
R. BALE . IN . SOMERSETSHIRE — I . E . S

White Ball is a hamlet in the parish of Sampford Arundell, on the borders of Devonshire, and a way-side Inn there still bears the sign of the "White Ball." The Great Western Railway passes through the White Ball tunnel; the turnpike road winds over the hill, and at its foot, on the Devonshire side, is an Inn called the "Red Ball," while in the village of Sampford Arundell is another Inn, called the "Blue Ball."

WILTON.

318. *O.* RICHARD . ANDRASSE . OF — Four lozenges.
R. WILLTON . NEAR . TAVNTON — R . I . A
319. Another is dated on rev. — R . I . A | 1666.

WINCANTON.

320. *O.* WILLIAM . IVY . OF — Seven stars.
R. WINCALTON . 1659 — W . E . I
321. *O.* IOHN . KEVES — A squirrel.
R. OF . WINCANTON — I . X
322. *O.* BEN . LEWES . AT . Y^E . BLACK — A lion rampant.
R. IN . WINCANTON . 1667 — B . M . L
323. *O.* IOHN . ROGERS . MERCER — I . R
R. IN . WINCVLTON — 1652.

WINSCOMBE.

324. *O.* WILLIAM . IONES — A roll of tobacco, wound round a drum.
R. AT . WINCOMBE . 1666 — W . I

WIVELISCOMBE.

325. *O.* AMOS . STOCKER — A laureated head.
R. WIVYLISCOOMB — A . M . S

YEOVIL.

326. *O.* MADE . BY . THE . PORTREEVE . OF — 1668.
R. THE . BORROVGH . OF . YEOVILL — A crown | H . B
327. Another, from a different die, is dated 1669.
328. *O.* CHRIST . ALLEMBRIDG^E — A pipe and a roll of tobacco.
R. OF . YEAVILL . 1656 — C . M . A

329. *O.* JOHN . BANCKES — I . E . B
R. OF . YEAVILL — I . E . B
330. *O.* JOHN . BOONE = A hand.
R. IN . YEOVELL = I . A . B
331. *O.* NATHANIELL . CARYE = An angel.
R. OF . YEAVELL . 1652 = N . A . O
332. *O.* JOSEPH . CLARKE . AT . THE = A mermaid.
R. IN . YEAVELL . IN . SOMERSET = I . I . O
333. *O.* JOHN . COSHEY . AT . THE = A pair of shears.
R. IN . YEAVELL . 1667 = I . C
334. *O.* WILLIAM . DANIELL = Three cloves
R. IN . YEAVILL . 1653 = W . M . D
335. *O.* PHILLIP . HAYNES = A dove with an olive branch.
R. IN . YEAVELL . 1655 = P . H
336. *O.* GEORGE . MOORE = G . E . M
R. OF . YEAVILL = G . E . M
337. *O.* RICHARD . MOORE = A hart lodged.
R. OF . YEAVELL . 1668 = R . D . M
338. *O.* AMBROSE . SEWARD . IN = A cross pattée.
R. YEOVELL . IN . SOMERSET = A . A . S
339. Another is without IN on the *obv.*

DORSET AND SOMERSET.

340. *O.* IOH . PITMAN . FOR . DORSET = Two pistols crossed.
R. AND . SOMERSETSHIRE . 59 = I . I . P
-

THE PERIOD FROM 1787 TO 1817.

Towards the close of the 18th century, necessity again brought about the introduction of tokens for the purposes of trade. There was a great scarcity of copper money, in consequence, principally, of the Government's having for a long time neglected to coin a sufficient supply, and there was also a considerable quantity of forged coin in circulation. In 1787, private traders, corporations, and companies, began again to issue tokens of their own, the Anglesea Mining Company alone putting into circulation three hundred tons of copper pence and half-pence. This went on till 1796, when the copper currency became so extremely debased, that meetings

were held in various parts of the kingdom, to consider means to prevent its circulation. The attention of the Government having been drawn to the subject, and also to the very general circulation of private tokens, arrangements were at length made for the issue of a new national copper coinage. Accordingly, in 1797, a contract for the striking of penny and two-penny pieces was entered into with Mr. Bolton, of the Soho Works, Birmingham, and the extent to which it was carried may be gathered from the fact that between 1797 and 1805 he coined for the British Government upwards of 4,000 tons weight of copper coin, amounting at its nominal value to nearly £800,000. These coins were of the full value of the metal—the two-penny piece weighing two ounces, and the penny one ounce. This large issue of royal copper coins had the effect of putting a stop to the private tokens; only for a short time, however, as the sequel will show.

It appears that for many years coin of the realm had been exported at a profit, and an enormous quantity of silver and copper found its way into France. In the year 1792 alone, 2,909,000 ounces of silver were purchased with French assignats, and sent into that country. In consequence of the increased value of copper, and the drain upon the resources of the country caused by the costly wars of that period, the two-penny and penny pieces, before mentioned, were melted down, the copper currency again became deficient, and in 1811 private tokens of that metal again made their appearance. Silver tokens had been issued by the Bank of England, but the supply was not sufficient for the requirements of the people. The want of silver for change was severely felt, and private tokens were issued to supply the place of shillings and six-pences. It was soon found that the heavier bank tokens were being melted down, and the metal stamped into pieces of less weight.

The issue of private copper tokens continued to increase, until 1817, when the attention of Government was attracted

to the large quantity in circulation; and an Act was passed on the 27th July, forbidding the making of such in future, under penalties, and also providing for their redemption by the original issuers before the 1st of January, 1818, after which date such tokens should no longer pass or circulate. This is the last occasion on which trade tokens were issued in this country.

The list of Somerset specimens of this later period has been somewhat hastily prepared, and is founded principally on those contained in the Society's Museum.

BATH.

Silver.

1. O. BATH TOKEN . FOUR SHILLINGS = Arms of the city, with supporters. Hands clasped above; 1811 below.
R. A | POUND NOTE | FOR 5 TOKENS | GIVEN BY | s. WHITCHURCH | AND | w. DORE. A knot below.
Edge milled. 4s.

Copper.

2. O. ABBEY CHURCH BATH = View of the Abbey Church.
R. GUILDHALL BATH = View of the Guildhall.
Edge plain. 1d.
3. O. BATH PENNY . TOKEN = Arms of the city with supporters. Hands clasped above; 1811 below.
R. A | POUND NOTE | FOR 240 TOKENS | GIVEN BY | s. WHITCHURCH | AND | w. DORE.
Edge milled. 1d.
4. O. BATH TOKEN = Golden Fleece, suspended. 1811 below.
R. A | POUND NOTE | FOR 240 TOKENS | GIVEN BY | s. T. WHITCHURCH | AND | w. DORE.
Edge plain. 1d.
5. O. HE SPAKE OF TREES, FROM THE CEDAR TREE THAT IS IN LEBANON = BOTANIC GARDEN on arch, with view of entrance to the garden. Below, A | BATH TOKEN | 1794.
R. EVEN UNTO THE HYSSOP THAT SPRINGETH OUT OF THE WALL = Ruined wall with plants growing thereon, and a tree in the field. Below, 1: KINGS: CH: 4: | v: 33.
Edge plain. ½d.

6. *O. M. LAMBE & SON TEA-DEALERS & GROCERS BATH* — View of building, INDIA HOUSE above ; 1794 below.
R. TEAS COFFEE SPICES & SUGARS — Camel laden, sun rays above, a pierced mullet below.
 Edge, PAYABLE BY M. LAMBE & SON. $\frac{1}{4}d.$
7. Another with plain edge. $\frac{1}{4}d.$
8. *O. SUCCESS TO THE BATH WATERS . BLADUD FOUNDER OF BATH* — Crowned head in profile, with bow and quiver.
R. IRONMONGERY BRAZIERY & CUTLERY — An urn ; below, F. HEATH | 1794.
 Edge, PAYABLE BY F. HEATH BATH. $\frac{1}{4}d.$
9. *O. GLOVER^S LONDON SHEFFIELD & BIRMING^M WAREROOMS* — BATH.
R. LATE BATH & SOMERSETSHIRE BANK = N° 39 | MILSOM STREET.
 Edge, PAYABLE AT N° 39 MILSOM STREET. $\frac{1}{4}d.$
10. *O. REMEMBER THE DEBTORS IN ILCHESTER GOAL* — Benevolence, sitting, giving directions to a figure with a key in his hand to open the prison door ; above, GO FORTH, in rays of light.
R. W. GYE PRINTER & STATIONER BATH — Arms of the city, with supporters ; mural crown above ; 1794 below.
 Edge, PAYABLE AT W. GYE'S, PRINTER, BATH. $\frac{1}{4}d.$
11. *O. Same as No. 8.*
R. WEST FRONT OF NEW PUMP ROOM = BATH. View of building ; below, HEATH, 1795, IRONMONGER &c.
 Edge milled. $\frac{1}{4}d.$
12. *O. ALFRED Y^E GREAT REFOUNDED BATH AD. 900* — Crowned head in profile.
R. AND SURROUNDED IT WITH WALLS & TOWERS = A Castle of two towers, with battlemented wall surrounding it.
 Edge, PAYNE AND TURNER SILVER-SMITHS BATH. $\frac{1}{4}d.$
13. *O. BATH CITY TOKEN* = Arms and supporters of city in sunk
R. ALL SAINTS CHAPEL = View of building. [oval.
 Edge plain. $\frac{1}{4}d.$
14. *O. Same as No. 13.*
R. CROSS BATH PUMP ROOM = View of building.
 Edge plain. $\frac{1}{4}d.$
15. *O. Same as No. 13.* [ALL COUNTRIES, BATH ALONE EXCEPTED.
R. GENERAL HOSPITAL = View of building ; OPEN TO PEOPLE OF
 Edge plain. $\frac{1}{4}d.$

16. *O.* THE ARMS OF THE CITY OF BATH — Arms in shield.
R. WOOD & CO LINEN DRAPERS &c — READY | MONEY | ONLY,
 indented on a scroll.
 Edge, BRADLEY WILLEY SNEDSHILL BERSHAM. $\frac{1}{2}d.$
17. *O.* A BATH FARTHING TOKEN — Monogram, *B*, with 1795 under.
R. SPICES . TEAS . SUGARS . COFFEES — Tea chest, inscribed M.
 LAMBE & SON GROCERS BATH.
 Edge milled. $\frac{1}{2}d.$
18. *O.* STALL STREET BATH — View of building, INDIA HOUSE
R. Same as No. 17. [above ; 1794 below.
 Edge plain. $\frac{1}{2}d.$

BRIDGWATER.

Copper.

19. *O.* B. WATER HALFPENNY . FOR CHANGE NOT FRAUD — Arms,
 a castle, on a battlemented bridge of three arches.
R. I. HOLLOWAY AND SON DRAPERS &c. POST OFFICE — View of
 house, 1794 below.
 Edge, ON DEMAND WE PROMISE TO PAY. $\frac{1}{2}d.$

BRISTOL.

Silver.

20. *O.* BRISTOL TOKEN FOR XII PENCE — Arms of the city, within a
 garter inscribed VIRTUE ET INDUSTRIA. Crest above.
R. TO FACILITATE TRADE . ISSUED IN BRISTOL AUG^T 12 . 1811
 = PAYABLE | BY MESS^{RS} | FRA^S GARRATT | WM^T TERRELL |
 EDW^D BIRD | LANT PECK & | FRAN^S H. | GRIGG.
 Edge milled. 1s.
21. *O.* Same as No. 20.
R. H. MORGAN LICENSED MANUFACTURER IN BATHBONE PLACE
 LONDON = BRISTOL | SHILLING | SILVER | TOKEN | ISSU'D BY |
 ROYAL | LICENSE.
 Edge milled. 1s.

22. *O.* LET TRADE AND COMMERCE FLOURISH . BRISTOL ISSUED BY W.
 SHEPPARD, EXCHANGE — Arms of the city, two unicorns
 as supporters. Crest above ; SEPT 6, 1811, below.
R. SOMERSETSHIRE WILTSHIRE GLOUCESTERSHIRE SOUTH WALES
 AND BRISTOL TOKEN = VALUE | 12 | PENCE, surrounded by
 oak wreath.
 Edge milled. 1s.
23. VI PENCE ; same pattern and inscription as No. 20. 6d.

24. *O.* BRISTOL & WILTSHIRE TOKEN 1811 = A bridge of three arches.
R. PAYABLE BY NIBLOCK & LATHAM AT THEIR WAREHOUSE BRIDGE
 s & TROWBRIDGE = VALUE | 6 | PENCE, within circle, surrounded by star rays.
 Edge milled. 6d.
Copper.
25. *O.* ONE PENNY TOKEN BRISTOL & SOUTH WALES = Prince of Wales's plume and motto.
R. VIRTUTE ET INDUSTRIA . 1811 = Arms of the city within a garter. Crest above.
 Edge milled. 1d.
26. *O.* ONE PENNY . PAYABLE AT BRISTOL SWANSEA & LONDON =
 BB | & | COPPER | Co.
R. VIRTUTE ET INDUSTRIA . 1811 = Arms of the city on a shield. Crest above.
 Edge milled. 1d.
27. *O.* ONE PENNY TOKEN . 1811 = Bust in profile to the right.
R. Arms of the city on a shield, with supporters; ribbon below, inscribed CIVITAS BRISTOL; crest above.
 Edge milled. 1d.
28. HALFPENNY; same as the penny, No. 26. ½d.
29. *O.* GENERAL COMMISSION & PUBLIC SALE ROOM . BRIDGE STREET
 BRISTOL = Bale of goods, corded, inscribed N.H.B. N° 1.
 Crest, a leopard.
R. PAYABLE AT NIBLOCK & HUNTER'S = Figure of Justice, standing, between 17 95.
 Edge plain. ½d.
30. *O.* BRISTOL TOKEN . 1795 = View of a bridge.
R. I WANT TO BUY SOME CHEAP BARGAINS . THEN GO TO NIBLOCK'S
 IN BRIDGE STREET = Two men in conversation.
 Edge plain. ½d.
31. *O.* ONE HALFPENNY . HAWKINS BIRD . WINE STREET . N° 2 .
 BRISTOL = A tower and spire of a church.
R. PAYABLE AT THE INDIA TEA WAREHOUSE . 1793 = View of building.
 Edge milled. ½d.
32. *O.* ONE HALFPENNY . HAWKINS BIRD = A tower and spire of a church.
R. Same as No. 31.
 Edge milled. ½d.

33. O. PAYABLE AT BRISTOL AND LONDON . 1811 = HALF | PENNY | TOKEN.

R. PATENT SHEATHING NAIL MANUFACTORY . BRISTOL = A ship under sail.

Edge plain. ½d.

34. O. 24 NOV. 1790 . PRINCE OF WALES ELECTED G.M. = Arms of the Freemasons: Gules, on a chevron between three castles, two and one, a pair of compasses open chevronwise. Crest, over a globe a dove. Supporters, two beavers. Motto on ribbon, AMOR HONOR JUSTITIA.

R. SIT LUX—ET LUX—FUIT = A triangle, having the words WISDOM | STRENGTH | & BEAUTY on its three faces outside. Within the triangle, a winged cupid seated on clouds, left hand resting on a plumb rule, the right hand pointing above to the letter e, with the Eye irradiated over all in the apex. At the base of the triangle an hour-glass, heavy maul, trowel, and square and compasses.

Edge, PAYABLE IN LANCASTER . LONDON . OR BRISTOL.

CREWKERNE.

Copper.

35. O. PAYABLE | ON DEMAND AT | SPARKS & GIDLEYS | LINEN & WOOLLEN | GIRTH WEB | MANUFACTORY | CREWKERNE | 1797.

R. A man working at the weaving loom.

Edge milled. ½d.

FROME.

Silver.

36. O. FROME SELWOOD TOKEN FOR 2 SHILLINGS = Crowned head (presumed) of King Alfred, full face.

R. A ONE POUND NOTE GIVEN FOR TEN TOKENS = A cross with rays radiating from each angle, having AT in a small circle in the centre, and inscribed on the arms: MESSRS | WILLOUGHBY | & SONS; the fourth arm contains a small shield.

Edge milled. 2s.

37. O. FROME SELWOOD TOKEN FOR 12 PENCE = Crowned head (presumed) of King Alfred, full face.

R. A ONE POUND NOTE GIVEN FOR 20 TOKENS . 1811 = A cross with rays radiating from each angle, having AT in a small circle in the centre, and the following names inscribed on the arms: GRIFFITH | & GOUGH || MESS^{RS}s | WILLOUGHBY^S || M^{RS} SINKINS | H. RYALL || W. SPARKS | W. GERARD.

Edge milled. 1s.

TAUNTON.

Copper.

38. O. TAUNTON PENNY TOKEN = Man at a blast furnace.
R. PAYABLE AT MESS^{RS} COX'S IRON FOUNDRY = A POUND | NOTE
| FOR 240 | TOKENS.
Edge milled. 1d.

WIVELISCOMBE.

Copper.

39. O. THREE PENNY TOKEN WIVELISCOMBE — Female draped figure, presumably typical of industry, peace, and commerce, sitting on a beehive, holding an olive branch in her right hand, while her left arm supports a spear; a sheep behind; in the extreme distance, in front of the figure, is a ship sailing; 1814 below.

- R. A POUND NOTE GIVEN . FOR 80 TOKENS — BY | JN^O FEATHER
| STONE.
Edge milled. 3d.

40. Same design and inscription as No. 39 = BY | R. NORTH | & CO
Edge milled. 3d.

41. *O. TWO PENNY TOKEN*. WIVELISCOMBE — Female draped figure, presumably typical of industry, peace, and plenty, sitting on a beehive, holding an olive branch, and supporting a spear; cornucopia at base; cow behind.

- R. A POUND NOTE GIVEN . W. TEMPLETT & J. CLARKE = FOR | 120
| TOKENS | BY
Edge milled. 2d.

42. O. ONE PENNY TOKEN . WIVELISCOMBE = Same design as No. 41.
R. Same inscription as No. 41, except number—240 TOKENS.
Edge milled. 1d.

YEOVIL.

Copper.

43. O. B & C. | YEOVIL | 1797.
R. A man working at the weaving loom.
Edge plain.

Many of these later tokens, as will be seen, were issued merely as an advertisement by tradesmen and public institutions; and would therefore seem worthless and beneath our notice at the present day; yet an account of Somerset Tokens

would not be complete without enumerating them, for who knows but that, two hundred years hence, they may not, as before said by Evelyn regarding the tokens of his time, "busie the learned critic what they should signifie," and perhaps supply some forgotten link in past family history? The value is not in all cases impressed upon the tokens, but a certain "size-value" is observable throughout the series, and these "advertisement tokens" were no doubt intended for circulation at the value represented by their size.

It appears that most of the Bath tokens were made under the direction of Mr. Lambe, and many varieties were obtained by crossing the dies. Of some, only a few pounds were struck; of others, a few proofs.

Information regarding any tokens not described in the foregoing lists is desired for publication at some future period; and any specimens for the Society's Museum will be thankfully received.

Among many others, thanks are especially due from the author of this paper, to Mr. H. S. Gill, of Tiverton, for much valuable information and assistance, during a correspondence extending over many years.

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Obituary Notice of the Late Reverend Frederick Brown.

BY R. A. KINGLAKE.

THE subject of this present memoir, Frederick Brown—a true type of a Somerset gentleman, was born at Winifred House, Bath, on July 30th, 1815, two years before his mother became a widow. His father was a Member of the Indian Civil Service, and was high in the esteem of Lord Wellesley; his mother was one of the Sneades of Shropshire, her father being Rector of Bedstone in that county. Mr. Brown, thus early left without his father, was brought up under the wise, energetic, and loving care of his mother, who devoted herself to her young family of five children. At the age of eight he went to a school near Bath, and after being two years there, and four years at two other schools—one at Aust, in Gloucestershire, and the other at High Wycombe—he went to a Tutor who had taken high honours at Oxford, where he was the only pupil, and with whom he lived on terms of great intimacy. He was highly conscientious as to duty from his early years, and he employed himself most carefully and diligently in his classical studies, and acquired besides a fund of useful learning. After spending two more years at another tutor's, he went to Exeter College, Oxford. Having thus for some years been brought into the society of older men, his character developed early, and he was more established in his views and modes of thought than young men usually are at his age. He had from the first formed the purpose of entering the Ministry of the Church, and from this he never for one moment flinched; on the contrary, his intention was streng-

thened, and he kept it before him during his college career, as the one great aim and object of his life. With this view he became a steadfast and diligent student of the Bible, and continued to be so all his life. It was this which gave such depth to his preaching, and enabled him to take his place with confidence in meetings of the clergy, and to superintend Bible classes. After his college life was closed, he occupied a part of his leisure time in foreign travel, and in the year 1838 he was ordained Deacon to the Curacy of Flax Bourton, about seven miles from Bristol; and after approving himself to the hearts of all in the village, and winning the affections of some friends for life, who resided there, he was ordained Priest, and entered on his work at Nailsea as Rector; and there for thirty years he laboured with the most unceasing care for the welfare and benefit of all classes of his parishioners. In a part of his parish, glass works were established, and also coal mines; and as the population was larger than the Church could in any way accommodate, he took in hand the work of building an additional Church. This was accomplished, the foundation-stone being laid in 1842. Parsonage house and schools were afterwards added, and the district of Christ Church was formed. The parish Church was also subsequently restored, and an organ provided; a lecture room built at a distant part of the parish, and cottage allotments were let to the people—being taken from a large field bought by Mr. Brown for the purpose. It was shortly after his entering on this Rectory, in the year 1841, that he married Caroline Harriet, the daughter of the Rev. Latham Coddington, and sister of the late Professor Coddington, Senior Wrangler. The Rectory was filled with a fine family of six children, one of whom died at the age of eight years. In 1856, he was so overwhelmed by the cares of his parish, that he was ordered complete rest for two years; so he and his family went to Lausanne, and lived there for that time. After their return to Nailsea, he laboured on for more than ten years; but the wear and tear of the parish

became too much for him, and he was obliged to give up the care of it in 1868, to his own great sorrow, and to the great regret of the people. His name has ever since been gratefully remembered amongst the parishioners; and many of his friends—including the late Sir Arthur Elton—whom he left behind, mourned his loss as one the like of whom they will not see again. For a year and a half he lived at Clifton, and then took up his abode at Beckenham, Kent, and for three or four years was Curate at the old Church, under the Rev. F. Chalmers, and he subsequently assisted at the new Church, St. Paul's; but he soon relinquished the regular parochial life, and for many years gave his services freely as a preacher, whenever he could help any one in need. His last parochial work in Somerset was at Trull, during the temporary absence of its Vicar. He often went to Wokingham, where his brother was Rector of St. Paul's; and the people never welcomed any other so gladly and heartily as their preacher. His sermons, and the texts he chose, will be long remembered by them. His health was never sufficiently strong, after leaving Nailsea, for him to take the care of a parish again, though several livings were offered to him. After preaching, he always suffered great pain in his spine, which was caused by over-work in his early years of parochial ministry. The last two years of his life were very lonely, as he lost his beloved wife in 1884 (his two sons were in India, and his three daughters married); but he bore his sorrows bravely, and was gentle and uncomplaining. He had much to occupy himself with—especially his genealogical studies—and he had many friends with whom he corresponded, and two of his daughters lived near him; so his life, on the whole, was a tranquil one. After a short illness, he passed away, without pain, and in peace, on April 1st, 1886, to the great sorrow of his family and friends, and was buried at St. Paul's, Beckenham. A stained glass window has been placed in the parish Church of Nailsea, by the family of the late Rev. F. Brown;

and a brass lectern to his memory has been given to St. Paul's, Beckenham, by the ladies who attended his Bible class.

The Members of the Society of Antiquaries, the Harleian Society, the Herald's College, Her Majesty's Court of Probate, the Somersetshire Archaeological Society, and the British Museum, will mourn the loss of Mr. Brown, whose familiar form was ever welcome in those historic haunts. For some short time Mr. Brown acted as Secretary to our Archaeological Society, and read on several occasions at its meetings papers on the Almshouses at Bruton, on the "Gorges of Wraxall," on the "Family of Fitzjames," one of whose members was Lord Chief Justice of England; the "Frys of Yarty" in Devon, and the "Bretts of Whites-taunton," which last paper he read before the Society, during their visit to the interesting Manor House of Mr. C. I. Elton, M.P., the then President of the Society.

In the Visitations of the County of Somerset, in the years 1531 and 1573, a work published by the Rev. Frederick Weaver, M.A., the services of Mr. Brown are freely acknowledged. His memory was wonderful, and (to use a common expression), he knew by heart the will of almost every Somerset person who possessed territorial wealth or literary fame. In the long ages of the past, all the historic incidents connected with the families of the Luttrells, Spekes, Tyntes, Trevilians, Malets, Gorges, Sydenham, Portman, Popham, Phelps of Montacute, the Waldegraves of Chewton Priory, the Egmonts of Enmore Castle, Pym and Admiral Blake, the Stawells of Cothelstone, Lethbridge, Somerville, Yea, Wadham, Wyndham, and Hungerford of Farley, with his hundred Manors, were fresh in his recollection. To rich and poor, strangers alike to him, he would not only answer questions submitted to him, but give them the fruit of his untiring industry, which not unfrequently was of essential benefit to the anxious enquirer. He left behind him a large collection of manuscripts, relating to the genealogy of Somerset

families, which it is not improbable may some day be added to the literary treasures of the Society. Like many good men, Mr. Brown possessed a keen sense of humour, and I can well imagine how heartily he would have laughed at the gentle and good natured satire of a well known critic, who in reviewing the life and labours of the late Colonel Chester, tells us that genealogy is, indeed, like its twin sister Heraldry, a fascinating study to those who are at once seized with a taste for it; but it is caviare to the general; and unless a man is pretty sure of the vista in his ancestry which opens up to him, it is likely to prove embarrassing. Sydney Smith always answered any queries regarding his pedigree, by declaring that he was sprung from honest people, who paid their debts, and sealed their letters with their thumbs; and that when he found how one of the links in the chain of his ancestry had suddenly disappeared about "assize time," he felt no further inclination to pursue the subject. It may be that no one can be held responsible for his ancestors. Doctor Johnson consoled Mrs. Porter, who was distressed at the thoughts of one of her uncles having been hanged, by politely confessing that he had several who ought to have been. Hence to those who are interested in searching out historical facts the oft unappreciated labours of such men as Colonel Chester and Mr. Brown deserve kindly recognition. Heraldry, indeed, may be, as a certain Lord Chancellor told a Garter King at Arms, "the silly old business of silly old men;" but so long as the desire to possess a grandfather remains one of the most touching traits of poor human nature, so long will the seal-engraver and the genealogist find work to do.

In concluding the above brief sketch, I desire to express my obligation to a gentleman who supplied me with nearly all the facts contained therein, and who was well acquainted with the daily life of my lamented friend.

Obituary Notice of the Late William Long, Esq.

BY REV. PREBENDARY SCARTH, M.A.

THE death of this well known and much venerated Member of the Society took place in London, in the month of April, 1886. In him the Society has lost an old and much-valued friend and supporter, and archaeology and literature an earnest and able contributor. This will appear by his contributions to the Wiltshire and Somersetshire Societies, and to the Archaeological Institute, the Bath Literary Club, and the English Archaeological Society at Rome. The thorough way in which he fulfilled the work he undertook will be seen by referring to the papers contributed by him to the Wilts Society, on "Abury," with illustrations, vol. iv; and on "Stonehenge and its Barrows," to vol. xvi of their *Proceedings*; and on "Stanton Drew," in the *Archaeological Journal*, vol. xv. William Long, Esq., was the second son of Walter Long, Esq., of Preshaw House, Hants; a branch of the ancient family of that name, settled at Wraxall, Wilts, as early as the time of Henry VI. His mother was the daughter of the seventh Earl of Northesk. He was born in 1817, and when his school education was completed, entered at Balliol College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. in 1837, and his M.A. in 1843.

He married and settled in Bath, 1841, where he became forward in promoting the institutions of the city, and improving the social condition of the inhabitants. His name will be found connected with all the leading institutions—especially with the noble Mineral Water Hospital, the ex-

tension and enlargement of which he was the means of promoting, when he filled the office of President for three years. But his influence and ability were further shewn in the way he discharged his office as chief magistrate of the city, when elected to that honourable post, and the kindness and courtesy with which all his duties were performed. He was forward in promoting the restoration of the grand old Abbey Church, and aided in forwarding every Church work—acting for some time as churchwarden in the parish of Walcot, where he resided.

The older Members of the Somersetshire Archaeological Society will remember the effectual aid he rendered to the Society at its meeting in Bath, in September, 1852, when he held the office of Mayor, and contributed much to the success of that meeting.

In the year 1869, he filled the office of President of this Society, and at the meeting at Axbridge delivered an address (the first formal Presidential one), which will be found in the volume of *Proceedings* for that year. In this he showed an extended acquaintance with all the leading objects of interest in the county, and his example has since been followed by all Presidents of the Society.

When in Bath, he formed extensive collections of maps, prints, and records, relating to the history of the city; and when he removed, in 1868, from Bath, to settle at Wrington, he employed his leisure in the same praiseworthy manner, and he purchased from Mr. Serel, of Wells, the collections made by him, which he afterwards, at a reduced cost, handed over to the county Society.

When in Rome, in like manner, he devoted himself to acquiring whatever tended to elucidate the history and antiquities of the city, and delivered two very interesting lectures to the Archaeological Society there, “On the Ancient Sites of Antemnæ and Fideneæ;” and on his return to England gave to the Bath Literary Club the result of his researches

in the Catacombs at Rome. In these researches he had the company of the late John Henry Parker, by whom he was much aided, and who used to visit him at Westhay, and highly commended his library—saying he could find works there not to be found in the Bodleian Library.

During Mr. Long's residence at Wrington, the same lively interest was manifested by him in improving the condition of the people there, as he had done in Bath, and fostering every good work. He contributed handsomely to the repairs of the Church: re-leading, at his own cost, the south aisle; restoring all the decayed masonry of the lower part of the church and tower; and to the enlargement of the churchyard, and placing an eight-days clock and chiming apparatus in the tower. At his own cost he lighted the interior of the Church with gas, and gave suitable pendant chandeliers; and through the exertions of himself and his daughter, Mrs. Barnes, the organ was removed, placed in the chancel, and greatly improved by the addition of new stops. Mainly through his efforts, a handsome window was put up in the chancel, to the memory of Mrs. Hannah More and her sisters.

These are only some of the good works he effected both in Bath and at Wrington; neither are all his literary efforts here recorded, for he, together with two friends, was one of the literary editors of “The remains of the Rev. Francis Kilvert, of Bath.” The decline of his health after the death of Mrs. Long, in 1874, caused him to retire from active literary effort, but he left behind him a noble library, consisting of well selected books, in theology, in history, in archaeology, and the fine arts; besides drawings, maps, and other matters of literary interest, which have descended as heirlooms to his family.

Those who knew him intimately could fully appreciate his acquirements, his genial and kindly temper, his hospitality, and his readiness to aid all who entered into his tastes and pursuits. I cannot do better than conclude this brief sketch of his life, by making an extract from a notice which appeared

in the *Bath Chronicle* at the time of his death, which says : "Mr. Long was an English gentleman of the highest type, one who had a cultivated mind, a generous disposition, ready to sacrifice his tastes and inclinations to be useful to those around him. 'Reverencing his conscience as his king,' he was ever true to his principles, spurning all that savoured of the mean or ignoble. Through life he continued the even tenor of his way ; aiding, without ostentation, all good works that commended themselves to his judgment: and as he lived, so he died, in peace and charity with all men."

Somersetshire Archaeological & Natural History Society.

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III.—Anniversary General Meetings shall be held for the purpose of electing the Officers, of receiving the Report of the Committee for the past year, and of transacting all other necessary business, at such time and place as the Committee shall appoint, of which Meetings three weeks' notice shall be given to the Members.

IV.—There shall also be a General Meeting, fixed by the Committee, for the purpose of receiving Reports, reading Papers, and transacting business. All Members shall have the privilege of introducing one friend to the Anniversary and General Meetings.

V.—The Committee is empowered to call special Meetings of the Society upon receiving a requisition signed by ten Members. Three weeks' notice of such special Meetings and its object shall be given to each Member.

VI.—The affairs of the Society shall be directed by the Committee (of which the Officers of the Society will be *ex-officio* Members), which shall hold monthly Meetings for receiving Reports from the Secretaries and sub-Committees, and for transacting other necessary business; three of the Committee shall be a quorum. Members may attend the Monthly Committee Meetings after the Official business has been transacted.

VII.—The Chairman at Meetings of the Society, shall have a casting vote in addition to his vote as a Member.

VIII.—One (at least) of the Secretaries shall attend each Meeting, and shall keep a record of its proceedings. The property of the Society shall be held in trust for the Members by twelve Trustees, who shall be chosen from the Members at any General Meeting. All Manuscripts and Communications and the other property of the Society shall be under the charge of the Secretaries.

IX.—Candidates for admission as Members shall be proposed by two Members at any of the General or Committee Meetings, and the election shall be determined by ballot at the next Committee or General Meeting; three fourths of the Members present balloting shall elect. The Rules of the Society shall be subscribed by every person becoming a Member.

X.—Ladies shall be eligible as Members of the Society without ballot, being proposed by two Members and approved by the majority of the Meeting.

XI.—Each Member shall pay Ten Shillings and Sixpence on Admission to the Society, and Ten Shillings and Sixpence as an annual subscription, which shall become due on the first of January in each year, and shall be paid in advance.

XII.—Donors of Ten Guineas or upwards shall be Members for life.

XIII.—At General Meetings of the Society the Committee may recommend persons to be balloted for as Honorary and Corresponding Members.

XIV.—When an office shall become vacant or any new appointment shall be requisite, the Committee shall have power to fill up the same; such appointments shall remain in force only till the next General Meeting, when they shall be either confirmed or annulled.

XV.—The Treasurer shall receive all Subscriptions and Donations made to the Society, and shall pay all accounts passed by the Committee; he shall keep a book of receipts and payments, which he shall produce whenever the Committee shall require it: the accounts shall be audited previously to the Anniversary Meeting by two Members of the Committee chosen for that purpose, and an abstract of them shall be read at the Meeting.

XVI.—No change shall be made in the laws of the Society except at a General or Special Meeting, at which twelve Members at least shall be present. Of the proposed change a month's notice shall be given to the Secretaries, who shall communicate the same to each Member three weeks before the Meeting.

XVII.—Papers read at Meetings of the Society shall (with the author's consent, and subject to the discretion of the Committee), be published in the *Proceedings* of the Society.

XVIII.—No religious or political discussions shall be permitted at Meetings of the Society.

XIX.—Any person contributing books or specimens to the Museum shall be at liberty to resume possession of them in the event of a dissolution of the Society. Persons shall also have liberty to deposit books or specimens for a specific time only.

XX.—In case of dissolution, the real property of the Society in Taunton shall be held by the Trustees, for the advancement of Literature, Science, and Art, in the Town of Taunton and the county of Somerset.

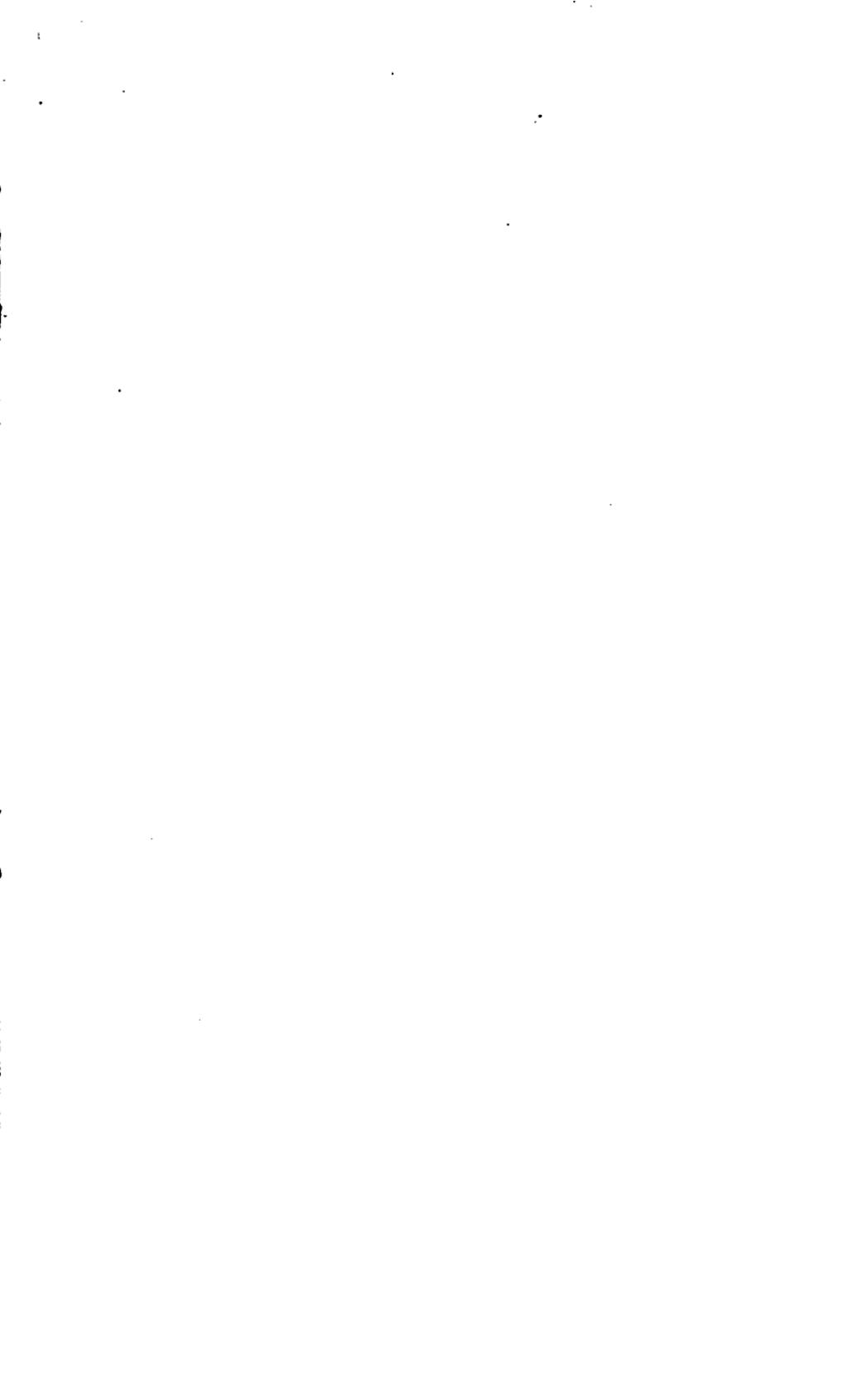
May, 1887.

* * * *It is requested that contributions to the Museum or Library be sent to the Curator, at Taunton Castle.*

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